

Egypt, Syria Open Talks In Damascus

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U.S.-Egyptian Relations at Low Point

Saudis Charge Egypt Bombed Border Town

Jordan Accuses Nasser of Old Plot With Israel

**Egypt in The Washington Post
Newspaper 1967**

Soviets Delay Vote in U.N. With New Mideast Proposal

More War in Yemen

India, Yugoslavia, Egypt in Pact
India, Yugoslavia, Egypt in Pact

Suez Losing Role as Prime Oil Artery

U.S. Relaxes Call for U.N. Ban On Rations to Anti-Israel Army

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States has quietly and queasily relaxed its pressure on the United Nations to cut off rations to refugees serving in the Palestine Liberation Army, whose stated aims are to destroy Israel and overthrow Jordan's King Hussein.

Behind its new attitude is a little noted deal announced during the fall by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which for 17 years has cared for Palestinians who fled their homes in what now is Israel.

UNRWA's chief, Laurence Michelmore, took note then of American complaints that his agency was subsidizing the PLA. These complaints figured in Congress's decision to cut the U.S. contribution 5 per cent in each of the last two years—down to \$22.2 million in cash and commodities out of the 1967 UNRWA budget of \$39.3 million.

"In light of these differences," said Michelmore, "arrangements have been made for special added donations to the amount of \$150,000 which meets the total cost of any rations consumed by the young men (PLA recruits) in question."

"Contributors to UNRWA . . . may thus be assured that their contributions will not be used to furnish assistance to refugees receiving military training" with the PLA, he said.

Michelmore did not elaborate, but, diplomats say, the "special added donations" come from, among others, Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, the countries where the refugees live.

The United States confined its official reaction to this: "We believe the (General) Assembly should not give the impression that it condones or regards with indifference the involvement of a U.N. agency with an organization (PLA) which avows such purposes"—to solve the refugee problem by force and to attack a U.N. member state.

Privately, American officials acknowledge that the "added donations" in effect formalize U.N. relief to the PLA.

The difficulty, they say, is that UNRWA is a pauperized U.N. stepchild which lacks the political clout to prevent the host Arab countries, or the Palestinians who administer the rations, or the refugees themselves, from diverting rations to the PLA.

Some 12,000 PLA troops are said to be in Egypt's Gaza Strip, and others in Syria. Jordan and Lebanon bar the PLA. There are an estimated 1.3 million Palestinian refugees. Some 850,000 get rations which Michelmore has described as "a meager allowance of dry foodstuffs costing less than \$1.20 a month for each refugee and providing only two-thirds of the normal intake of food of a poor person living in the Middle East."

The PLA occupies one corner of a large and continuing UNRWA problem; to distribute rations on the basis of proven need, rather than the host country's say-so. The hosts have demanded assurance that "rectification" of relief rolls would not lead to a decrease in rations.

Israel has reported instances where a captured Palestinian infiltrator said he had been recruited into the PLA under threat of the loss of UNRWA rations to his parents. Said Michelmore: "Little progress has been made (in Syria) in efforts to ensure that rations are distributed on the basis of proven need."

In Jordan, where more than half the refugees live, refugee riots have prevented "rectification" since 1953. An unknown number of dead people are on the ration rolls, and 205,247 children are not.

Michelmore also reported that, in Jordan, attempts to deal with "the so-called merchants, who traffic in ration cards and rationed commodities and who have a vested interest in the existing inac-

curacies in the rolls, have also often failed, owing to adverse reactions among the refugees."

He pronounced the ration rolls "reasonably satisfactory" in Lebanon and found some progress in Gaza.

Egypt Reports Satellite Plan

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 5, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

Egypt Reports Satellite Plan

Reuters

CAIRO, Jan. 4—The weekly magazine Akher Saa reported today that Egypt was expected to launch its first satellite into orbit this year on an Egyptian-made rocket.

It said Egypt had built the launching rocket, produced the rocket fuel, and was now testing an Egyptian-made capsule.

An Air Force test program was under way in preparation for launching soon. Several launching pads were under construction, the magazine said.

Syrians Reject Offer On Opening Pipelines

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 5
The Iraq Petroleum Co. said
today that as a favor to Iraq
it has made a new offer to

Syria to settle their pipeline
payments dispute, which has
cut by two-thirds the output
of Iraq's oilfields. Syria
turned down the proposal.

The company, in a state-

ment released here, said it
had offered to pay Syria \$10
million as an advance against
any arbitrated or negotiated
settlements of their payments
dispute, in return for reopen-

ing the pipelines.
Syria shut down the pipe-
lines last month after the IPC
refused to pay this sum, which
by Syrian calculations was the
amount owed by the company
for 1966 over and above regu-
lar payments. Altogether,
Syrian claims against the IPC
amount to \$100 million.

The seizure of the IPC fa-
cilities in Syria threw the fi-
nancially hard-pressed Iraqi
government into a flap. But
the IPC has taken the line
that it is content to let the
Arabs thrash it out. In its
statement here, the company
said its latest offer was made
"at the request of the Iraqi
government."

The IPC, which is 23.75 per
cent owned by Esso and
Mobil, said in its statement
that the Iraqi crude oil lost
has been replaced by oil from
other sources.

As a company official put it,
the IPC's parent companies
have access to one-fifth of the
free world's oil reserves, and
can get along without Iraqi
crude. Iraq is less fortunate,
however, and badly needs the
oil revenues.

Hussein May Boycott February Arab Talks

AMMAN, Jordan, Jan. 5
(UPI)—King Hussein was re-
ported ready today to cut
more ties with the left-leaning
Arab bloc—Egypt, Syria and
Iraq—by refusing to attend a
scheduled February meeting
of the Arab unified defense
command.

Strict security precautions
against demonstrations by
Palestinians were enforced to-
day in both Amman and the
Jordanian section of Jeru-
salem, where the Palestine
Liberation Organization set
off at least ten explosions in
the past week.

About one-third of Jordan's
1.8 million residents are Pales-
tinian refugees, many loyal to
Ahmed Shukeiry, head of PLO.
Hussein is struggling to con-
tain the PLO, which has sworn
to topple him.

Yemeni Accuses Egypt Of Using Poison Gas

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 5
Reuters
The Yemeni royalist Minister
of State for Foreign Affairs,
Mohammed Abdel-Koddous,
today accused Egyptian forces
of using poison gas against
the royalist faction in the
Yemeni civil war.

In a cable to the Foreign
Correspondents' Association in
Beirut, he said from 15 to 20
poison gas bombs were
dropped Dec. 27 by Egyptian
aircraft on the Jebel Iyal dis-
trict, north of the Yemeni
capital of Sana'a.

Suez Traffic Slowed

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 8, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A2

Suez Traffic Slowed

Reuters

PORT SAID, Egypt, Jan. 7
A northbound convoy of ships
through the Suez Canal was
delayed for nearly 24 hours
after the 26,568-ton Norwegian
tanker Tigre went aground,
the Canal Authority said last
night.

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By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A16

Jordan Accuses Nasser of Old Plot With Israel

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 7 Premier Wasfi Tell of Jordan accused Egypt's President Nasser today of entering into a secret agreement with Israel ten years ago to keep the peace in the Middle East.

Tell's accusation came in the course of a three-hour press conference in Amman. He said that through the good offices of the late U.N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, Nasser and then Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion came to what he called a "gentlemen's agreement" in the wake of the Anglo-French-Israeli attack on Egypt in 1956. Hammarskjöld conferred with Egyptian and Israeli leaders repeatedly during the Suez crisis a decade ago.

The first result of this, Tell charged, was the creation of the United Nations Emergency Force as a buffer between Israel and Egypt. The second was supposedly that Nasser dropped all his military obligations to Palestine.

Urged to Admit Troops

The whole question of the UNEF has been brought up by Jordan in Arab defense councils, where Jordan has been under heavy pressure to admit foreign troops to defend that country against Israel attacks.

Jordan responded by insisting that other Arab states also go on a war footing for the battle with Israel, and specifically asked Egypt to get rid of the UNEF so that the Egyptian army—the biggest in the Arab world—can take part in the battle.

The Egyptian response has been that the U.N. force was symbolic and would have no effect whatsoever if it tried to stop Egyptian army movements.

Tell also charged that Egypt and Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization were conspiring to divide and weak-

en Jordan by establishing a separate Palestine state. He accused Plo leaders of meeting secretly in Paris with Israeli leaders to discuss an alleged plan to federate the Israeli and the future Palestine states.

Arms Cache Found

The Jordanian Premier's press conference capped an unsettling week in which bombs were set off in Jerusalem and Amman, the capital of Jordan; a subversive arms cache was discovered near the Syrian border, and several alleged terrorists were arrested. It also marked the opening of a propaganda campaign by the PLO openly inciting the overthrow of King Hussein and his government.

He said Jordan's hesitations about retaliating against the Syrians were based on compassion for fellow Arabs, and had nothing to do with alleged weakness of the Jordan regime. "By God, if it comes to evil, our ability to do evil is equal to that of the entire Arab world put together," He said.

Tell also charged that Nasser was the real beneficiary from the now-collapsed Arab summit policies that brought all the Arab states except Tunisia together in a joint effort against Israel.

Nasser benefited from the policy because he did not want war with Israel, Tell said, and also because he needed an Arab world truce to help him with his mounting difficulties in Yemen and at home. The truce, Tell said, gave Nasser a chance to liquidate his enemies at home like the Moslem Brotherhood.

[The Associated Press reported from Amman that Tell also said American arms being airlifted to Jordan "will fill most of the gap" in Jordan's defenses. He claimed

that no restrictions have been imposed by the United States on using the weapons against Israel. The new arms shipments—nature unspecified—will be flown to Jordan in the next seven weeks under a military assistance agreement signed last month.]

Egypt's Debt Plan

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 9, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A7

Egypt's Debt Plan

Reuters

CAIRO, Jan. 8 — Egypt agreed to pay outstanding debts to France, Italy and other Western nations by instalments over a minimum of five years, the authoritative daily Al Ahram reported today.

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Ancient Sappara Regarded as Site Of Tomb of Great Egyptian Healer

By Garven Hudgins

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (AP) — Ancient Sappara on the Nile may have been a place for miracles in healing. That is the theory of Walter B. Emery, a leading Egyptologist who has explored the site since 1934.

He believes Sappara, south of Cairo, is the site of the tomb of "the Leonardo of Egypt." This was Imhotep, designer of the Step Pyramid, at 4600 years the oldest standing stone monument in the world.

"Imhotep," says Emery, "was a genius. He was truly the Leonardo da Vinci of ancient Egypt—an administrator, architect, philosopher and physician."

The ancient Greeks deified Imhotep and made him the God of Medicine.

"He became known as a great healer," Emery says. "In his time, he practiced medical techniques which were equaled and surpassed only in the 17th Century in the Modern Era. Under his direction, Egyptian physicians practiced brain surgery and even effected balmng treatments for cancer. In the Greek and Roman Era, students came from all over Europe to learn from the Egyptians who practiced under Imhotep and his descendants."

The lame and the halt also came from all over Europe after Imhotep was buried near what had become a great medical school he founded.

"They may have sought miraculous cures through Imho-

tep's intercession, for there is evidence to support this," Emery says.

He detects the evidence in millions of embalmed ibis birds, found stacked in tombs which he believes are those of nobles near the tomb of Imhotep.

"Two years ago, when we opened tombs of the Second Dynasty at this site, we found sacrificial bulls and corridors stuffed with these mummified ibis birds," he says. "We believe these birds, now extinct in Egypt, were bought by pilgrims and left as offerings near the tomb of Imhotep, much as candles are bought and left by pilgrims at Lourdes today."

Emery discovered other tombs of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Dynasty Kings in the Sappara area, a sandy promontory overlooking the verdant farms of the Nile Delta. The site is dominated by the stark Step Pyramid, which Imhotep designed as a tomb for the 3rd Dynasty King Zoser.

Emery, on the basis of his long research in the area, is convicted that Imhotep's shrine-tomb lies nearby.

"Later tombs of nobles and kings were built on this site, all of them underground in terrain that constantly shifts and is dangerous," Emery says. "Yet, only a few hundred yards to the west there is natural rock, which would have been suitable for tombs. There must have been a reason for the tombs to be built on the shifting terrain, despite the danger."

Emery believes the reason is that the tombs were built around the Imhotep Shrine.

Working in the underground excavations poses risks for Emery and his team. There have been sudden cave-ins, but no one has been seriously injured. Emery has excavated some tomb sites to a depth of more than 80 feet, covering a period of thousands of years.

For Emery, discovery of the Imhotep tomb and shrine would be the ultimate crown to his search.

Emery's work is financed by the Egypt Exploration Society in England. The Egyptian Department of Antiquities cooperates. In consultation with Emery, it determines what discoveries will remain in Egyptian museums and which can be sent abroad.

"The Egyptians have always been most generous," he says.

Emery is in the field half the year, spends the other half as Professor of Egyptology at London University.

Israel, Syria Escalate Fighting

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A15

Israel, Syria Escalate Fighting

From News Dispatches

Israel and Syria used tanks against each other yesterday in an escalation of their almost daily frontier clashes near the Sea of Galilee.

Sources in Tel Aviv said the Israeli action was based on its determination to retaliate with the same weapons used by Syria. Syria has used tanks several times recently.

In a letter to the United Nations Security Council yesterday, Israel warned of "the grave situation . . . created . . . (by) serious intensification of Syrian acts of aggression along the border," and cited 16 individual incidents since Dec. 30.

In Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Abba Eban told the U.N. truce supervision chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, that Israel acted in self-defense

following a "chain of Syrian attacks," including minelaying, encroachments on Israeli territory, interference with the work of Israeli farmers, shooting, and shelling by tanks and cannon.

Israel was censured by the Security Council for a massive retaliatory raid on Jordan last Nov. 13.

The always tense border situation has been complicated by disputes among Jordan and its Arab neighbors. Jordan King Hussein's reluctance to station troops from other Arab nations within his borders has brought demands for his overthrow from both Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, based in Egypt.

An Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv claimed that two Syrian tanks were set on fire and a third was hit in yester-

day's battle southeast of the Sea of Galilee.

In Damascus, a Syrian spokesman said one Israeli tank was destroyed and there had probably been loss of life on the Israeli side.

He claimed that Syria's losses were limited to one medium machinegun.

The tank duel lasted barely 15 minutes, but shooting went on for four hours before the U.N. force finally arranged a cease-fire.

As with previous clashes, both sides blamed the other for starting the fighting.

Syria charged the Israelis had opened fire on Arabs. Israel said its tanks went into action after a cluster of five Syrian tanks shelled a tractor plowing a beetroot patch southeast of the Israeli village of Tel Katzir.

Letters to the Editor

Near Eastern Policy

Our Government's policy in the Near East has been inhibited for many years because we have exaggerated the Communist threat. Perhaps the time has come to sweep the myths away and to move toward great power cooperation looking toward disarmament and peace settlement in the area.

In the past, we have assumed that the Soviet Union presented a dire threat, menacing our bases and communications lines and undermining the economic and strategic power of the West.

We have feared that the Soviet Union might deny the flow of Near East oil to NATO states or that it might incite left-wing pressures in Arab states to nationalize oil wealth and thus reduce the flow of dividends and deposits to New York and London.

But is the fear justified? Recently this nightmare has begun to fade and evaporate. The fallacy of the assumption is now being exposed during the current showdown between the Iraq Petroleum Company and Syria. The big Western oil combine has reacted to Syria's seizure of its pipelines with an equanimity bordering on nonchalance.

The fact is that oil is in plentiful supply everywhere. The *Oil and Gas Journal* tells us that the biggest news in 1966 is that "it's a world full of oil . . . and more to come." Oil is busting out all over and it is evident that the Arab oil-producing countries need money to run their governments more than the West needs their oil. The West is no longer vulnerable to Arab blackmail. The oil-producing countries in the Near East want to expand production and income and are not in a position to defy the powerful oil companies of the West. The companies have alternative fields to explore and exploit, whereas the countries do not have alternatives to guarantee the continuation of their oil income, which exceeds \$2.7 billion.

On the political front, there is no doubt that Moscow will continue its drive for influence and power in the Near East. It has been egging Syria and Egypt on with weapons in a campaign to weaken Faisal and Hussein. It has rigidly backed the Arabs against Israel. Yet we may suspect that Russia is wary of the radicals who run Syria. Surely it must want to place limits on their ardor and agitation. It cannot want the Soviet-backed terrorists to provoke a war which may produce great power confrontation. Although Moscow may whip up storms to frighten the West and to win political footholds, we should realize that its threat in this area has been grossly exaggerated.

Why should any one be intimidated or paralyzed by it? If vital resources are not really in jeopardy, let us reject polarization in the Near East and work for a detente in this area. Let Washington talk to Moscow on the urgent need to curtail the arms race, on the need to stop terrorism and threats, on the need to put Moscow's own pious protestations into practice.

I. L. KENEN,
 Editor, Near East Report,
 Washington.

FM Guide Urged

For some time I have been puzzling over the question why no one publishes a weekly guide to FM programs in the Washington area, along the lines of a TV weekly

guide. I can appreciate questions of financial practicality, which might preclude such a section in one of the Sunday papers, but perhaps it might be launched on a subscription or newsstand basis, even with some financial contribution from the stations themselves.

We are fortunate to have so many such stations in the area, but the very fact there are so many makes it almost impossible for the average listener to get an idea of their weekly program comment.

RAYMOND L. PERKINS,
 Alexandria.

Down Through the Ages

For sixteen years, I excised "Down through the ages" from undergraduate compositions—not only because the phrase is imitative and lacking in originality, but because "down" is pessimistic—expressing degeneration, not evolution. And now I learn that Senator Dirksen starts "Gallant Men" with "Down through the ages." Last Wednesday (Dec. 28) a Washington dispatch quoted Mike Mansfield as saying, "I would hope to see . . . the beginning of a major re-examination. . . ." And more recently Arthur K. Goldberg, as Chief U.S. delegate in answering Secretary General U Thant's appeal said, "I would conclude, Mr. Secretary General, by expressing our certainty that you—as all men of good will—agree it is the war. . . ." My Webster's classifies as an adverb, conjunction, and relative pronoun, but not a preposition as delegate Goldberg uses it. (He means "I will conclude," I think.) I wish (would) that "patriotism" properly defined included a respect for the correct use of the language that is essential to communication.

LLOYD B. GALE,
 Rochester, N.Y.

\$20,000 Model

One day [Dec. 29] a photograph was printed in *The Washington Post*, of a \$20,000 model showing the planned expansion of the Capitol. A few days later, an article appeared on the front page of *The Washington Post* announcing the closing of two outpatient clinics in the District for lack of funds which had been requested from the O.E.O.

I realize only too well, being a civil servant, that it is a long way from the "pocket" of the Capitol Architect to that of the O.E.O. Yet, I find it difficult to understand, given the repeated presidential calls for efficiency in operation of our Government offices, why such a useless expenditure for a model is approved and funds for clinics cannot be provided.

Do we need a Commission on Crime to tell us that an unemployed father, whose child is sick, will turn to burglary for the money which some of our "Hypocratically" dedicated doctors expect for their "services"? The special message to the Congress, being prepared by the President, on improved facilities in the District for the care of criminals is certainly necessary, but a little more attention to crime prevention through alleviation of social problems such as housing and medical care, could pay large dividends by a reduction in the number of criminals needing care.

BERTRAM STILLER,
 Washington.

Misinformation

I am writing because of an apparent misconception which appeared in an article in *The Washington Post* Dec. 28, on page A6 entitled "New Diseases Are Found But Remedies Lag." In the fourth paragraph it is stated: "Inherited metabolic diseases such as Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease, and Paget's disease are all now associated with chemical malfunctionings of the thyroid."

This statement is not correct. We have identified the nature of the inherited biochemical defects in Gaucher's disease, Niemann-Pick disease and Fabry's disease. These diseases are characterized by the accumulation of excessive quantities of lipid (fatty) substances because in each instance, there is a drastic reduction in the activity of an enzyme in various tissues such as liver and spleen. The function of these enzymes is to carry out the disposal of lipid materials which arise from the normal repair and replacement of tissues in the body.

I am particularly concerned that this misinformation be corrected because of the considerable number of lay people who have knowledge of these conditions because of personal involvement.

ROSCOE O. BRADY, M.D.
 National Institutes of Health,
 Bethesda.

"Disgusting Atavisms"

General Westmoreland's labeling of our war in Vietnam as "this most Christian of causes," plus his call for "God's blessing" of our actions there, are surely unwelcome and disgusting atavisms. When modern-day Medievalists persist in so clearly perverting Christ's teachings by saying, in effect, that we serve Christ to the extent that we kill His enemies, then sensitive persons will say, "To hell with Christianity!"

When will Christians learn that one of the proper roles of Christianity in politics is not to provide a day-to-day battle plan for using instruments of coercion in pursuit of secular justice, but rather to juxtapose, uneasily, an ethic of individual forbearance and universal love against any given social morality which requires us to use force in pursuit of an ideal.

Reinhold Niebuhr, himself a Christian theologian, believes that neither the Christian individualistic ethic nor any social morality is, in itself, adequate. Each needs the other, but they cannot merge safely. That is, a tense complementary relation between the two is the optimum.

Such a juxtaposition, basically unstable, has the merit of keeping us aware of two dangers: (1) the danger of succumbing to complete passivity in the face of social injustice, which a strict interpretation of Christ would suggest; and (2) the danger of adhering, without grave self-analysis and leavening doubts, to a social morality which can justify almost any cruelty against humans, almost any fanaticism, in the cause of a long-range political goal.

It seems to me that the correct attitude of a warring Christian is not to ask for God's blessing, but to recognize the essential conflict that exists between his religion and his attempts to kill fellow humans—and from this, to ask for forgiveness. A God who will bless a war is not my kind of God, nor is a general who asks for it.

JAMES L. KIRKMAN,
 Alexandria.

Egypt Receives Russian Wheat

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A21

Egypt Receives Russian Wheat

Reuters

CAIRO, Jan. 11 — A con-
signment of 6500 tons of Rus-
sian wheat—the first under an
agreement signed here Jan. 3
—arrived at Alexandria today,
the Egyptian Middle East
News Agency reported.

This is part of an \$18 mil-
lion agreement for 250,000
tons of wheat to be delivered
by mid-March.

The agency said eight other
shipments of about 52,000 tons
of wheat were expected by
the end of this month.

Middle East Guarantee

The shooting between Syria and Israel is dangerous in fact and frightening in potential, and U Thant's diplomatic intervention comes none too soon. "The situation threatens to erupt at any moment into a large-scale clash," he has warned. A ceasefire is an urgent need.

Unfortunately, Mr. Thant did not address himself to the roots of the current flareup. If he had, he could scarcely have avoided noting the desperate behavior of Syria. Damascus has leaped recently from one peak of extremism to another. First it set out to blow down Jordan's moderate King Hussein, and failed. Then it undertook to squeeze more money in transit revenues out of the Iraq Petroleum Company, and so far has failed. Now it is provoking Israel.

The United Nations initiative provides Syria a cover for a discreet withdrawal. But the problem of regional order will remain. As Senator Javits points out, Iraq is currently fighting its own Kurds and nipping at Kuwait; Egypt is at war in the Yemen and harasses Saudi Arabi, and the Palestine Liberation Organization terrorizes both Jordan and Israel.

Perhaps now is the time, as Senator Javits suggests, for the United States, Britain and France to renew their stale, 17-year-old guarantee of the existing frontiers of all nations in the Middle East. The need for something like the 1950 tripartite declaration is heightened by the fact that the Soviet Union blocks Middle East peacekeeping moves by the United Nations.

The danger of war in the region will last as long as all governments there do not honor each other's permanence and right to exist. But the temptation for any state to use force beyond its borders could be dampened if the three Western countries—perhaps joined later by the Soviet Union—were to freshen their old guarantee of regional peace.

New Suez Oilfield

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 18, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A17

New Suez Oilfield

Reuters

CAIRO, Jan. 17—The authoritative newspaper Al Ahram reported today that a new oilfield was discovered in the Suez Gulf in Egypt. Further tests were continuing to evaluate the capacity of the new field, the newspaper said.

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Saudis Take Offensive In Propaganda Warfare

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Jan. 20 a standard poison that can cause quick death by internal bleeding — in an attempt to penetrate the hideout.

Saudi Arabia is beginning a major propaganda offensive against Egypt charging that the Egyptians are employing poison gas warfare in Yemen as the prime weapon.

The event is unprecedented in the Arab world, where the so-called "reactionaries" like King Faisal have been accustomed to defending themselves from Cairo propaganda attacks.

Now Faisal, who is emerging as the conservative and pro-Western rival to Egypt's President Nasser, is going over to the offensive. The Saudi official radio this week formally charged Egypt with a gas attack on the village of Kitaf in northern Yemen earlier this month in which it is said some 200 people died.

Cairo immediately denied the charge, but the Saudi are going ahead with efforts to round up a foreign press delegation for a trip to view the survivors.

The allegations are taken seriously by major Western embassies in Saudi Arabia and by the International Red Cross. The IRC's Middle East representative, Andre Rochat, is currently in Geneva reporting on his findings.

Saudi Arabia has demanded that the IRC make public Rochat's report.

Saudi sources here say that the Egyptian bombing was not intended for Kitaf, but the nearby cave headquarters of Prince Hassan Bin Yehia, Royalist Premier. The sources say that the Egyptians used the gas—reported to be phosgene,

In other Mideast developments yesterday, reported by news services:

- Israeli military spokesmen reported the discovery of an antivehicle mine planted recently near the Syrian border. Meanwhile, Gen. Odd Bull, chief of the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission, asked both Israel and Syria to meet with him Monday.

- A Syrian Baath Socialist leader, Maj. Gen. Salah Jedid, left Damascus with a 20-man delegation for talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

Belly Dancers In Egypt Want Curbs Lifted

Reuters

CAIRO, Jan. 21—Egypt may soon see again one of its most famous tourist trademarks—the naked, gyrating stomach of a belly dancer.

According to Cairo newspapers, the girls have complained that official restrictions on costumes and dancing hampered freedom of movement and removed all art from their dance.

The Censorship Department has promised to look into it, "to eliminate social hypocrisy and enliven tourism." And since the tourist industry is an important source of foreign currency, the girls have a good chance of having their way.

Finn President on Trip

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 24, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A4

Finn President on Trip

Reuters

HELSINKI, Jan. 23—President Urho Kekkonen left here by air today for talks in Yugoslavia, Egypt and Bulgaria. He was scheduled to spend three days in Yugoslavia, six days in Egypt and two days in Bulgaria.

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Rumania, Hungary Will Say 'Yes' to Bonn's Turn East: Invited Last ...

By Anatole Shub Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 26, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A31

Rumania, Hungary Will Say 'Yes' to Bonn's Turn East

By Anatole Shub
Washington Post Foreign Service

BONN, Jan. 25—West Germany's campaign to win friends and influence Communists in Eastern Europe moved two big steps forward today.

• Chancellor Kurt-Georg Kiesinger disclosed in Berlin that Rumanian Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu is coming to Bonn next week to formalize agreement on full diplomatic relations.

• Rolf Lahr, Bonn's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared in Budapest that Hungary was also willing to normalize relations with West Germany without prior conditions.

Manescu, who is expected Monday, will be the first East European Foreign Minister to visit Bonn since World War II and the highest ranking Communist visitor since the Soviet Union's Anastas Mikoyan discussed trade with former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in 1958.

Invited Last September

The Rumanian diplomat, after a high-ranking German delegation to Bucharest had signed a long-term trade pact. Political instability in Bonn delayed the visit, but one of the First acts of the new Grand Coalition government under Kiesinger and Foreign Minister Willy Brandt was to send a secret mission to Bucharest to negotiate the terms for an exchange of ambassadors.

The agreement on diplomatic relations will be without prejudice to the respective legal positions of the two sides. Bucharest will continue to maintain relations with Communist East Germany, while Bonn maintains its claim to be the sole German government legitimated by free elections.

Despite such legal niceties, however, the exchange of ambassadors between Bonn and Bucharest will in fact mark the beginning of the end of the 1955 Hallstein Doctrine, under which Bonn refused diplomatic relations to all countries (except Russia) which recognized East Germany.

Effects on East Germany

The Bonn-Bucharest accord will also tend to undercut East Germany's equivalent of the Hallstein Doctrine. East Berlin is urging its Communist allies not to improve relations with Bonn unless Bonn first fulfills the so-called "three conditions."

The three conditions are renunciation of nuclear weapons, recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier between Germany and Poland, and formal recognition of East Germany. It has been reported that the Kiesinger cabinet has decided in principle to meet the first two conditions in the course of serious negotiations with Russia and Poland, although not before then.

Today's announcement in Budapest confirmed that Hungary as well as Rumania does not intend to insist on the three conditions. After conferring with Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter, State Secretary Lahr told newsmen he had transmitted West Germany's readiness to enter full diplomatic relations, and added that Peter's "basic attitude was the same." In response to questions, Lahr said that there were still some questions to be cleared up, but that Hungary was not posing any prior conditions.

Exceeds Expectations

Although neither of today's developments came as a complete surprise, both indicated faster progress on Bonn's part than observers had expected. It was generally assumed, for example, that Manescu's visit would take place late next month.

Bonn's fast-developing negotiations with the other East European countries now stand as follows:

Bulgaria: The next step is a visit to Bonn by Sofia's Foreign Trade Minister Ivan Budinoff expected fairly soon. Sofia is not considered likely to insist on the "three conditions."

Yugoslavia: contacts thus far have been unofficial and informal, but both Kiesinger and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Marko Nikezic have publicly indicated willingness to forgive and forget Belgrade's 1957 recognition of East Germany and Bonn's subsequent break-off of relations in reprisal.

The outlook would seem extremely favorable except for two potential obstacles: resistance among Bonn Hallstein Doctrine followers who fear the Yugoslavs might encourage Egypt, India and other "non-aligned" friends to recognize East Germany; and possible Soviet influence on Marshal Tito personally when he visits Moscow this weekend before going soon thereafter to Hungary.

Czechoslovakia: Informal contacts continuing, with formal negotiations set to resume in March. Prague is now the focus of conflicting views and pressures on what will be a major political decision, likely to have major impact on Poland as well as Czechoslovakia.

Poland: Matters are still in the stage of informal feelers. Neither Bonn nor Warsaw has yet formally committed itself in public. The Polish press has been stressing the "three conditions," but only one of them is really vital to Warsaw: the Oder-Neisse frontier.

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Saudis Charge Egypt Bombed Border Town

From News Dispatches

Egyptian bombers killed four persons and injured three in a morning raid against the Saudi Arabian town of Najran near the Yemen border, a Saudi Defense Ministry communique carried on Radio Mecca said yesterday.

The broadcast said the flight consisted of ten Soviet-built Ilyushin jets. An unspecified number of houses were destroyed in the attack, it said.

It was the first time Saudi Arabia had officially accused Egypt of attacking its territory since Saudi King Faisal and President Nasser of Egypt concluded a peace pact on Yemen in mid-1965.

A Reuters dispatch from Najran yesterday said that doctors there had said they treated 100 residents of the Yemeni village of Ketaf for suspected gas-poisoning.

Saudi Arabia has charged that Egypt dropped poison gas bombs on Ketaf in a raid Jan. 5. Egypt has denied the charge.

The doctors, three Pakistanis and a Saudi Arabian, told foreign correspondents that their Yemeni patients suffered from respiratory trouble, coughing, watering of the eyes, nausea, headache, severe chest and stomach pains, and low blood pressure.

The Reuters correspondent, Khader Nassar, made no reference to the alleged bombing of Najran in his dispatch from there.

Najran, an oasis town, has been described by Cairo as a staging post for Royalist guerrillas operating against the Egyptian army in Yemen.

Since Imam Mohammed Al-Badr was overthrown in September, 1962, Saudi Arabia



The Washington Post Jan. 28, 1967

has backed his efforts to regain the Yemeni throne while Nasser has sent forces to support the revolutionary regime.

In 1963 Saudi Arabia reported several raids on its territory by Egyptian bombers based in Yemen.

Egypt Land Plan

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 30, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A17

Egypt Land Plan

CAIRO (AP)—Egypt says it is launching an emergency program to cultivate 150,000 acres of newly reclaimed land in an effort to stave off food shortages forecast for 1970. The area, irrigated by waters from the new Aswan High Dam, is expected to be under cultivation by the end of the year, officials said.

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Apartment Collapses

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jan 30, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A19

Apartment Collapses

ZA GA ZIG, Egypt, Jan. 29 (AP)—A three-story apartment house collapsed here today and police reported 14 persons were killed. Four suffered serious injuries. Cause of the collapse was not known.

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Around the World

Thieves Take Time, Clean Out London Jewelers

LONDON — Thieves took their time over the weekend and ransacked every room of one of Britain's biggest jewelry manufacturers before making off with \$700,000 in gold and diamonds, police reported yesterday.

"They have cleaned us out lock, stock and barrel," the managing director of the firm of Brody, William and Son said. "All our reserves of gold are gone."

The burglars short-circuited an intricate alarm system in entering the building. It was believed that they knew this was the right weekend to strike because a large export order was packed and ready to be shipped.

Execution Stayed

MELBOURNE — Thousands of anti-hanging demonstrators cheered outside Pentridge Prison when a convicted murderer was granted a stay of execution nine hours before he was to hang. A judge ordered the stay after a lawyer for Ronald RRyan, 41, said he had new evidence concerning the murder of the prison guard of which Ryan was convicted.

If Ryan is executed it would be the first execution in Victoria state in 16 years.

About 3000 demonstrators had gathered outside the gates of the prison. They fought with police, threw stones, danced and cheered when the stay was announced.

Mideast Tension

Syria has put forward five demands as its conditions for border peace with



GAMAL ABDEL NASSER
... to visit Finland

Israel, according to informed sources in the Israeli section of Jerusalem. The only one of the conditions disclosed by the sources was that all Israeli force withdraw from the demilitarized zone on the 48-mile-long Syrian-Israeli border. The Syrian-Israeli Armistice Commission is scheduled to meet again Thursday.

The U.S. State Department announced that it has told Egypt the United States is concerned over the reported bombing of the Saudi Arabian town of Najran by Egyptian planes. Meanwhile Egypt denied a report that Egyptians used poison gas against Yemeni Royalists last week. The report brought widespread protests.

Hindu Ends Fast

NEW DELHI—Prabhudutt Brahmachari, one of the two Hindu leaders who have

been fasting to press for a government ban on the slaughter of cows, broke his fast on the 72d day. Jagad-guru Shankaracharya of Peri continued his fast but said he might take food Tuesday if the government accepts in principle his demand.

In another development, India's chief election commissioner flew to Kashmir to investigate charges that some of the officials of the ruling Congress Party in the state are trying to rig next month's general elections. The charges were brought by former Prime Minister of Kashmir Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed.

Aspida Trial

ATHENS — More than 40 defense lawyers walked out of the trial of 28 Greek officers on high treason charges in protest against the court's decision to hold closed sessions. The suggestion that closed sessions be held was made by the prosecutor. The officers are charged with being part of the secret Aspida (Shield) organization which allegedly plotted to overthrow King Constantine. The trial is already in its third month and only one quarter of the prosecution witnesses have been heard.

For the Record

• Egyptian President Nasser has accepted an invitation to visit Finland, according to

a communique issued at the end of Finnish President Urho Kekkonen's 5-day visit to Egypt.

• The prosecution and defense concluded their arguments in the Canadian Supreme Court review of the conviction of Steven Truscott in the sex strangling of a 12-year-old girl in 1959. Trus-

cott was 14 at the time of the slaying. The court's verdict was expected in about a month.

• The property recently announced as stolen from Chequers, the official country residence of Britain's Prime Minister, has been recovered by police.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Around The World: Polish President Scolds Catholic Church Nuclear ...

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 1, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A20

Around The World Polish President Scolds Catholic Church

WARSAW—President Edward Ochab declared yesterday that Poland cannot have diplomatic relations with West Germany until Bonn alters its attitude toward East Germany and the questions of borders

and armaments. In his speech to Poland's National Unity Front, Ochab renewed the Polish government's charges against the Roman Catholic Church, which he accused of trying to turn Poles against socialism.

Ochab reported on the Polish millenium year celebrations just concluded. The Church in Poland celebrated 1000 years of Christianity, while the state emphasized 1000 years of Polish statehood. Ochab declared the observances convinced millions of Poles of the correctness of socialism.

Nuclear Pacts

The draft of a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons will be presented to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council on Wednesday, diplomatic sources said in London. The draft treaty, prepared by the United States and supported by Britain, is based partly on secret discussions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. It is expected to be formally submitted to the United Nations Disarmament Conference when the conference resumes in Geneva on Feb. 21.

In Mexico City, meanwhile, the Commission for Latin American Denuclearization, representing 21 na-

tions, began final work on a treaty to form a nuclear-free zone. Cuba is the only South American country not represented. The U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union have indicated they will not bring nuclear weapons into the region if the pact is concluded.

Mideast Disputes

Egypt invited a United Nations fact-finding team to visit Yemen to investigate alleged Egyptian use of poison gas against Yemeni Royalists. National Guidance Minister Mohamed Fayed said in Cairo that Egypt has never used gas in the Yemen conflict. Earlier, the International Red Cross in Geneva had asked Egypt, which supports Yemeni Republicans in the war, to cease using gas bombs. In London, British Prime Minister Wilson told Parliament evidence indicates gas may have been used in air raids in Yemen.

A Jordan Radio broadcast, meanwhile, said that when the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission meets

again Thursday, the Commission at Israeli insistence will not discuss Syrian proposals regarding the demilitarized zone between the two countries. Israel insists it has the right to cultivate these lands, which Syria disputes.

Belgians Held

BRUSSELS — Belgium's Foreign Ministry warned the Congo Republic that a "political crisis" will develop unless 43 Belgians are permitted to leave Kinshasa. The Belgians, mostly wives and children of technicians working in the Katanga copper mines, were taken into custody as they boarded a plane bound for Europe. The Congolese government established its own mining company Dec. 31 to replace the Brussels-based Union Miniere, and since has been trying to keep Belgian employees from leaving the country.

For the Record

- U.S. Ambassador to Germany George C. McGhee protested strongly to Soviet

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See full page image
microfilm.

Associated Press

PRESIDENT OCHAB

... attack on Church renewed

authorities over shooting incidents in which East German border guards killed at least three persons trying to flee to West Berlin last week.

- Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny ended his 6-day visit to Italy and flew back to Moscow. The first Soviet leader to visit Italy, Podgorny followed a series of economic and political talks with government officials, with an audience with Pope Paul VI before departing.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Yemen Royalists Claim Control of Bulk of Nation

KETAF, Yemen, Feb. 1 (UPI)—Royalists claim control of three-fourths of Yemen's 75,000 square miles despite the massive aid from Egypt in support of the Republican forces in Yemen's long civil war.

Soviet-built Egyptian planes have won control of the skies and launch frequent air attacks on Royalist strongholds, but most Republican ground forces are contained in a triangle formed by the three main cities of Saana, Taiz and Hodeida.

The remainder of Yemen is controlled by tough tribesmen who fight with Saudi Arabian support on the Royalist side for Imam Mohammed el Badr who was deposed by Army officers sympathetic to Egypt's President Nasser in September, 1962.

Yemen is now theoretically ruled by President Abdullah al-Sallal, considered an Egyptian puppet by the Royalists. His 1962 installation touched off the civil war.

Faisal vs. Nasser

The showdown in Yemen is the battlefield for the bitter confrontation between Arab monarchs like Saudi Arabia's King Faisal and Arab revolutionaries led by Nasser.

Ketaf is a key Royalist center in their war against the Republicans.

"The Egyptians can drop bombs on our villages but we will fight them for 20 or 50 years as our grandfathers did the Turks to drive them out of our country," Yemeni Prince Ahmed el Hussein, 25-year-old commander of Royalist forces in the northeastern sector said.

Prince Ahmed charged Nasser was backing the Republican forces in the four-year-old civil war to subdue Yemen as a base to extend Egypt's influence throughout Arabia.

Prince Charges

Prince Ahmed, trained at the military academy in Nasser's Cairo, accused the Egyptian

President of using all weapons, including poison gas and the bombing of villages, to defeat the Royalists.

Yemen has accused Nasser's Air Force of using poison gas against Ketaf and visiting newsmen agreed unanimously that the evidence they saw and testimony they heard left little doubt that gas was used.

[Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United Nations Jamil Baroodi claims that between 150,000 and 200,000 Yemenis have been killed in "silent genocide" as the result of Egyptian military action on the side of the Republicans. Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations. Baroodi said up to 30,000 Egyptian soldiers have also died and that an estimated 50,000 Egyptian troops are still in Yemen.]

Africans to Meet On Rhodesia Issue

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 2, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. F14

Africans to Meet On Rhodesia Issue

Reuters

CAIRO, Feb. 1 — Seven heads of state will meet here today.

on March 23 for a four-day "limited African summit conference" to discuss the Rhodesian crisis, the Cairo newspaper listed the seven countries as: Algeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Tanzania and Egypt.

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Arab Says Soviets Lag on Palestine

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 4, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A11

Arab Says Soviets Lag on Palestine

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Feb. 3—A Palestine Liberation leader criticized the Soviet Union today and said the Sino-Soviet dispute had weakened the Arab cause against Israel.

Shafik al Hout head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Lebanon, said in an article published here that the Soviets have limited their backing of the Arabs to supporting the legal rights of the Arabs in Palestine. The Chinese, by contrast, support the Arab cause without reservation.

Al Hout's article was the first public admission by PLO leaders of dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union. Perhaps significantly, al Hout wrote his article shortly after returning from Cairo where he saw Egypt's President Nasser.

The Soviet Union has been a consistent supporter of Arab claims against Israel. But the PLO leader said the Russians were sticking to a legal position without taking

a stand on the question of the elimination of Israel.

Peking's support for the Arab cause has been virtually unqualified. It has supplied arms for the Palestine Liberation Army and Palestinian Officers have been sent to China for training.

Al Hout stressed that while Peking's backing was welcome only Moscow could give the kind of international support Arabs need to carry out their plans without interference. He indicated this was because Moscow's nuclear weapons arsenal could keep the West at bay when the Arabs finally get around to their self-appointed task of regaining what they called the "usurped homeland."

[Meanwhile, King Hussein of Jordan charged in an interview with the Associated Press in Kuwait that certain foreign powers aided by "some sister Arab nations" are trying to undermine his country's "unity and strength." The King said the Arab countries were blaming Jordan for their failure to

liberate Palestine. He indicated the "foreign powers" were Communist.

[Hussein also said his recent purchase of U.S. planes, in the face of Arab League recommendations to buy cheaper Communist-bloc types, was a move to halt the bloc's efforts to gain a foothold in Jordan. He also said that Western arms were superior to Red models.

[In Amman, Jordans Foreign Ministry announced that Jordan had withdrawn its recognition of the leadership of the PLO, AP reported. It said the aim of PLO Chairman Ahmeu Shukairy and other leftists in the PLO was to "destroy Jordan's entity—not the liberation of Palestine."]

The Al Hout article was the clearest indication yet that the PLO is being severely tested. Leadership is badly split. A number of top officials resigned recently rather than go along with Shukairy.

A major reason for the split

was the breakup of the Arab political hancymoon symbolized by the regular summit meetings which ended last fall. Intra-Arab political warfare has since reached new depths, and Shukairy has broadened the aim of the PLO to include the overthrow of King Hussein of Jordan as well as Israel.

This has not gone down well with a number of Palestinians who feel that Arab divisiveness weakens the holy cause.

The Arab split has led to financial problems for the PLO. Saudi Arabia has refused to give any more money until the Arab summit policy is resumed. A main purpose of Hussein's visit to Kuwait's was to stop the flow of money to the PLO.

The Syrians have also unofficially attacked the PLO leadership. Even Lebanon reportedly is cracking down on Palestinian terrorists, and is said to have arrested some of

80 of them recently near the Israel border.

[An official source in Bierut denied the arrests, Reuters reported.]

Around the World

Subversive Plot by Hussein Foiled, Syria Says

DAMASCUS — Syria announced yesterday it had smashed a plot "personally masterminded" by King Hussein of Jordan to subvert the country's socialist regime.

A spokesman said "agents, collaborators and saboteurs" and an unidentified amount of money had been seized. It said that the agents were to have entered Syria from Lebanon.

The government said a public statement Friday by Rashid El-Hamarsha, a Jordanian army major who sought asylum in Egypt, "served to confirm the accurate information we already had about the plot."

The major said he was to have led attempts by Syrian exiles to assassinate government leaders in Damascus.

[Hussein arrived in the Persian Gulf protectorate of Bahrain yesterday from Kuwait, where he and Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah called for action to consolidate Arab ranks.]

Algeria to Vote

ALGIERS — Algerians Sunday will elect members of 676 municipal councils in the first voting of any kind permitted since Col. Houari Boumedienne's military regime took office 19 months ago.

Ballots will list twice as

many candidates as there are council seats, and all candidates will be those chosen by the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN).

Government officials described it as "an experiment in limited democracy," but Hocine Ait Ahmed, an exiled opposition leader, denounced the vote as "an electoral masquerade typical of a Fascist regime."

Pakistan Charge

Pakistan accused India of firing on a Pakistani border patrol in the Sialkot sector of north Lahore Friday and of massing troops in the same area Saturday. The government-controlled Radio Pakistan said that the Indian troops had opened fire without being provoked. It said the Pakistanis returned the fire and suffered no casualties.

Meanwhile, the Pakistan Embassy's air adviser flew from New Delhi to inspect the wreckage of a Pakistani plane shot down near Ferozepore, India Thursday.

Toure Moves Troops

ABIDJAN—Guinean President Sekou Toure announced he has alerted his air force and moved troops to Guinea's border with Sierra Leone as part of a co-operative effort to crush internal subversion in both countries.

Toure's announcement was made in a radio broadcast monitored Friday night in this capital of the Ivory Coast, where a strong revolutionary movement opposed to Toure operates legally, as well as in France.

Observers said the troop



PRESIDENT TOURE

... moves troops

movements may be designed to check infiltration of dissidents back into Guinea, Reuters reported. Reports in Paris said Toure was expected to announce a major government shake-up soon because of growing internal opposition and the fear of a possible coup attempt.

Curia Reform

VATICAN CITY—Pope Paul VI was reported by Italian newspapers to have asked older Cardinals working at the Vatican to resign their posts so he could modernize the Curia.

The Pope was said to have suggested that all Cardinals over 75 consider quitting their Curia posts to make way for younger prelates. But he was reported to have encountered stiff resistance to his announced intention to reform the Curia in line with recommendations of the Vatican Ecumenical Coun-

cil and make it more international.

Of the Roman Catholic Church's 96 Cardinals 31 are in the Curia, the Church's traditionally conservative central administration. Nearly all are over 75 and Italian.

Enterprise and Japan

TOKYO—Japanese press reports said the U.S. Navy was postponing the first visit to Japan by the nuclear aircraft carrier Enterprise to avoid embarrassing Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party. The reports were denied by U.S. Embassy officials.

[In Washington, the Defense Department said there had not been any plans for the Enterprise to visit Japan.]

For the Record

- Charles Davis, 43, who renounced the Roman Catholic priesthood and left the Catholic Church five weeks ago charging that the Church was not concerned with truth or people, was married in Haslingfield, England. His bride was 36-year-old American, Florence Henderson.

- Nicaragua votes for a new president today Gen. Anastasio Somoza, whose family has ruled the Central American country for 34 years, is the overwhelming favorite.

- Yugoslav President Tito and Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar ended three-day talks in Budapest.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Israel Telegraphs a Haymaker: Threatened Bloody Nose for Syria No Bluff, but Could Be Deterrent

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 5, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. E1

Israel Telegraphs a Haymaker Threatened Bloody Nose for Syria No Bluff, but Could Be Deterrent

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM—The Israeli government is energetically advertising its intent to give Syria a bloody nose by strong military action. The aim of its virtually public announcement presumably is to obviate the need for it.

Ordinarily, a nation about to make an armed thrust does not telegraph its punch if only for reasons of military security. And when it does pass such word, the very fact suggests that it is bluffing.

This does not, however, seem to be the present case. Israel has gone too far out on a limb not to deliver its promised retaliation in the event of further Syrian acts of violence on its border.

It hopes, of course, that Syria has got the message. Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban says for publication that it has been delivered to Damascus by diplomatic representatives of five

nations, including Britain, America and, most importantly, the Soviet Union. But since the Israelis are convinced that the Syrian government is irresponsible to the point of idiocy, they are not overly certain of what good the warning may do.

Air Raid to Start

HIGH GOVERNMENT officials talk freely, if only generally and not for personal attribution, of what the action will be. They speak of an armed thrust in relatively large force but nowhere near the size of the Suez operation ten years ago. Of course, it would be begun by a heavy air attack on the Syrian gun positions that command the ridges just over the frontier.

The intent is not to move as far as Damascus, although there is little doubt among Western observers of Israel's capability to do just that, and within a day or two. Also, the consensus is that the operation will be

brief—somewhere between 12 and 48 hours.

The trouble is that no one can be quite sure what such an operation could develop into once it is begun, as the Israelis themselves learned when what started as a punitive raid on the Jordanian village of Samoa Nov. 13 ended with much more violence and bloodshed than was anticipated. But Israeli military and Foreign Office circles insist that they will take the chance, believing that failure to act against any further Syrian sabotage—in the past, mainly infiltrators planting mines across the border—would be worse than any such escalation.

They adhere to the "slippery slope" theory. If the incursions are not resisted, they will continue and grow worse, becoming intolerable for Jewish settlers in the border areas.

Officials say that where saboteurs come from individual border villages, deterrence can be accomplished by retaliating against the villages respon-

sible for sheltering the infiltrators. Samoa, however disastrous the diplomatic results for Israel, was nevertheless a case in point.

A Higher Source

BUT WITH SYRIA, according to the Israeli government thesis, the action is not within the power of an individual village to prevent, for it springs from a national policy of the Syrian government itself. The activists, to be sure, are the Syrian terrorists of the El Fatah organization, but they are coddled and instigated by the government. The purpose of the Israeli military operation over the border, therefore, would be to force the Syrians to change not their anti-Israel policy—which is out of the question—but their program of violence.

An inquirer here and in Tel Aviv, however, hears different theories on the tactical considerations underlying the strategic goal of Israel's threatened attack. Western diplomats understand

the intent to be a flamboyant discrediting of the Syrian army to remove government illusions about its military prowess.

Somewhat similarly, some highly placed Israelis say that if the armed forces in Syria become convinced of the consequences of the government's acts, they will enforce a change of policy. Other officials figure that the effect of heavy retaliation will be direct—forcing the government itself to end the terrorists' sabotage.

The Israelis expect to be screamed at by the rest of the world if they mount their offensive, but they believe that the Syrian provocation is so clear and the response so warranted that the Jewish state will not suffer further consequences. They expect the Arab and Communist worlds to run to Syria's rescue—but only with words.

For almost a week, no new incident had occurred, which may mean that Syria has been warned off or merely

See ISRAEL, Page E2, Column 1

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Israel's Telegraphed Punch Is More Than a Bluff

ISRAEL, From Page E1

that it has clamped down while Syria-Israel discussions are taking place under the auspices of the United Nations Mixed Armistice Commission. No Israeli believes, however, that the talks will have any effect in settling the basic issue, which is assuring peaceful cultivation for the demilitarized zones lying inside Israel's international border lines along the Syrian frontier.

A Solo Stand

THE ISRAELI government has been rendered bold by its reading of attitudes in the Arab world. Abba Eban believes that Syria stands alone as the only Arab country with a policy of aggressive action against Israel now.

He feels that it has no real support from and is probably being opposed in its policy by other Middle Eastern nations, in particular, the United Arab Republic. Despite the collapse of its pretensions to lead the Arab world, the U.A.R. remains the determinant nation in the Arab-Israel conflict, the only one with a military potential of real consequence.

Moreover, Eban believes that Syria's one foreign backer, the Soviet Union, which vigorously supports it in much else and is highly influential with the Syrian government, opposes its current campaign to harass and weaken the Jewish state.

Eban's appraisals of both the Russian and Egyptian postures are generally concurred in by Western diplomats here. They see the U.S.S.R. as not

wishing a major military engagement in this area and they feel that the U.A.R. is far too heavily mired in the Yemen war and far too realistic about the sorry state of Arab unity and military prowess to take up arms against Israel at this time.

Some Are Resigned

IN AN INTERVIEW, Eban divided the Arab nations into three groups. The first is those who, though they find it awkward to say so publicly, are in fact resigned to the continued existence of Israel and have no interest in a jihad against it. These are Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, perhaps Algeria and, although it must deny it furiously, possibly even Lebanon.

The second is those nations not willing to admit that Israel is here to stay but which are resigned to postponing military action against it to the indefinite future. They are Jordan, Saudi Arabia and, despite its continued anti-Israel rhetoric, the U.A.R.

In the third group, calling for action now, are Syria and, although it is hard to tell for the moment where it stands on anything, possibly Iraq.

Syria matches its words with deeds in the form of border violence in what Eban calls unofficial belligerency. Its motives, he declares, are a combination of passionate ideology, a desire to appear as the leader of the Arabs in a holy cause (in contrast to the U.A.R., which in Syrian eyes has chickened out) and perhaps to divert its population's attention from unhappy domestic conditions.

Thus Eban argues that although its

short-term problems on the Syrian frontier are acute, Israel's long-term security prospects are much improved in recent times. They are enhanced by its own military strength, its support by the great powers—even including

the attitude of the Soviet Union, whatever its ultimate aspirations in the Middle East may be—and by Arab diversity.

Eban has long contended that "Arab unity" is a concept with historical or

current support. Only their language tends to bring the Arabs together, whereas they are kept apart by much more powerful considerations, Eban has argued. The most important of these he sees as their strong nationalism.

Developing after the end of their colonial status, their diversity, he says, "is the natural condition for peace in this area." Other high Foreign Office figures elaborate this theme by pointing out the failure of U.A.R. President Nasser to make any progress on what was once his principal international goal.

No nation save Egypt itself remains under Nasser's effective influence, they point out. A series of fallings out with Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco have left Nasser almost isolated and the Arab nations at one another's throats.

Nasser has also failed to uphold the other two pillars of his long-range program. Israeli officials insist that one was Arab socialism, which has not met economic success within Egypt or imitation elsewhere. The other was the anti-Israel crusade, which Nasser himself is said to have admitted in frank speeches to Egyptian students and intelligentsia, has had to be indefinitely postponed.

While, if the analysis is correct, all of this means that Israel can face the future with increased confidence and hope, it does not mean in any way that its troubles with its neighbors are over. Hatred of the Jewish and Israel peoples is probably increasing rather than abating and a real peace treaty settling the conflict looks as far away as ever.

"Perhaps your grandson can come here," the principal permanent official to the Foreign Service remarked to a Western reporter, "to cover the signing of that treaty."

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Israel troops returning from a night battle with Syrians in the seemingly endless clashes.

Raids on Saudi Town Spur Arab War: Little Defense Bombed Before

By David Lancashire

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A14

Raids on Saudi Town Spur Arab War

By David Lancashire

NAJRAN, Saudi Arabia (AP) Bomber attacks on this oasis capital have raised an Arab Cold War to open warfare. A massive British-American defense system so far has been unable to stop it.

Without warning or a declaration of war, Soviet-built Ilyushins with Egyptian markings struck Najran Jan. 27 and 28, blowing up houses and killing four persons.

Saudi Arabia took the case to the United Nations, but Cairo dismissed the charges as "rumors"—and also denied accusations that Egyptian planes dropped poison gas in neighboring Yemen.

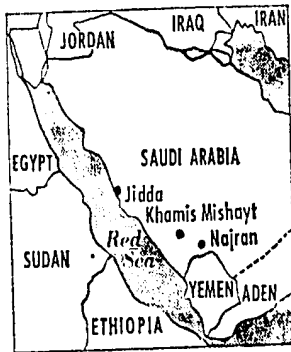
One Najran raid was seen by 20 Western news correspondents who counted the corpses and unexploded bombs—some bombs bearing Russian markings.

Little Defense

The latest raids revealed the helplessness of Saudi Arabia's pro-Western King Faisal in a long-standing political feud with President Nasser of Egypt, despite an American defense guarantee for Saudi Arabia and a \$420-million agreement for U.S. Hawk missiles, British jet fighters and a radar warning system.

Eleven new British jets are flying in Saudi Arabia and the first shipment of American ground-to-air Hawks has come into the country, but experts estimate it will take up to five years before the defense system is fully prepared to drive off bombers.

A new jet airbase at Khamis Mishayt, protected by British rockets, will be ready in two months. Indications are that British technicians are aiding antiaircraft defenses at Najran, but the country's only jet pilots so far are British instructors, and diplomats refuse to say whether they are



The Washington Post Feb. 6, 1967

authorized to shoot down attacking planes.

Meantime, Faisal appears reluctant to call for active military help against a fellow Arab state.

"We have been patient and self-controlled toward the raids . . . not because of weakness but to avoid destroying and harming the Arab ranks," Faisal informed his ally, Jordan.

Bombed Before

No reason has been given for resumption of bombing raids on Najran, a frontier town hit 45 times by an estimated 996 bombs in 1963, killing 200, according to Gov. Khaled Sudairy. The shabby and primitive provincial capital was then the major staging post for royalist forces in the civil war in neighboring Yemen.

The raids may be intended to warn Saudi Arabia not to give the Royalists the heavy weapons they would need for an offensive against Egyptian forces in the war.

Faisal and Nasser are rivals for influence in the Arab world.

Najran is still the chief supply base for the Royalists. But correspondents who trekked for 27 hours along the supply route saw no evidence that Faisal was sending more than

food and small arms ammunition on the camel caravans into Yemen. The princes who lead the ragged Royalist armies said they are financed with gold from Saudi Arabia, but they complained Faisal was holding them back by refusing to give them weapons.

Faisal also has been counteracting a rash of dynamite bombings that began last November. Western diplomats confirm 13 explosions, including a blast that cracked the Tapline oil pipe, a bomb in the Riyadh Hotel that houses American training officers, and explosions at key government buildings and the Defense Minister's house. There have been no casualties.

Saudi police tightened security throughout the country and blamed these incidents on Egyptian-trained infiltrators from Yemen. Nasser says they were staged by rebel Saudis.

Diplomats report there are no known Nasser organizations in Saudi Arabia. But in seeking to develop the country, Faisal must rely on outsiders. Most teachers or skilled personnel are Palestinians, Egyptians or other Arabs, and as one diplomat put it: "Every one is a potential Nasser agent."

The over-all defense plan, with British jets and American Hawk missiles to be stationed throughout the country, requires a major radar system, plus buildings, training and service facilities from the British Airwork Co. and Associated Electrical Industries.

Western sources report that because of insufficient preliminary studies, the final contracts for these have not yet been signed. To illustrate the slowups encountered, one source reports that it took two weeks to deliver Thunderbird missiles from the port of Jidda to the airbase, 350 miles across the desert. The

missiles moved on 150 vehicles that swelled to an immense caravan, picking up wandering Bedouins with their sheep and goats along the way.

Although Hawk missile bases are under construction, another source reported: "The Hawk training program so far is confined to teaching the Saudi operators to speak English."

Egyptian Who Diverted an Airliner Is Given Political Asylum by Jordan

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A18

Egyptian Who Diverted an Airliner Is Given Political Asylum by Jordan

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Feb. 7—The latest and most dramatic of the Arab world's escalating round of political defections took place today when an Egyptian airliner was forced to divert from its domestic route and land in Jordan.

The plane, an Antonov-24 twin-engined airliner flying from Cairo to the Red Sea port of Hurghada, was first reported missing by authorities in Cairo and search planes were sent to look for it. Shortly thereafter Cairo announced mysteriously that it had landed "somewhere safely."

Jordan, which is engaged in a bitter political struggle with Egypt's President Nasser, announced over its radio that an Egyptian airliner had landed there and "a senior Egyptian intelligence officer" had asked for and been granted asylum. He was identified as Kamal Riad Haggag.

Cairo promptly retorted that Haggag was no officer at all, but manager of a Cairo snack bar. It said Haggag had posed as an intelligence officer in the past for fraudulent purposes.

The Antonov carried 41 passengers and a crew of five. Sources in Amman subsequently reported that 32 "officers" on the plane had asked for asylum.

Later, Amman Radio said the plane landed at Aqaba, Jordan's port on the Red Sea. The Jordan announcement indicated that only Haggag had asked for asylum and made no mention of the other officers to which it previously referred. Cairo said there were no officers on the plane.

Also on board was the director-general of Egypt's Tour-

ism Authority and eight foreign tourists. Hurghada is a tourism center and also has important Egyptian military installations. Cairo asked for the safe return of the plane, crew and passengers.

Last week a Jordanian officer, Maj. Rashid al Hamarsha, fled to Cairo and asked for asylum, claiming he had been forced to take part in a plot to assassinate Syrian government leaders and Ahmed Shukairy, the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Jordan countered that Hamarsha had been under surveillance on suspicion he was working for Israel.

The defection of Haggag followed the public display last month of two Egyptian Air Force officers who fled to Saudi Arabia and then to Jordan. This in turn was preceded by the defection of large numbers of Syrian Army officers and men to Jordan after an attempted coup against the present Syrian leaders failed in September.

Amman radio also reported tonight that three Syrian Army lieutenants and an undisclosed number of troops had crossed the border and had been granted asylum.

Capitol Punishment . . . By Art Buchwald

The Diplomatic Parking Crisis

WHILE EVERYONE is worried over the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the effects of anti-anti-missiles, no one seems to be paying attention to an explosive situation that could easily start a world conflict without our realizing it — and that is the towing away of diplomatic cars in New York City.



Buchwald

Mayor John Lindsay started it when, in his attempt to clear up New York City's traffic mess, he ordered that the cars belonging to diplomats to the United Nations be treated like any other cars; if they were parked illegally they were to be towed off to the city's automobile pound, inconveniently located on the West Side of town.

The repercussions from this action have been felt from Moscow to Saudi Arabia, and U.N. delegates have threatened reciprocal action which could lead to a worldwide towing war from which no country could recover.

THE KEY PROVISION of the United Nations charter is that parking space must be provided for every diplomat in the world, regardless of race, creed or color, and diplomatic immunity must be extended to include not only diplomats and their families but their automobiles as well.

Intelligence reports indicate that Mayor Lindsay's action has caused every nation to re-evaluate its parking conditions vis-a-vis the United States.

The Soviet Union is said to be building a four-ton tow truck that could tow

away three American cars at the same time. Secretary McNamara may ask for money to develop an anti-tow truck device as an answer to the Russian threat.

Both Great Britain and West Germany are sending delegations to the United States to demand they be given American tow trucks with nuclear warheads.

The United States will have to agree, provided the trucks are manned by American drivers.

President de Gaulle is talking about building a mini-tow truck which will be an independent deterrent to American-made cars. He has already ordered "no parking" signs to be put up around the American Embassy and at his next news conference he will attack President Johnson's parking policies in Vietnam.

BUT THE BIG FEAR in diplomatic circles is that the smaller nations will use the towing away of diplomatic cars as an excuse to attack their enemies.

Syria has warned Jordan that it would fire on any car double-parked on its border. Israel has already claimed that Egypt is secretly installing German-made park-

ing meters in the Gaza Strip, and Pakistan has warned India that it will fight to keep its parking privileges in the Vale of Kashmir.

Something has to be done before the situation gets completely out of hand.

One proposal suggested is that a Summit Meeting be held in Geneva for the purposes of drawing up an anti-car-towing pact between the major powers. It would provide for protection against diplomatic cars being towed away, as well as limit the stockpiling and size of tow trucks.

Unfortunately, when the conference was suggested, Geneva turned it down cold by saying, "We don't have the parking facilities to hold such a meeting with so many diplomatic cars."

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Egypt Seizes Saudi King's Holdings

From News Dispatches

The holdings and financial deposits in Egypt of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia were placed under sequestration yesterday, according to an official announcement quoted by the Middle East News Agency in Cairo.

The report follows the announcement Thursday that Saudi Arabia had cancelled licenses to operate there of two major Egyptian banks, the Bank of Cairo and Misr Bank.

The Egyptian measure applies also to possessions and bank accounts of Faisal's family. The total is believed considerable, but no figures were immediately available.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia are backing opposite sides in the Yemen civil war. In another development yesterday, Tunisia cancelled the recognition of the Yemen government headed by Abdullah al-Sallal because it "exists only thanks to the presence and support of foreign troops" and "has therefore lost all claims to represent the people of Yemen . . . its sole support within the republic lies with a minority in the pay of Cairo."

The Tunisian communique emphasized that Tunis has not withdrawn its recognition of the Republican regime in Yemen, only of Sallal's government of the Republic. The Royalist side in the civil war is the one backed by Saudi Arabia.

In the Middle East's other major struggle, Israel and Syria exchanged heated words yesterday. The Syrian newspaper put out by the ruling Baath party warned, "Our ideological army stands ready to retaliate against any aggression at a moment's notice and move the battle to enemy grounds."

Israel charged Syria with deliberately delaying talks by the U.N.'s Mixed Armistice Commission and said that a speech by Syria's President Nureddin al-Atassi had confirmed Syrian responsibility for five mine-laying incidents since the Mixed Armistice Commission meetings began last month.

Egypt Importing Directional Sand

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A8

Egypt Importing Directional Sand

LONDON, Feb. 10 (UPI) — Forget those gags about coal to Newcastle and hair to Liverpool. Britain is exporting sand to Egypt.

The United Arab Republic has ordered several tons of specially treated sand at \$154 a ton from the British Industrial Sand Co. It will be used to help Suez Canal authorities determine which way the canal bed is drifting.

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Haile Selassie

His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, who arrived here yesterday, would be welcome if only because, at the age of 74, he has seen more history and held power longer than any other living Chief of State. Because relations between the United States and Ethiopia throughout his long rule have been both cordial and constructive, and remain so, the Emperor might be said to be this country's oldest friend.

More important, for all that may seem antiquated about his ancient monarchy, his rule in recent years has been increasingly progressive. His standing among younger, more volatile African leaders is astonishingly high. His capital city of Addis Ababa has become the headquarters of the Organization for African Unity, and other institutions which hold out such hope as there may be for the sort of constructive regional collaboration which will almost certainly be needed if Africa is to find peace.

And finally, his visit is all the more timely, because the problems the Emperor is bringing with him are, in essence, the same problems which are at the root of much of the ferment afflicting the African continent—the tribal, or ethnic, or religious ambitions and antipathies which, if once given free play, could splinter Africa into, not 50, but 500 feuding entities.

Ethiopia itself is, at once, a nation and a highly heterogenous empire, split along both religious and ethnic lines. In the north, dissident Moslem elements are engaged in a minor guerrilla war, encouraged by Syria, Iraq, and Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. From the Republic of Somalia, to the West, comes another threat, involving some 700,000 Somalians who reside clearly within a large, semi-desert section of Ethiopia which protrudes deeply into Somalia. The Somalis want to annex that disputed territory, and, by way of bolstering their claim, have been acquiring some \$35 million in tanks, artillery, and other weapons from the Soviet Union in the past three years. Already, the United States, which has been supporting Ethiopia with arms and economic help, has moved to blunt this threat by furnishing the Ethiopians with jet airplanes, too. According to reports, there is no intention of feeding this arms race further with splashy new offers of United States weapons for Ethiopia this week. Rather, the idea is to play down the arms issue, in hopes the Russians will get the message and not build up Somali military power further.

This would be wise policy. Indeed, the visit of Haile Selassie offers a welcome opportunity for the United States to dramatize the new look in its approach to Africa by trying to turn the attention of Somalia as well as Ethiopia towards regional economic development, perhaps even including joint projects in the disputed territory, and to peaceful resolution of disputes within the framework of a strengthened OAU, as an alternative to an arms race neither nation can afford.

Dancer Unbuttoned

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 14, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. 25

Dancer Unbuttoned

LAS VEGAS, Feb. 13 (UPI)
Belly dancer Little Egypt told police she lost her \$3000 cut diamond—2.5 carats—when it apparently popped from the platinum setting in her belly button during an exotic dance at a Las Vegas hotel.

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Saudi Oil Line Break Reported

By Joe Alex-Morris Jr.
Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Feb. 14
A serious line break occurred on the Trans Arabian pipeline (Tapline) last Saturday night, according to reports reaching Beirut. There was some suspicion the break was caused by anti-Royalist saboteurs in Saudi Arabia.

The break in the American-owned pipeline occurred at Shubah, halfway between the first two pumping stations on the 1000-mile line, which connects the rich Saudi oilfields with a Mediterranean oil terminal in Lebanon. According to the reports, it caused the loss of 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of oil and the shutdown of the entire line for 24 hours.

The damaged portion of the line was quickly replaced with a new sleeve of pipe. This indicated the damage was more than just a simple operational rupture.

The Egyptian press has recently reported terrorist bombings in principal Saudi towns. One previous report of sabotage of Tapline was denied by Tapline officials, who would not discuss the latest report.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Nasser of Egypt are engaged in a confrontation for influence in the Arab world. The center of this struggle is Yemen, where each supports one of the opposing sides in the Yemeni civil war.

In other developments in the Middle East:

Israeli and Syrian troops exchanged fire across the demilitarized zone separating their countries for the second straight day.

An Israeli Army spokesman said one Israeli soldier was wounded when Syrian troops touched off the firing by entering the demilitarized zone.

In Aden, the situation returned to normal after four days of violence sparked by general strikes called in opposition to British policy.

In Cairo, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said that Egypt had canceled permission for American and British military planes to overfly Egypt or land in Egypt because it suspected that these flights were connected with the unrest in Aden.

The newspaper also reported that former King Saud of Saudi Arabia is negotiating to buy a \$252,000 palace in the Cairo suburbs. Al Ahram said the palace is owned by Saud's brother, King Faisal—whose property was sequestered by the Egyptian government last week.

Egypt Permits 4 U.S. Landings

CAIRO, Feb. 17 (UPI)—An Egyptian ban on U.S. military aircraft landings at Egyptian airports has been lifted to permit four planes to land at Cairo, the newspaper Al Ahram said today.

It said three of the planes were assigned to the U.S. Navy and Air Force attaches at the American Embassy in Cairo. The fourth was carrying an unidentified U.S. general whose landing had been authorized earlier.

The landing ban was announced earlier this week, apparently because of U.S. flights to Saudi Arabia, and sale of U.S. arms to Jordan, but the exact reason for the ban was not disclosed.

U.S.-Egyptian Relations at Low Point

First of a series

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO — American relations with Egypt have dropped to a low, unhappy state, and are likely to remain that way for a long time to come.

The immediate issue is American delay in deciding whether to give Egypt another large grant of food. Egypt's request for yearly aid of \$150 million of food, mostly wheat, was submitted a year ago and remains "under consideration."

Affirmative action by the White House, where the ultimate decision must be made, would, of course, improve the situation temporarily.

But the basic disagreement between the two countries

Role in Mideast Affairs

is much more difficult to solve. Indeed, it seems almost completely intractable. Egypt is convinced, with good reason, that the United States is attempting to deny

it the role it insists upon playing in Mideast regional affairs, as the acknowledged leader of an Arab world following its political philosophy.

Despite a frustrating series of setbacks in that campaign, President Nasser is as unlikely to abandon his goal as the United States is to accept what it sees as its consequences.

In the background is, as has been since 1949, the problem of Israel, with the Arab drive to destroy the state and the American commitment to prevent any such thing. However, this issue is not in immediate debate.

For the moment, Nasser is concerned, almost to the exclusion of other foreign policy matters, with what amounts to a personal political power struggle with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. That fight, in turn, is the current manifestation of a more general battle Nasser chooses to wage against what he terms the "reactionary" Arab states, including Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya and, in the background, the oil sheikdoms and even Lebanon.

U. S. Commitments

It is to precisely those countries that the United States has made basic commitments and in which it has deep economic and political interests which oppose the accession of Nasserite regimes.

America's support of these states is Nasser's bitter pill. As he, and doubtless most politically minded Egyptians, see it, the United States is the major military supplier of Egypt's enemies.

The United States, for its part, sees Russia as having armed Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Algeria, enemies of its friends in the Mideast.

The Egyptian viewpoint is put bluntly by Mohammed Heikal, editor of the newspaper *Al-Ahram*, Nasser's confidant and Egypt's most authoritative and vociferous spokesman except for the President himself.

In a recent interview, he declared:

"We understood that when Britain and France first armed Israel, they could not expect to remain our friends. Now you arm Israel and other reactionary countries, and you cannot expect to remain our friends."

Behind Heikal's words lies the fundamental point that America's support of "reactionaries" thwarts one of Nasser's most basic aims.

The exact anatomy of this aim is hard to describe. Heikal insists Nasser cherishes no such unrealistic

dream to be ruler of the Arab world, and western observers tend to agree. More likely, he wishes to see Egypt as the spiritual and political leader of Arab states and to be seen himself as a towering figure in the "third world," a grouping of nations not aligned with either the West or the Communist bloc.

In addition, there is the simple fact of extraordinary bad blood and personal hatred between Nasser and Faisal.

The goal of the Nasser stance is unity. And it is questionable whether the

West ever will be willing to resign itself to that eventuality.

As Arabs not merely acknowledge but insist, Arab unity would mean the end of Israel as a nation. It could also bring a number of other consequences that America is not willing to tolerate: Mideast oil and communications under the control of what looks like intensely hostile, anti-Western nations, and formation of a bloc far more likely to link its goals and affections to the Soviet orbit than to remain nonaligned, much less pro-Western.

NEXT: The grain dispute.

Letters to the Editor

Why the Hullabaloo?

Despite the feeling of distress broadcast by the press, about the Central Intelligence Agency secretly subsidizing the National Student Association, let me say, first, this news does not in any way disgust, dismay, or distress me, and I hope many Americans will feel the same way. Second, to me this is a "tempest in a teapot."

Maybe I am missing the point but what's all this furor about the CIA contributing to the NSA? What is wrong with aiding, teaching and alerting American youth to forestall Communist infiltration of our educational institutions? Are we to forget so soon about the meetings of the Communist Youth Movements organized in Russia and other Communist countries, at which American students were invited to attend for brainwashing? Are we overlooking the fact that in some cases trips for our youths were indirectly financed by these countries, which at once put them to some degree of obligation?

My gripe with the CIA is that they kept this project secret. Leningrad and most countries of the world actually have government subsidized schools for training intelligence policies. Intelligence covers a lot of territory and many topics. It is no secret that nations of the world train students for international intelligence work, and as a matter of fact it is well known they pick the cream of the crop to train for this work.

Why should there be any secret about this, and why the hullabaloo about our government spending money for such training? Our closest ally, Britain, has what they call Foreign Training Schools, and it is no secret what they teach there. The CIA is the bulwark of this Nation. To properly function, to properly protect the U.S. from being infiltrated by subversives it has to rely on help wherever it safely can, and here is one project where participation of our youth can be effective. The CIA by itself cannot do the job, they need information in order to plan our safety.

All this clamor probably originated by subversives, and I repeat, to me it is nothing more than a "tempest in a teapot."

HERMAN M. YOUNG.
Washington.

Tax Guise?

You have several times favorably editorialized on the proposed Maryland graduated income tax. I doubt that many would quibble about this per se; this method of taxation is now too well established to gainsay. However, as a resident of Montgomery County I have a haunting fear perhaps you can lay to rest with a bit of research. This fear, concisely, is that other jurisdictions of the state have been loath to raise their property taxes to the extent ours has. If true this would mean that we in Montgomery are being asked to subsidize their low property tax collections in the guise of an impersonal income tax.

Perhaps figures are available showing some sort of reduction to a common denominator. For instance, what sort of property taxes would three individuals living respectively in Baltimore City, Caroline County and Montgomery County pay; assuming they all owned a house with a market value (not assessed value) of \$35,000. Further, assuming they all earned \$15,000 a year

and had the same deductions, what income taxes (if any) would they have paid to their respective jurisdictions. By adding property and local income taxes we could get a figure for the contributions of all three hypothetical persons to their local governments.

I would hope that all three were approximately the same. Only then would the distributions to the individual counties as proposed be justified. I hope to be proven wrong, but until someone can show me the figures I'll suspect that many of the counties and perhaps Baltimore City have found a somewhat underhanded way of foisting their tax burdens on us.

WILLIAM A. E. SPIES.
Rockville.

Egyptian Outpost

I received a copy of your article "Youth for Romney" (Dec. 12). My name must be added to the list of those students who were astonished to hear that they had endorsed Governor Romney for President. While I do think Romney would be an excellent candidate for President I have not given consent for my name to be so used.

One point in your article needs clarification. I was described as a "life-long Georgia Democrat." This description is erroneous. I am not now nor have I ever been a member of any political party. My support and vote have always gone to that candidate whom I felt best qualified for the job.

I hasten to add that as a result of the November elections the Republican Party has a broad range of individuals from which to choose their Presidential candidate—not the least of which is Senator Percy of Illinois. I will continue to follow developments in the political arena—even from my Egyptian outpost while studying in Cairo.

EDWARD W. GNEHM JR.,
The American University in Cairo.
Cairo, Egypt.

Strange Proposals

"Some strange proposals find their way to the National Park Service, often suggesting activities completely inappropriate to the best use of the parks . . . we can find requests for helicopter service, . . . miniature train, . . . cable car, . . . and hundreds more. The National Park Service immediately rejects such proposals . . ."

These words, published less than a decade ago in a Park Service booklet, *The National Park Wilderness*, contrast sharply with the Service's proposal in the 1965 *North Cascades Study Report*: "This area calls for . . . helicopters, trams, perhaps funiculars and narrow-gauge railroad."

Even the compromise *Study Report* notes that Washington's North Cascade mountains "are so outstanding that this National Park will take its place with Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon, and Mount Rainier as one of the truly superlative units of the National Park System." Unfortunately, the animosities engendered by this proposal are deeper and more complex than those aroused by the better publicized battles over the Redwoods and the Grand Canyon. As a result, a major public effort will be needed to ensure first, that Congress will provide a North Cascades National Park at all, and second, that this will be a wilderness, not an amusement park.

WILLIAM G. FORTNEY.
Madison, Wis.

Serving History

The Tuckerman House, headquarters of the Motion Picture Association of America, has been granted a temporary reprieve by the National Capital Planning Commission. An investigation has been initiated by the National Park Service to obtain Federal aid for preserving the mansion at 16th and I Streets nw. This lovely structure which illuminates the richness and beauty of 19th century architecture must be saved.

The Motion Picture Association wants to tear down the structure and build an eight-story office building. The Association would occupy one floor and rent out the remaining space for extra income.

In the interest of history and tradition, the Association's plan must be permanently vetoed. The efficiency of the office building that Jack Valenti, president of the Association, proposes cannot make up for the loss of an architecturally valuable mansion.

The Association could emulate the Architectural Institute of America's efforts in restoring the Octagon House at 18th and E Streets nw. Through individual subscription, the Institute has managed not only to restore the house, but also to expand it. Patience and careful planning have produced a more than adequate office building for the Institute which doubles as an historically significant landmark of Washington's past.

We must remind the Motion Picture Association of America that in saving a part of America's history, it may lose a source of untapped revenue, but the prestige it can gain is a factor that cannot be measured in revenue. The community's gain from the survival of the building is equally immeasurable. The Association should give up its proposed office building and do all it can to preserve the Tuckerman House. If the Association recognizes its civic duty, it will do a great service to itself, the community, and, most of all, to history. JANE SANDERS.

Washington.

On Posing Nude

When a university puts a girl on probation for posing in the nude there is a real heart-break for the older generation. Do they know, these young people, how they carry our hopes and our dreams for a better world. We see these youth as clear eyed and clean limbed ready to fight the demons for truth. When we despair of the unlovely aging of the older generation, the too noisy crowds elated with alcohol, bored with too much of everything, repeating the weary gestures, we turn to the young. We are full of hope that they will not repeat our errors, that their motives will be pure, their loves shining, their intellects quick and their lives good. We accept the strange fads of hairdos and skirt lengths and make-up knowing that our children are really there somewhere behind the protective facade. But when they try the drugs and the hurtful behavior and assume unloving indifference our hearts are heavy that these golden days of youth and freshness are too casually tossed aside as they, too, assume the cares, defeats, mistakes of another generation they seem to be rebelling against. Where, indeed, have all the flowers gone?

ELSIE KARO.

Bethesda.

Food Cutoff Underscores U.S.-Egypt Hostility: Request for Wheat ...

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A12

Food Cutoff Underscores U.S.-Egypt Hostility

Last of a Series

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO — For the past three weeks, Egyptians here have been buttonholing Americans and telling them

that relations between their countries have never been worse.

The characterization is an overstatement: Matters were certainly in a worse state at the end of 1964 when President Nasser's

support of the Congo rebels was at its height, when he bid the United States "drink the water of the Red Sea," when the U.S. Information Service library was burned out and a private American plane was shot down.

Nevertheless, the recent assertions growing out of a cutoff of American food grants to Egypt, have rendered acute and immediate the chronic antagonism that arises from the two nations' conflicting aims for the Mideast.

Request for Wheat

As seen from here, the question that appears to face American policymakers in Washington is whether to let the matter flare into a crisis now or, by resuming some food shipments, to try to forestall it for a little while and play for time.

An Egyptian request for aid, mostly wheat, has been pending, unanswered, for almost a year. It is believed



PRESIDENT NASSER
...dilemma in Washington

that the problem has moved from the State Department to the White House.

If the United States declines to renew its aid Egypt will face a devastatingly difficult problem. It will not starve, but the measures it

must take to obtain the food it needs from abroad will disrupt all other programs.

From mid-1962 to mid-1965, Egypt received a grant of \$150 million annually. In 1966, there was a smaller six-month grant. The earlier program met about half of the nation's cereal requirements and avoided what otherwise would have been a huge drain on its scarce foreign exchange.

Further Supply Sought

Egypt is currently getting along with some grain from Russia, shipments of which will end about April. It is negotiating for a further supply that may carry it until the fall, but a delay in the settlement suggests that the Russians are exacting difficult financial terms.

If Egypt must continue to buy food from abroad, failing another gift from the United States, its foreign payments problem will be desperate. From an international standpoint it is bankrupt already. It is in default, or about to be, to creditors including not only the International Monetary Fund and the United States but also Japan, Greece, Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Britain and Finland.

The government's bitterness over America's refusal so far to resume its aid is stated most vehemently and authoritatively by Mohammed Heikal, the editor of the newspaper Al Ahram, who is close to Nasser.

In an interview last week the violently anti-Western Heikal argued that "President Johnson has a right to give aid where he chooses, to grant us food or refuse it, but he does not have a right to stall.

"The United States cannot, on every disagreement with us on whatever issue, say each time, we will starve you to death! That threat has come much too often. The least thing you can do is not to deceive us, or to leave us in the dark. You cannot toy with

people's bread. You cannot know, a rich country like you, what it means to be stalled on food, and what that does to our dignity."

Rationale of Aid

The rationale of the earlier huge food aid was that it would provide a way for Egypt to avoid throwing itself into the arms of the Soviet Union. The aid was supposed to prove to Egypt that a policy of friendship and cooperation with the West would yield dividends.

To the extent the first threat was real, the policy was in part successful, but it clearly has failed completely in accomplishing the second goal. Egypt's attitude has become in recent years more, rather than less, hostile to the United States.

The question for American policy at this moment appears to be not whether a resumption of food aid—presumably in smaller terms than before and for a shorter period—would swing Egypt to a pro-American course, for that is surely not in the cards. Rather it is whether such action might prevent a still greater rupture and a sharp change to something even worse than the present.

The question cannot be answered with any assurance one way or other. On one side is the argument that more aid would be throwing a good cheese after a bad; that it would be merely another payment of hush money, as futile as those in the past.

On the other side is the argument that it is foolish to accept a deplorable certainty if there is any chance, however small, of preventing it even for a while.

Steps Open to Nasser

Nasser has many steps he could take if his split with the United States widens.

He has a clear ability to reduce the American presence here, by clamping down on the rather extensive U.S. Information Service activities in the country

and closing the American library. He could put an end to an American military mission that finds Egypt the most convenient communications and transport center for a number of functions in the Mideast.

He may have indicated his ability to do that this week in, almost totally halting American military aircraft from operating in the country.

Nasser could become much more active in pressing an Arab boycott of American firms dealing with Israel. Hitherto, Cairo has sought to lessen this problem.

On a wider basis, Nasser's response to a series of bad reverses in domestic and foreign policy could be a new adventurism against his enemy neighbors, the "reactionary" governments of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Libya and Aden.

2 Egyptian Oil Strikes Affect Both Diplomacy and Economy: Diplomacy, Economy Affected

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 21, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. E1

2 Egyptian Oil Strikes Affect Both Diplomacy and Economy

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO — Two large oil strikes in Egypt, the second recent and conservatively described as very promising, are about to put the nation into the ranks of the oil exporters. The discoveries have diplomatic as well as economic potential.

The latest proven find was made by the Phillips Petroleum Co., which holds a concession in Egypt's Western Desert, two-thirds the size of Oklahoma. Its second well, at almost the dead center of the World War battlefield of El Alamein, seems to indicate an oilfield at least as large as that proved about two years ago by a Standard Oil of Indiana subsidiary in the Gulf of

Suez, the northwestern arm of the Red Sea.

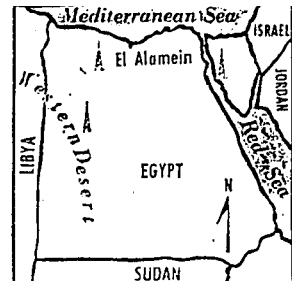
The new strike is the first ever made in the Western Desert and forces a radical revision of the traditional view that Egypt is an oil-barren land. Phillips officials decline to give numerical estimates of future production but nevertheless confess to being very optimistic.

They feel that the one good well assuredly means more to come. The consequence of commercial production from the two fields perhaps a year or two in the future is that Egypt will not only save precious foreign exchange now used to purchase most of its domestic oil needs, but will also be able to earn foreign exchange through oil sales abroad.

At this stage the strikes do not suggest that Egypt will become another Iran, Kuwait or Libya. The estimated 250 million barrel reserve in the offshore field of El Murgan and perhaps one something of the same size in the desert is small potatoes compared with those of the Middle East oil giants.

Nevertheless it is estimated that by 1970, with a production of about 100 to 150 thousand barrels a day from El Murgan, Egypt should be able to save about \$18 million a year of what it is spending in hard currency for oil imports and to earn about \$13 million from exports.

This favorable switch in its balance of payments of \$31 million and additional production of perhaps the same



The Washington Post Feb. 21, 1967

STRIKES—Egyptian oil is being taken from wells at El Alamein and in the nation's Western Desert. Earlier an oil strike occurred in the Gulf of Suez.

amount from Phillips's Alamein field would of course make a further substantial improvement in earning the foreign exchange Egypt so desperately needs. The result, it seems evident, would be an ultimate means for meeting

See OIL, E4, Col. 1

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Diplomacy, Economy Affected

some of the Egypt's pressing problems—serious immediate problem—the debts and also what may be supply of food, principally more important an immediate grain from abroad.

psychological effect on the debt problem itself.

The prospect of increased hard currency earnings should permit Egypt to renegotiate some of its ominously overhanging short term obligations into more manageable long-term loans. All in all the change should permit Egypt to cope better with its most se-

If Egyptian oil production develops as abundantly as is now hoped, the use of the resulting foreign exchange earnings may provide clear evidence on what Egypt intends for its future policy.

The money can be used to meet its food needs and for internal development. Equally it can finance a further mili-

tary build-up and an intensification of aggressive disruptive ventures against some of its neighbors.

Egypt's possible new role as an oil-have nation could be a stabilizing and peaceful factor in the Middle East. But equally the new wealth could provide Egypt more muscle to use against its current targets—what it terms the "reactionary" governments of Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Huge Aswan Dam Nears Completion

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 22, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. E5

Huge Aswan Dam Nears Completion

ASWAN, Egypt (AP) Egypt's dreams for taming the Nile and saving the nation from flood and drought are nearing reality.

The floods, which once demolished townships and destroyed houses and crops, now ironically hold promise of prosperity.

The huge, Soviet-financed Aswan High Dam, which is considered the backbone of the Egyptian national economy and one of President Nasser's top achievements, is in

the final stages of construction.

Seven years have elapsed since the work began and the dam today controls most of Egypt's vital water. It will soon generate electric power.

Officials estimate that 80 per cent of the work has been finished. The dam now is 14 times higher than Giza's great pyramids. When completed, it will be 17 times higher.

Work already finished includes the excavation of canals, construction of tunnels and the concrete structure of the power plant. The largest

man-made lake in the world is rising behind the dam.

Work on the power plant is moving rapidly ahead. The first turbine has been installed and is scheduled to generate electric power in two months. Two other turbines will be installed during this year along with transmission lines and substations.

The power station will have 12 turbines, each with a capacity of 175,000 kilowatts. The installation of all turbines is scheduled to be completed before 1970.

Egypt Accues CIA Of Plot Against Iraq

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 23, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A18

East News Agency, said today the CIA was involved in an Arab plot to overthrow the Iraqi government.

Mena said in a dispatch from Baghdad the other plotters were King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Jordan's King Hussein.

The CIA, Faisal and Hussein have been prime targets in a propaganda campaign waged by Egyptian President Nasser in recent months.

Mena said CIA agents tried to enlist top Iraqi army officers in the plot and offered a leading politician \$1 million for his backing.

Egypt Accues CIA Of Plot Against Iraq

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (UPI)
Egypt's semi-official Middle

Arabs Ready to Aid Jordan, PLO Says

CAIRO, Feb. 23 (UPI)
Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Ahmed Shukeiry warned today that both Egypt and Syria were ready to protect Jordan if it was attacked by Israel.

Shukeiry cited Egyptian President Nasser's statement yesterday that Egyptian and Syrian armies were linked by a joint defense treaty to defend Jordan's western bank.

**Around
The Nation**

Puerto Rico Probe Urged in U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The U.N. Committee on Colonialism is being pressured by the Soviet Union to investigate Puerto Rico as a colonial territory, Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post reported yesterday.

Tanzania endorsed the Soviet move. The 24-member committee previously has called Puerto Rico a colonial possession of the United States, despite a 1953 resolution by the General Assembly recognizing that the island had exercised its right of self-determination.

The Colonial Committee also is discussing British Caribbean territories and plans to include the American Virgin Islands. Britain has disclosed Antigua, St. Kitts Nevis-Anguilla, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent will form the new West Indies Associated States, with self-government and the right to secede.

Soviet Charge

MOSCOW—A Jewish pensioner who spied for Israel and spread anti-Soviet propaganda has been tried and convicted, the government newspaper Izvestia reported. It said Solomon Dolnik, a retired engineer, passed information about military topography to David Gavish, at the Israel Embassy. Gavish was expelled from the

Soviet Union last August after being accused of spying. The newspaper said Dolnik confessed his crimes, but did not say what sentence he received. The maximum penalty for espionage in Russia is death. The Israel Embassy denied knowing of Dolnik.

Da Vinci Papers

MADRID — Spain's National Library has refused two American professors access to Leonardo da Vinci manuscripts one of them claims to have discovered. Dr. Jules Piccus of the University of Massachusetts came across the papers in 1965 while researching medieval Spanish at the poetry library, and had them authenticated by Dr. Ladislav Reti of the University of California.

Library director Miguel Bordonau and other officials were angered by publicity given Piccus' announcement and insisted the papers were misplaced, not lost. Terming the professors "sensation seekers," officials said they will negotiate a new contract for the papers' publication, canceling the one signed with the two U.S. universities by Bordonau.

Syrian Find

DAMASCUS — Ashtara, the ancient Caananite city,

allegedly lying for centuries under "the curse of the Pharaohs," has been unearthed about 80 miles south of Damascus. Ali Abou Assaf, of Syria's Department of Antiquities, said the city's main gate and wall have been uncovered, along with pottery lamps and jars, gold rings, necklaces, hairpins and seals.

Abou Assaf said the most valuable discovery was a small bronze statue partly covered with gold, 3400 years old, that resembles figures of Caananite gods found previously. He said it will take more than 10 years to excavate the entire city. Ashtara flourished between 1700 to 732 B.C., when it was wiped out by the armies of Assyrian King Tiglath-Pileser III.

Soviet Defense

MOSCOW—Soviet defense units are certain to hit "any enemy aircraft and many rockets" in any attacks upon the Soviet Union, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky, Soviet Defense Minister, said in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. Writing on the occasion of the Red Army's 49th anniversary, he echoed the description of Soviet missile defenses given in the government newspaper Izvestia the previous day by

Marshal Andrei Grechko, commander of the Warsaw Pact military forces.

Malinovsky and Grechko thus refuted an earlier boast by Gen. Pavel Kurochkin, head of the Soviet War College, that no missiles could penetrate Moscow's defenses.

Mideast Disputes

Jordan has withdrawn its ambassador to Cairo following Egyptian President Nasser's criticisms of King Hussein, it was announced in Amman. Jordan earlier accused Egypt of smuggling arms into the country in an effort to overthrow Hussein's government.

Meanwhile, U.N. truce supervisor Maj. Gen. Odd Bull of Norway arrived in Beirut to meet with visiting U.N. Secretary General U Thant and 15 other U.N. officials in the Middle East, to discuss the tension along the Israeli-Syrian border.

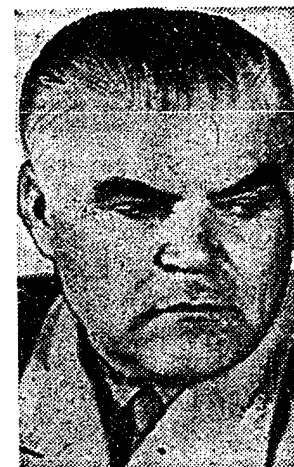
For the Record

- The U.S. satellite tracking ship Sword Knot docked at Mombasa, Kenya, after spending 48 days at sea. It was diverted from Durban, South Africa, because of that country's racial policies.

- Canadian Prime Minister Pearson will meet with President Johnson in Washington on March 8.

- Portuguese Foreign Minister Alberto Nogueira, ending a four-day visit to Australia, told a press conference Portugal is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with East European Communist countries, "if this were of mutual interest."

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.



MARSHAL MALINOVSKY
... cites missile defense

Tanker Sinks in Suez

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 26, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A2

Tanker Sinks in Suez

PORT SAID, Egypt, Feb. 25
(AP) — The 3900-ton Pan-American coastal tanker Cristobal sank in the Suez Canal yesterday after its engine room flooded. All 20 Egyptian crewmen were rescued by tugs.

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In Only Five Years U.N. Has Become World's Largest Mining Prospector

By Aline Mosby

United Press International

UNITED NATIONS — Five years ago the United Nations launched a project to help poor countries find hidden or unused mineral riches. Today it is the largest mining prospector in the world.

There are 130 U.N. mining specialists from various countries working on 32 projects in developing nations. In addition, the United Nations has 35 experts advising governments in 21 countries on mining projects for which they can seek U.N. help.

It adds up to possibly the biggest "treasure hunt" in the history of mankind.

The United Nations turned prospector to fight world poverty, according to a policy statement by the U.N. development program which shares the enormous bill for mining exploration and development with governments of countries involved.

Rich in Resources

"The basic cause of the poverty that afflicts over 1.5 billion of the earth's people is not a lack of economic assets," the United Nations says. "Most of the low-income nations have large, untapped reserves of valuable natural resources.

"But few, as yet, can without help translate this rich potential into adequate productivity . . . the progress of low-income nations is hobbled by an acute shortage of three catalysts of economic growth which took industrialized countries many centuries to acquire: capital . . . technology . . . and skilled manpower."

That is why the United Nations shipped Canadian, Swiss, French and American mining engineers to search for minerals in Nicaragua, and Australian, American, Canadian and Swiss experts to prospect in Kenya.

These projects take from two to six years; prospecting does not mean instant money. But already the United Nations has hit pay dirt. Prospects include:

Two copper zones and 20 other mineral-rich areas found in Argentina.

Placer gold mining improved in Bolivia.

Iron ore, gold, silver, other metals found in Chile. Forty million tons of iron ore found in Somalia.

Five hundred million tons of coal and iron found in Pakistan.

Phosphate deposits developed in Syria.

Iron, nickel, copper discovered in Mexico.

Copper found in Borneo.

Schools in Many Lands

In addition, the United Nations has helped build schools to teach mining in Bolivia, Congo, Iran, The Philippines, Spain, Ivory Coast and Madagascar. Iranians trained at their institute already have found phosphate and tungsten ores in their country.

The United Nations also has granted fellowships to mining engineers for further study. Seminars to teach the latest mining methods to poor nations have been held in Moscow and New York.

A project in the U.N. "treasure hunt" begins when

a developing country (rich countries are barred from the program appeals for help to the U.N. resources division.

The applications are studied by six mining engineers in the U.N. headquarters in New York—a Russian, two Britons, one American, one Canadian and one Belgian.

Speaking a variety of languages, the six engineers ship other experts with their families to the country involved, along with equipment such as laboratories and drilling rigs.

Some countries know where their minerals are, but need money and equipment to get them out of the earth. Tunisia asked for aid in reopening old lead and zinc mines that had been closed years ago.

Striking a vein of ore is only the beginning. Power has to be available to mine it, and often discovery of minerals makes it worth while for a government to build power stations in the area. Reverse-ly, the United Nations is prospecting for minerals near Egypt's Aswan Dam because its power could be used for mining.

How to Woo Investors

Transportation also is vital. A U.N. expert advised Borneo that it must improve highways in order to move out its copper.

The expert also suggested how the government could interest potential investors in financing the mine by changing its mining laws. Already Borneo is advertising in a London mining journal for applications from mining companies.

Algeria's Bark Worse Than Bite

North Africa and the U.S.-I

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service
First of two articles

ALGIERS—Relations between Algeria and the United States turn out to be, on a close look, not as bad as reported and bothered more by words than deeds.

Despite the incessant and vitriolic attack by the government-controlled press on America's role in Vietnam, Algeria has not interfered with and—except for its arms policy—is not now menacing America's real interests in North Africa and the Arab world.

The four-year-old government of Col. Houari Boumedienne pays lip service to Arab unity, the villainy of imperialism, the abomination of Israel and the "reactionary" Arab monarchies.

But Boumedienne has turned his country away from the path of foreign involvement that Ahmed Ben Bella followed before he was overthrown in 1963.

Unlike Egypt, Algeria inveighs against none of its neighbors, supports no military operations against nations to which the United States has made commitments, and conducts little subversion. Instead of exporting revolution, a course he publically disavows, Boumedienne has turned his attention inward upon his country's serious economic and political problems.

The Boumedienne government, in fact, has demonstrated a wariness of President Nasser of Egypt. Last year it shipped 1500 Egypt



HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE
... wary of Nasser

News Analysis

tian schoolteachers back home. It has also removed Egyptian programs from Algerian television — an improvement in entertainment as well as policy.

In these circumstances, it was a cause for some wonder why American Ambassador John Jernegan wrote a strong letter to the Algerian Foreign Minister complaining that the "atmosphere" between the U.S. and Algerian governments "has grown worse during the past few months." The Algerians, in a major breach of diplomatic protocol, promptly released the letter to the press, possibly to demonstrate to Ben Bella supporters and other opposition

groups abroad that it had not "gone soft" on imperialism."

Jernegan, an old hand in the Arab world, was reacting to a particularly poisonous anti-American attack in the Algerian press, which reflects Algeria's historical preoccupation with Vietnam.

Of all the countries not directly participating in the conflict, Algeria is the most engaged psychologically. France's defeat in Indochina inspired Algeria's own independence struggle. Tens of thousands of Algerian troops in the French forces in Asia saw how France could be beaten, and brought that lesson home.

Once its own independence had been won, Algeria's commitment to all "wars of national liberation" became a matter of religious conviction.

One of the costs of its Vietnamese policy, Algerians believe, is America's cessation of aid and its refusal so far to grant a pending request for American wheat on easy terms.

Last year's drought brought Algeria only half a wheat crop. It produced 1 million tons and its needs are for 2 million tons. With cash on the barrelhead, it bought, mostly from America, about half of the shortfall. Last August, it asked the United States for 250,000 tons, under Title IV of Public Law 480, providing relatively easy credit terms. So far, there has been no answer.

"You give Morocco wheat

under Title I," a key government personage complained in a recent interview, "but you won't let us have it even on a loan basis."

[In Washington, U.S. officials denied there was any political significance in the alleged delay in acting on the Algerian request. They noted that the Administration is currently developing a foreign aid policy aimed at encouraging regional development, self-help by the recipient nations and multi-lateral aid.]

The view here cannot be doubted that a refusal by the United States would create the sharpest psychological reaction. Whether it would have even more serious political reactions cannot be forecast.

The temptation would certainly be for the hard pressed government of Col. Houari Boumedienne to seek what it must have from the Soviet Bloc. Yet Boumedienne may be reluctant to take any steps that might lead to increasing such dependency as he already has on the U. S. S. R.

From the viewpoint of the Western world, it would be unfortunate if he has no alternative.

In part, America's hesitancy in responding to Algeria's request may be based on its real concern about Algeria's arms policy and the weapons race it may be creating.

NEXT: Russian and American arms in North Africa.

Cairo Camel Market Swings

By Garven Hudgins

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Feb 26, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. K8

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Buyer and seller seal a deal with help from witness (right)

Hubbub Among the Humps

Cairo Camel Market Swings

By Garven Hudgins

Associated Press

CAIRO—In the thundering din of a normal day's trade in the Cairo Camel Market, even agreement on a final sale sounds like a New Year's Eve party going full blast.

Presiding over the pandemonium which explodes every Friday and Saturday in the Government-run market is portly Abd El Aziz Homaidan, the head "salesman." He carries in his head everything you need to know about the camel business.

"In this profession, skin is everything," Abd El Aziz confides. "You can put a thousand camels in front of me and I can tell you the age of every one of them and what prices they'll bring just studying their skins. Don't ask me how I do it. It's something I learned from my father."

About 500 evil-tempered camels pour into the Cairo Market every week. All come from the Sudan and there are no "used models" among them.

Like an oriental satrap, Abd El Aziz oversees proceedings from a wooden

bench in the middle of the market. Clouds of dust and a very definite odor from milling camels do not faze him as he sips mazbout, the bitter-sweet Egyptian coffee, and figures how to get the best price for the Government. Surrounding him are Sudanese camel merchants,



ABD EL AZIZ
... "skin is everything"

Egyptian Government officials, admirers and hangers-on.

Pointing to one of the turbaned Sudanese camel drivers who lead the animals across miles of desert, Abd El Aziz notes:

"They're the ones who hold success or failure in their hands. They bring these camels all the way to Cairo in herds, some from as far away as the southern Sudan. They know every waterhole from Khartoum to Wadi Halfa. If they take a wrong turn in the desert and miss one, the whole herd can be lost. But it rarely happens."

AT ASWAN, the Sudanese camel trains are checked into Egypt through a Government clearing station, then shipped by rail to Cairo.

"The guides sometimes arrive exhausted, but the camels always seem to stand the trip well," Abd El Aziz says. Depreciation, even if you could find it, is not figured in the price of a camel in any case.

The biggest camel buyers in Egypt are slaughterhouses—camel meat is popular here—the army and farmers. Prices range between the Egyptian equivalent of \$40 to around \$125. Depending on weight, age and condition.

The army uses the camels for its desert patrols. A well-trained camel corps always is a major attraction in Egypt's annual military parade.

20 Egyptian Temples Saved by UNESCO

By Alan McGregor
Chicago Tribune Press Service

ASWAN, Egypt—The 2000-year-old Temple of Kalabsha, secure on its western hilltop, faces out over the rising waters of Lake Nasser and the immense bulk of the Nile High Dam—itsself the reason why the temple now stands where it does.

Although it looks as though it might have been there always, the temple was formerly 45 miles south up the Nile, in the area already inundated by the new lake that stretches back behind the dam for 300 miles, a third of its length in the Sudan.

Twenty ancient temples have been saved from the waters as a result of the appeal of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1960 to which 60 countries responded. Moving Kalabsha, the finest of Nubia's freestanding — as distinct from rock-hewn — monuments, was comparatively simple. It was dismantled stone by stone, each weighing many tons, and transported north by barges for reassembly at the new site.

The Temple of Amada, 120 miles south of Aswan, was shifted intact, inch by inch, over a distance of 1½ miles on hydraulic jacks, flat cars and three sets of tracks, to a new emplacement 215 feet higher up the west bank where it, too, is now preserved for posterity.

Record Set.

The operation set a world record for the horizontal and vertical displacement of a structure of that size.

Denhour Temple is now lying dismantled in huge crates awaiting shipment to the United States, a gift from Egypt in gratitude for massive American help that got the UNESCO program really going.

All else is overshadowed, however, by the magnitude and cost—at least 35 million dollars—of the operation for saving the superb rock-hewn temples of Ramses II and his Queen at Abu Simbel, 170 miles south of Aswan.

Eighty engineers and technicians and 800 laborers have been working on the temples. Because the project was late in starting, \$7 million had to be spent on a temporary coffer dam, for without it the Nile would have flooded the temples by early 1965.

After the entire escarpment around and above them had been excavated, the temples were cut out of the virgin rock into which they were originally carved 32 centuries ago. They emerged in more than 1000 sections, each weighing 20 to 30 tons.

Crises Frequent

Crises were frequent. Some sections split when lifted. One was temporarily lost, covered by earth backing on the coffer dam. Synthetic resin injected to strengthen the friable sandstone oozed out over some of the priceless wall carvings. There were bitter arguments between technicians and archaeologists.

But now the temples have been put together again, 210 feet higher up on the western plateau.

A protective concrete dome is being constructed above them to take the weight of the hilltop to be reconstituted around the site, so that it will

closely resemble the original one. Even the tomb of a British officer, a victim of the 1884 Nile Expedition, is going back in its former place at the southeast corner of the facade.

When the work is completed, the temples will be stronger than they ever have been. The hieroglyphic inscription around the upper wall of the treasury edifice now seems to have a truly prophetic ring: "Hewn from the white rock, firm and high forever."

Nubia's Problems

If the future of Nubia's ancient monuments is thus assured, this not the case with its people's traditions. The 57,000 inhabitants of Egyptian Nubia, who were evacuated almost three years ago, have been resettled near Kon Ombo, 30 miles north of Aswan.

On a great expanse of flat desert to the east of the Nile, 35,000 acres are being reclaimed, land that needs only water to make it fertile. Rich silt, carried down through the centuries from the hills by tropical rainstorms, lies under a layer of sand.

The Nubians have 34 new villages there, of stone or cement-block houses. The houses appear cramped and drab compared with the spacious mud-brick dwellings, with high vaulted roofs and open to the north wind, of their former homes that have disappeared beneath the surface of Lake Nasser.

In compensation the Nubians now have schools, clinics, hospitals, pure water and electric power.

Although the reclamation program is behind schedule the area already covered by the fresh green shoots of sugar cane is a promise that this new Nubia should ultimately merit the description applied to the old one—"the happy land" — even if the people's way of life, now that they are in closer contact with the teeming millions of the Nile Valley, must change fundamentally.

Many dream of going back south again one day. A few, including the fishermen, will. Once the new lake reaches its maximum level, perhaps by 1974, at least two areas along its shores will be suitable for limited cultivation.

Matchmakers Face Threat In Egypt

Reuters

CARIO—Women matchmakers, or marriage brokers, once so powerful that they could wreck a girl's chances of finding a husband, are rapidly going out of business here, with most marriages now arranged by couples themselves or their families.

Not so long ago the marriage-broker, usually a middle-aged widow, worked by contracting families with marriageable daughters and then looking around for likely husbands for them.

She would visit bachelors, singing the praises of prospective brides, varying her description according to the amount of money paid by the girl's family.

Anxious mothers wanting beautiful rich brides for their sons were among the matchmakers' best customers.

The matchmaker would try to extract as much money as possible by giving the impression that she had spent weeks looking for a suitable partner.

Once a girl was chosen, the next step would be a visit to her house by her prospective mother-in-law and the matchmaker, for an inspection—a fearful ordeal for the girl with her future depending on it. If she failed once or twice in such examinations, she could quickly earn a reputation for being poor, or ugly or otherwise unworthy of marriage.

The girl was always well prepared in advance for the encounter, her hair carefully arranged and her make-up carefully applied. She would be dressed in her finest clothes.

When the prospective mother-in-law arrived with the matchmaker, pleasantries would be exchanged, and the girl would serve coffee.

She would then walk round the room, displaying her figure, and making small talk to show that she had a pleasant voice.

A suspicious mother-in-law would not be above playfully hugging the girl to make sure there was nothing false about her charms.

The girl was also tested on her ability as a cook and housekeeper.

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microfilm.

United Press International

INDIAN POWER—Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, center, speaks with Congress President Kumaraswamy Kamaraaj, right, as former Finance Minister Morarji Desai.

looks on at Congress meeting in New Delhi yesterday. A power struggle appears to be shaping for the premiership between Mrs. Gandhi and Desai.

Around the World

Jordan, Bonn Re-Establish Relations
After 21-Month Break Over Israel

BONN—Jordan and West Germany re-established diplomatic relations yesterday. The government of King Hussein thus became the first to end the estrangement between Bonn and most of the Arab world.

In May, 1965, Jordan and nine other Arab states—Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen—broke diplomatic relations after Bonn recognized Israel. Libya, Morocco and Tunisia rejected the Arab League's recommendation to do so.

Statements in Bonn and Amman said ambassadors would be exchanged as soon as possible. Some observers saw in the move an indication of the growing rift between Jordan and the leftist Egyptian-Syrian axis.

Indonesians Curbed

DJAKARTA — Military authorities banned all demonstrations and mass gatherings here to prevent a repetition of the violence that followed President Sukarno's transfer of power to Gen. Suharto last Wednesday.

Meanwhile the trial of Brig. Gen. Supardjo, accused of being the brain behind the attempted Communist coup in 1965, continued.

India's Premier

NEW DELHI—The ruling Congress Party will hold an election among its parliament members on March 12 to decide whether Indira

Gandhi will continue as Indian Prime Minister.

The decision to elect a Prime Minister rather than appoint one by agreement of Party leaders is regarded as a serious blow to Mrs. Gandhi's hopes of continuing in the post.

Her two chief rivals are former Finance Minister Morarji Desai and Home Minister Y. B. Chavan. Desai's chances are believed strengthened by the decision to elect rather than pick a government chief.

South African Visit

CAPE TOWN — A U.S. Navy ship—the 1380-ton research vessel Robert D. Conrad—arrived here, the first to enter a South African port since the controversy over the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and the satellite-tracking ship Sword Knot. Civil rights leaders had protested that the visit would condone South Africa's social separation policy.

All of the Conrad's civilian crew and scientists are whites and they are expected to get shore leave. The ship is on loan to Lamont Observatory of Colombia University.

British Defense

LONDON—Defense Minister Denis Healey told the House of Commons that the government is convinced the Soviet Union would resort to nuclear weapons from the very outbreak of a war in Europe.

This means NATO would

be forced to use nuclear arms within days of an attack, he said. He added that because of this, stockpiles of conventional weapons could be reduced drastically resulting in huge savings. Healey was defending the Labor government's policy for reducing defense spending.

Last night, Prime Minister Wilson returned from a visit to The Hague where he received strong backing from the Dutch government for any new British attempt to join the Common Market.

For the Record

- American gambler Dino Cellini, an associate of banned actor George Raft at London's Colony Club, has been told to leave Britain.

- The Soviet Union launched Cosmos 143 in its program of space research with earth satellites.

- The Russian Federation Supreme Court on March 11 will hear the appeal of Buel Ray Wortham of North Little Rock, Ark., from his three-year sentence to a Soviet labor camp. He was convicted of illegal currency dealings and theft.

- Three sons of former Aden Chief Minister Abdul Qawee Mackawee and two policemen were killed when an explosion damaged his house.

- David A. Morse, American director-general of the International Labor Organization, was elected to a new five-year term of office.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Jordan Prepares for April 15 Election

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 5, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A16

Jordan Prepares for April 15 Election

From Wire Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan, March 5.—The government of Premier Wasfi Tell resigned today to make way for a parliamentary election on April 15.

King Hussein asked his Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sherif Hussine Ben Nasser, to form an interim government to supervise the election.

Tell, a rightwing anti-Communist, has been Premier of Jordan off and on since 1962. His current tenure began in February, 1965, but in December of last year the King asked him to form a new cabinet after riots and demonstrations in the western part of the country over an Israeli raid set off a crisis.

He is an outspoken foe of President Nasser of Egypt and of the leftist regime in Syria, both of which have attacked

Tell backs Jordan's association with Saudi Arabia and supports the King in opposing the Cairo-based Palestine Liberation Organization—which has frequently criticized the Jordan regime.

Jordan's election law requires the resignation of ministers who wish to run in the general election.

The interim Premier is a

was head of a government that supervised the last general election in July 1963.

His cabinet, announced soon after his appointment, retained all the key ministers in his predecessors, including Foreign Minister Abdullah Salah, Interior Minister Wasfi Mirza, and Finance Minister Saif

Liner Turns Away

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 6, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A7

Liner Turns Away

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt,
March 5 (UPI) — The luxury
liner Queen Elizabeth, with
600 American, British and
other tourists on board, temporarily gave up efforts to dock in Alexandria today and headed for Greece. The British ship had been kept outside Alexandria harbor because of storms. The captain radioed to shore the ship would return Wednesday for a four-day call.

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Britain Warns U.N. Committee Antagonistic to Its Aden Policy

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 9, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A30

Britain Warns U.N. Committee Antagonistic to Its Aden Policy

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
March 8—Britain gave plain warning today that it is fed up with the tactics of the General Assembly's Committee on Colonialism in considering British policy in Aden and the Caribbean.

Lord Caradon, the British delegate, indicated that his government will not cooperate further with the Committee of 24, as it is called, if a resolution "deploring" Britain's actions is passed. A decision has been deferred on a compromise resolution.

But this morning the Committee dealt Britain a blow by refusing to hear petitions from Aden critical of Egyptian policies. The 14-7 vote was technically on a point of procedure, but actually involved a sharp division between the West and the Afro-

Asian majority on the committee.

A subcommittee had recommended rejection of the Aden petitions on the grounds that the allegations were not true and that, besides Egypt was not a colonial power.

Britain, which administers the Federation of South Arabia including Aden State until independence in 1968, had argued with American and European support that all petitioners should be heard. British representatives have privately blamed Egypt for fomenting the wave of terrorism in Aden.

But it was apparent in the debate that in the eyes of the majority a non-colonial country could do no wrong whereas what was euphemistically termed an "administering power" could do nothing right.

This had already been evident in committee criticism of Britain for not granting full independence to the new West Indies Associated States whether they wanted it or not. The territories have the right of secession and Britain contends that the new status fully meets the wishes of the people concerned.

This morning the committee denied a request by Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil Baroodi, a non-member, to speak on the Aden petitions. Saudi Arabia, which supports the British position in Aden, has complained to the Secretary General about the bombing of her territory by Egyptian forces in Yemen. No U.N. body has discussed the protest.

Caradon, who has been personally praised by Africans as an anti-colonialist, was plainly angered by what he charged was "discrimination" on the petitions. Without endorsing their contents, he reserved the right to circulate them among General Assembly members "to restore confidence in the rights of free speech and fair hearing."

In a prolonged discussion last night, Caradon implied that the Committee had set a double standard by setting "truthfulness" and the absence of criticism of a non-colonial power as criteria for accepting petitions.

India replied heatedly that Caradon's assertion was "false."

What has galled the British is the barrage of verbal sniping at their efforts to bring South Arabia to independence while terrorism which they believe to be stimulated from Cairo continues unabated with no criticism here.

A special U.N. mission composed of representatives of Venezuela, Afghanistan and Mali is shortly to make a visit to Aden.

Pharaohs' Teeth Bad, Modern X-Rays Show

By Jean Pearson

Special to The Washington Post

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 9—The pharaohs were plagued with pyorrhea. They had tremendous deposits of tartar, malocclusions and some cavities, according to University of Michigan dental science team that has made X-ray studies of 40 of the most powerful pharaohs and queens of ancient Egypt.

The X-rays, first ever taken to reveal the teeth and facial structures of the royal mummies, were made during a four-week period in December, 1966, by Dr. James E. Harris, U.M. professor of dentistry and co-investigator Dr. Samir Loutfy, professor of orthodontics at the University of Alexandria, Egypt.

Rameses II, for instance, who is believed to be the pharaoh who reigned when Moses was born, was a dental cripple, Dr. Harris said this week in Ann Arbor — "His teeth are badly worn, possibly as a result of a course diet."

Dr. Harris said the dental findings also shed some light on a much-disputed question — whether the Pharaohs were pure Egyptian stock of a mixture.

Although further study and additional bullhead X-rays of non-royal Egyptians of the same dynasty are required to provide the answer, Dr. Harris said that the X-rays indicate Pharaohs were a mixture of genetic pools.

Some had forward-tilting teeth, with the joining of the upper and lower jaws in front having a V-like profile, which

is characteristics of the Nubians from the Upper Nile.

Others had craniofacial structures that possibly were derived from ancestors inhabiting nations to the north of Egypt.

"The Pharaohs," Dr. Harris explained, "were conquerors. It is believed that they often would bring the young children of the defeated king to the Egyptian court and raised them as members of the court or family.

"The young men may have gone back to their native lands to rule under Egypt. The girls, however, may have grown up and married into royal Egyptian families."

X-rays of the jaws of Amenhotep I, Sety I, Merenptah and many of the other 40 Pharaohs represented by the 250 plates brought back by the expedition showed distinct malocclusion or poor bite.

"This is the exact type of malocclusion we find in modern civilized man," Dr. Harris said. "But it is strange to find in a person from 1500 B.C.

"At this point, however, we cannot rule out the possibility that the misalignment was somehow due to the embalming process. Yet in every other respect we know the royal embalmers tried with great success to preserve the natural appearance of the dead. Why they would tolerate this deformity—if it werenot natural—would be hard to explain.

The X-ray studies were made with a small portable unit that would not upset the museum's display of the pharaohs.

Around the World

Morocco Reshuffling Its Government

RABAT—A new, pro-government political party is expected to be formed in Morocco, following the elimination from power yesterday of the only organized political party in the Cabinet.

Sources said Driss M'Hammedi, director-general of King Hassan's Cabinet and the country's most powerful political figure after the King, is forming the new party. The Popular Movement, representing rural tribes, was dropped from the Cabinet when its leader, Mahjoubi Aherdan, resigned as Defense Minister. Sources said he refused to join his party with M'Hammedi's.

[In Washington, Ambassador Ahmed Laraki was recalled to Rabat to become Foreign Minister. His successor has not yet been named.]

Arab Non-Unity

CAIRO—The Arab League Defense Council met without Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Lebanese Foreign Minister George Hakim pleaded for unity, but the meeting was considered

a last-ditch effort to halt the cold war between conservatives, the boycotters plus Morocco and the Sudan, and "progressives", Egypt, Algeria, Syria and sometimes Iraq. Lebanon, Kuwait and Libya are officially neutral.

Joe Alex Morris Jr. of the Los Angeles Times reported from Beirut that Egypt is expected to recommend the dissolution or freezing of the unified Arab military command on the grounds that only 26 per cent of its budget was actually paid by the Arab states. The command is supposed to be directed against Israel.

Nigerian Moves

LAGOS — Nigeria's Roman Catholic bishops appealed to the nation's military rulers to avoid the use of force in solving a worsening constitutional crisis. The appeal came on the heels of talks between the leaders in Benin that were boycotted by the dissident Eastern region. There are Catholics in all four of Nigeria's regions, but they are concentrated in the East,

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See full page image
microfilm.

City News Photo

AHMED LARAKI

... named Foreign Minister

whose sharpest enemy is the Muslim North.

On Friday, Lt. Col. Yakubu Gowon, head of the federal military government, released 41 soldiers imprisoned for their roles in the January, 1966, coup—a move that could be interpreted as a gesture to the East, since most of the coup plotters were Easterners.

Soviet Election

MOSCOW—Soviet citizens begin voting today for some 1,080,000 candidates for the Supreme Soviets (Parliaments) of the Russian Federation and eight of the Soviet Union's 15 other Republics. Communist Party chief Brezhnev and Premier Kosygin are among the Kremlin leaders certain of re-election by the usual overwhelming

margins. All the candidates are unopposed.

Former Premier Khrushchev is expected to make one of his rare public appearances when he votes today. Kosygin, one of the men who deposed him in 1964, is a candidate from Khrushchev's district.

Soviet Minister

MOSCOW — Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, 68, Soviet Defense Minister for the last 10 years, is close to death after failing to respond to treatments for cancer, sources said. Earlier reports that he had died were denied by the Foreign Ministry. His most likely successor is believed to be Marshal Andres Grechko, 63, who is First Deputy Defense Minister.

Canada Bomb

MONTREAL — A plastic bomb was exploded outside an auction house where an estimated \$200,000 worth of goods confiscated by the Castro government were being sold. The office manager for the auction firm was hurled 15 feet when the cigar-box bomb went off as he was trying to pour water on the burning fuse. His injuries were not believed serious.

[In New York, a spokesman for the underground Cuban Nationalist Movement said his organization set off the bomb to protest the sale of "property that the Communists stole from Cuban exiles."]

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Aswan Dam Has Cost 195 Lives: Work Force Cut No Rushing Floods Lake Nasser

By Samiha Tawfik

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. E3

Aswan Dam Has Cost 195 Lives

By Samiha Tawfik

Reuters

ASWAN, Egypt—Construction of the Aswan high dam has cost 195 lives in the seven years since it was started.

Rockslides took the highest toll. Many of the slides followed blasting operations.

Drownings in the Nile, accidents involving heavy machinery, and death by "natural causes" accounted for the rest.

For 2½ years, the entire flow of the River Nile has been diverted through a canal into intake tunnels leading to the dam's power-station.

The plant will start generating its first regular output later this year. Twin parallel transmission lines from Aswan to Cairo and the Nile Delta are almost complete.

Approximately 660 Soviet experts are working at Aswan, about a third of the number during the earlier stages of

the project. Next year the figure will drop to 330.

Work Force Cut

The Egyptian work force has now been reduced to 25,000 from the original 35,000, following completion of the intensive earth and rock-moving phase of construction.

Twenty Syrian engineers are at present gaining experience on the Aswan high dam in preparation for work on the Euphrates dam, which the Soviet government has also promised to finance.

Already the high dam has revolutionized irrigation in the Nile Valley. Only a few weeks after the Nile was diverted from its natural course in May, 1964, the dam saved Egypt from a possible disaster as a result of the biggest flood this century.

In the two succeeding years, the dam's stored reserves compensated for excessively small quantities of flood water owing to scanty rainfall at the sources of the Nile.

No Rushing Floods

Once the dam is completed, the Nile will never again be the same in Egypt. The annual rushing river flood which through the ages has meant life to the people of Egypt will never again be seen.

The tributaries of the Nile will instead lose themselves in Lake Nasser, from which water will be fed to Egyptian fields as required.

The high dam will enable Egypt to convert 700,000 acres from basin to perennial irrigation. It will also make possible the cultivation of about 1 million acres of rice each year.

Rice is Egypt's second largest agricultural export after cotton, the value of which is

gradually diminishing in competition with synthetic fibers.

The most important advantage will be that, for the first time in Egypt's history, there will be absolute certainty about the water available for each and every crop in summer and winter.

This knowledge will enable the Ministry of Agriculture to plan crops in proportion to the needs of local consumption and export opportunities.

The high dam will also pro-

vide complete protection against high floods which in the past have entailed spending large sums of money on the heightening and straightening of the river banks.

Damage to crops as a result of the infiltration of flood water will also be eliminated.

Lake Nasser

Lake Nasser, created by the dam, will contribute considerably to the development of fish production and so help to raise nutritional standards.

Egypt's potential industrial development as a result of the

high dam appears too great to estimate at present. The annual output of the hydroelectric station will be five times that of the old Aswan dam, and the country's annual consumption of heavy oil is expected to be cut by 2.5 million lion.

The annual increase in national income as a result of the construction of the dam is estimated at about \$523.6 million.

In all, the dam and its related costs, will come to about \$1.2 billion.

Tourists Win Navel Battle in Cairo

By Irene Beeson

London Observer

CAIRO—Because of shortage of money, the United Arab Republic is compromising in its aim to banish belly-dancing from Egypt.

Cairo newspapers have explained that belly-dancing has been banned recently from television shows by TV Director-General Saad Labib, because the act helped to give a wrong impression about Socialist Egypt where women are "emancipated and enjoy the same rights as men." Belly-dancing was a "relic of an age in which women had no rights and were merely slaves."

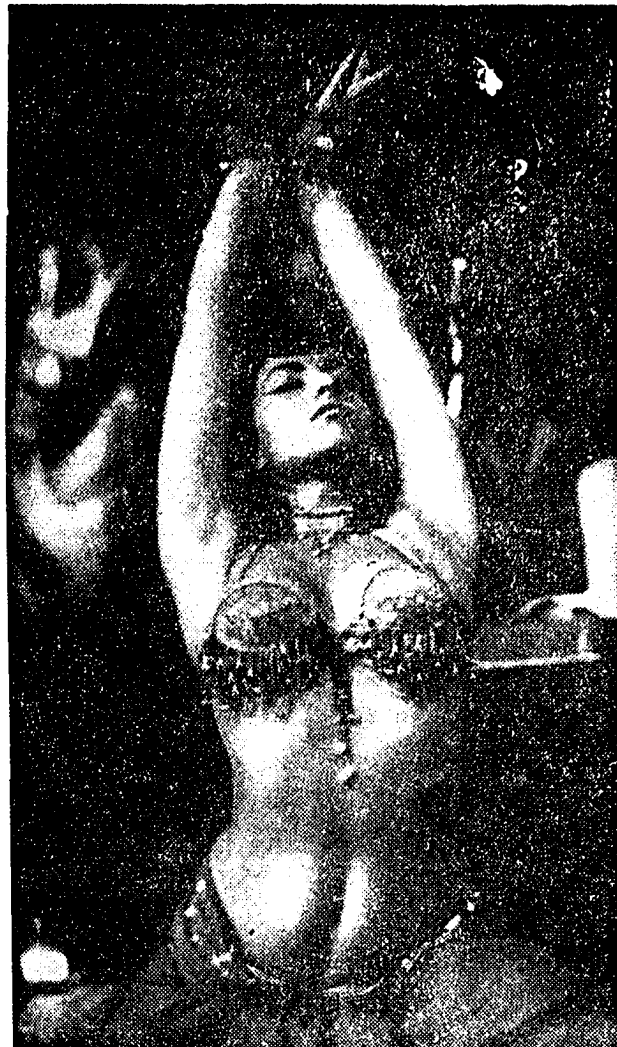
In fact, the defenders of Egypt's public virtue have been trying since the 1952 revolution to curb belly-dancing. Some years ago dancers were ordered to cover their navels. A sequin or a jewel satisfied the censor, but hardly achieved what it set out to do. Nor, a year or two later, did the decree that the midriff be covered, because the dancers simply used transparent nylon or net.

The latest effort, short of banning belly-dancing, has been chief censor Mustapha Darwish's decision that long skirts were not modest enough so long as they continued to be split down the side and up to the hip, and thus displayed all a girl's legs whenever she moved. A solution was found from the most reactionary place imaginable: dancers are now required to wear the same kind of ankle-length pantaloons that women slaves and concubines wore in the seraglios of Turkish sultans in the heyday of the Ottoman Empire.

BELLY-DANCERS are a source of precious foreign currency. Tourists clamor for them, and Egypt is short of both tourists and foreign currency.

International statistics show that last year only 10 per cent of world tourism reached the Middle East, and earned only \$200 million against about \$7000 million dollars earned by Europe.

Egypt has an excellent climate all the year round. There are hundreds of miles of unspoiled beaches along the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; the world's richest



They wiggle in Washington, too

and most varied collection of monuments and archaeological sites are concentrated in the Nile valley. In recent years Egypt has invested millions in luxury hotels and propaganda campaigns. Why, then, asks the Cairo Press, are tourists by-passing Egypt?

Travel agents and visitors themselves give some of the answers: poor service in hotels, indifferent food and high prices. The slogan "Egypt is the cheapest coun-

try in the world" may still be true, especially for the mass of the Egyptian people who live on bread and beans, but tourists do not find it so. Foreign travel agents now visiting Egypt agree that deficiencies and inefficiencies affect tourism, but they think that the strongest single deterrent is the political climate, the strain of United Arab Republic relations with the West and growing unrest in the Middle East generally.

Egypt IMF Default May Bring Crisis

By Peter Mansfield

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 16, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. G3

Egypt IMF Default May Bring Crisis

By Peter Mansfield

London Sunday Times

CAIRO—A major crisis may arise this month as a result of Egypt's failure to make three \$4-million monthly repayments of a \$105-million loan from the International Monetary Fund.

It is now clear the non-payment has been a deliberate act of policy by the Egyptian government, which wants to

negotiate a new \$70-million standby loan from the Fund—part of which it would use to pay its debts.

So far the IMF has been adamant in its refusal to grant this new loan and has gone as far as warning it may take the unprecedented step of expelling Egypt, which would make it virtually impossible for the country to obtain future aid from the Western world.

In a speech Feb. 22, however, President Gamal Abdel Nasser warned Egypt would not hesitate to repudiate its debts if it felt it was being subjected to organized economic pressure.

Observers here believe if Egypt were expelled a full-scale crisis would ensue in which Nasser would undoubtedly try to drum up all the

Afro-Asian world he enjoyed during the 1965 Suez crisis.

Matters have not yet reached this point and an IMF mission is still expected here at the end of the month for discussions.

If, however, the Fund insists on some form of devaluation of Egypt's currency before it offers any new help, the Egyptian government is likely to say "no" as it has in the past.

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Egypt Said to Cancel Request for U.S. Food

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, March 17—Egypt has cancelled its request for American surplus food aid, thus severing the last important political link between the two countries.

The news was revealed today by Egyptian President Nasser's confidant, Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, the editor of *al-Ahram*. When Heikal writes on matters of such import, his word can be taken seriously.

There has been considerable doubt that the Johnson Administration was in any case prepared to continue supplying food, mainly wheat, for Egypt's teeming population. The last request for food was made in February, 1966, and was still officially "under consideration" by Washington until today.

Egypt has some 30 million people jammed into the Nile delta and river valley, and grows only enough food to support its rural population. In the past, approximately \$1 billion in U.S. surplus food shipments helped to keep them alive. It also allowed Nasser to save on precious hard currency by paying for the food in local currency, much of which was loaned back to the government for development projects.

President Johnson has been under strong congressional pressure for several years to end the food program to Egypt.

Heikal wrote that the cancellation of the request was one of the most important decisions ever taken by President Nasser, who has frequently complained that Washington attempted to use its surplus food as a political bargaining agent.

Observers here said Egypt's cancellation could be a prelude to further financial difficulties with the United States when some \$40 million in repayments on past American loans falls due this summer.

Rubens Is Stolen From Cairo Museum

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 19, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A30

Rubens Is Stolen From Cairo Museum

CAIRO, March 18 (UPI) — Egypt today disclosed its first major art theft, a Rubens painting, a six-by-eight-inch study called "Two Faces," was taken from the Gezira Museum here on Thursday.

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Searching for the Tomb of Imhotep Among a Million Jars of Birds: A Royal Graveyard

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 19, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. E2

Searching for the Tomb of Imhotep Among a Million Jars of Birds

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO—Dr. Walter Emery, professor of Egyptology at the University of London, has discovered a cache of hundreds of thousands of ibis—one calculation suggests at least one million—mummified, beautifully wrapped and neatly potted in clay jars.

He believes that this find of Egypt's sacred bird, stored in about a mile of tunnels near the Step Pyramid of Sak-kara—in sight of the Great Pyramids of Cheops and Chephren—means that he is close to discovering the long-sought shrine and tomb of Imhotep, the world's first known architect and physician, who was later to become revered as a god himself.

At the moment, Prof. Emery has more than 400 Egyptian laborers toting leather baskets of sand and rubble out of a huge rectangular walled pit. The hope is that somewhere at the bottom there will be found an entrance to a chamber containing the shrine or tomb itself.

Its discovery would be one of the most important archeological achievements in Egypt in decades.

Standing ankle-deep in sand on the edge of the dig, watching what looks like a colony of human ants, an observer cannot fail to catch something of the excitement of the promise.

Before one's eyes, bits and pieces of the past emerge, to be brought by foremen to Dr. Emery or his colleague, Ali el Kholi, inspector of the Egyptian Antiquities Service. Each fragment — a stone written on with an ink brush, a piece of gilded and inlaid wood, a thumb-sized ceramic figurine of Besh, god of mirth—tends to bear out Dr. Emery's thesis.

The thesis itself is the end product of an archeological detective story. Here are its elements:

A Royal Graveyard

IMHOTEP, VIZIER to King Zoser of the Third Dynasty—about 2800 B.C.—was the architect of the Step Pyramid, the earliest known stone monument still in existence. Renowned also as a physician, he ultimately became venerated as the god of medicine.

In later times, on the site of his tomb—or what was taken as such—a great Asclepion was built, a kind of religious-medical shrine, a place of pilgrimage and perhaps treatment. Its site was certainly in north Sakkara near the pyramid Imhotep himself built and in an area devoted to the burials of kings of

the first five dynasties and their noble men.

As long as ten years ago—he has been excavating in Egypt for 33 years—Dr. Emery became interested in a particular spot in the area where there were large quantities of pottery sherds of a much later date, Ptolemaic and Roman. The juxtaposition was curious and suggested that this was a place of pilgrimage.

Systematic excavation begun in 1964 paid rich dividends. A series of huge Third Dynasty tombs came to light. The accumulation of more than two millennia of sand and debris had been cleared away in Ptolemaic times (fourth century B.C. to first century A.D.) and the tombs themselves—rough stone structures 12 feet high with the area of a tennis court—had been leveled off as if to form a platform for some large building.

The tomb structures were riddled with burial shafts, openings about four feet square, sunk about 30 feet deep and leading to burial chambers. They were empty of treasures, having been looted over the ages or cleaned out in Ptolemaic times.

Packed With Birds

BUT IT WAS in the exploration of those shafts that Dr. Emery burst into the tunnels containing the ibis mummies. The extent of the labyrinth is staggering.

Square cut, about ten feet wide and 15 or 20 feet high, there are several main passages intersected every few feet by galleries at right angles. A few of these are empty, as if awaiting stocking; the rest are packed for their entire length, floor to ceiling, with jars containing mummies of the sacred bird.

There is no telling how far the passages extend but Dr. Emery has seen only a fraction of what another explorer claimed to have found three centuries ago—and even he did not get to the end of them.

He was Paul Lucas, a French antiquarian who in 1640 had himself lowered down a burial shaft, came upon passages filled with ibis jars and followed them until he came to the end of his tether of three miles of rope let out behind him like Ariadne's silken skein.

He described seeing a golden canopy in one chamber which he did not enter. Lucas's account was long considered another one of those Baron Munchausen tales that early travelers were prone to spin, but Dr. Emery is now convinced that the story was true.

Why the ibis mummies and what is their significance? They must

have been a kind of votive offering given by pilgrims. Their numbers may explain why the ibis became extinct.

What particularly excites Dr. Emery is that throughout Egyptian history, the ibis was principally and directly related to the worship of Imhotep.

In their conical clay jars, about 18 inches long and sealed at the top with a clay disk about five inches in diameter, the mummies are stacked horizontally like cord wood, or huge bottles in a Gargantuan wine cellar.

Each bird was preserved by a dipping in bitumen, a tarry substance that made for quick embalming. Each was wrapped with exquisite care in linen strips laid on to form various geometric patterns. Some are decorated with embroidered or appliqued figures of Imhotep. Thoth, the ibis on a lotus, the sacred baboon sitting in a wheeled shrine or other figures.

In this season's excavations, Dr. Emery has left the tunnels and is opening up a great pit not far from where one of the passages seems to lead. It is like one of the tombs, only turned upside down. So far, diggers have cleared portions of it to a depth of about 30 feet. It is completely walled with no side entrances, a reservoir-like structure of a sort never seen before.

The excavation is yielding an abundance of material dating from

the 26th Dynasty (about 800 B.C.) down through Ptolemaic times and well into the period of Roman occupation. Besides many fine bronzes and stone statues, there are gilded and inlaid fragments of wood and great amounts of baskets, sandals and rope, all wonderfully preserved.

Most interesting, there are masses of papyrus fragments covered with demotic script, the simplified, nonhieroglyphic Egyptian writing. Significantly, the fragmentation is not the result of the ravages of time. The papyrus has been deliberately torn.

An expert is coming from London to decipher the fragments, but meanwhile, Dr. Emery suspects that what he has found is a collection of prayers offered by visitors or priests. His theory is that Imhotep's shrine was still of great religious importance as late as the fourth century A.D., when the Emperor Theodosius ordered the suppression of all non-Christian religious observance. Huge and famous, the Asclepion would have been an outstanding target. Dr. Emery is convinced that he is working in some part of its ruins.

And some place in the bottom of the pit, he fervently hopes, is an entrance to still deeper chambers containing the sanctum sanctorum, perhaps Imhotep's tomb itself, perhaps the golden canopy that Lucas saw long ago.

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See full page image or
microfilm.

The walled pit at whose bottom Dr. Walter Emery hopes to find the tomb of Imhotep.

By Alfred Friendly

Egypt Recovers Stolen Painting

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A12

Egypt Recovers Stolen Painting

CAIRO, March 19 (AP)—A \$280,000 Rubens painting "Two Faces of Women," missing since Friday, was discovered today buried in a hole on Pyramids Road, Culture Minister Sarwat Okasha announced.

An anonymous letter from four youths who identified themselves as the thieves disclosed the location of the painting, Okasha said.

In the letter the youths said they stole the painting to draw the attention of authorities to negligence in Egyptian museums, Okasha said.

U.N. Panel Leaves On Aden Mission

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20—A three-man United Nations mission left today to investigate strife in Aden, which some diplomats fear may soon embroil the whole Arabian peninsula if the conflict is not checked.

At stake, basically, is a struggle for power between Egyptian President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Nasser still has 50,000 or more troops propping up the "republican" regime in Yemen in the civil war against the "royalists" supported by Saudi Arabia. Estimates of the number of dead to date go as high as 250,000.

Some analysts believe it is politically impossible for Nasser to withdraw his troops, notwithstanding his promises to the United Nations, so long as there is a possibility that southern Arabia, like republican Yemen, may come directly under his influence. Yemen has become "Egypt's Vietnam."

Britain in the Middle

Britain is caught in the middle seeking to cut her commitments. She plans to close the big military base at Aden and yield authority in 1968 to an independent Federation of South Arabia, including Aden state.

But Aden nationalists dislike the Federation and want Britain to leave Aden now. As she copes with the violence and criticism from anti-colonialists in the United Nations, Britain also is encountering pressure from the sheikhs of the less developed states of the Federation for a defense guarantee she is unwilling to grant.

Ramifications of the dispute are often felt at the United Nations, but indirectly. Some weeks ago Saudi Arabia protested to Secretary General U Thant about alleged Egyptian use of poison gas in Yemen and bombing of a Saudi town.

Complaints Investigated

That called in the Egyptian Ambassador and the International Red Cross has investigated the gas complaints, but no results have been made known. The Security Council, which normally would handle threats to the peace, has not met since December.

These are some of the



KING FAISAL
... in power struggle

broader factors that the Aden mission will confront in seeking information to report to the General Assembly. Under the chairmanship of Manuel Perez-Guerrero of Venezuela, the mission also includes Abdussattar Shalizi of Afghanistan and Moussa Leo Keita of Mali. Members plan consultations in London, Cairo and Jiddah before proceeding to Aden about April 1.

Soviet Opposes U.N. In South-West Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 20—The Soviet Union today came out in opposition to any U.N. machinery for administering the territory of South-West Africa. At the same time it criticized the Western powers for seeking to "drag out a solution."

Soviet Delegate Leonid Kutakov demanded that South Africa get out of the territory. But he also warned that any plan for a U.N. body to take over police functions in South-West Africa could have "dangerous consequences."

That appeared to place the Soviet Union in the position of nominally supporting an Africa proposal for dealing with the territory while opposing what the Africans had sought to carry out their plan.

American Delegate William P. Rogers urged at least an effort to establish a dialogue with South Africa, a portion of other Western nations. "While admittedly there is no concrete evidence" that past obstacles can be removed, he commented, "we cannot afford to assume continued non-cooperation."

Nasser Says U.S. Halted Wheat Sales

Reuters

CAIRO, March 20—Egypt's President Nasser told a conference last night that the United States stopped wheat sales here because Cairo refused to bow to American economic pressure.

[The Beirut newspaper Al-Shaab quoted Nasser as saying "Americans are very rich, very strong and very stupid," United Press International noted. Nasser reportedly added that Americans "cannot understand the problems of the world because they are submerged in a material life that blurs their vision."]

The President was urging company administrators to save about \$168 million in foreign currency to overcome the economic pressure, which, he alleged, the United States had been applying over the last year.

He also said he had withdrawn a request made in February, 1966, for American wheat because the United States was delaying a decision on the grant.

He said he conveyed his decision to former U.S. Ambassador Lucius Battle and told him that "we depend on ourselves from now on." Last week U.S. officials denied a report that the year-old request for about \$150 million worth of wheat had been withdrawn.

Envoy Battle Returns

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 21, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. B2

Envoy Battle Returns

Associated Press

Lucius D. Battle, former Ambassador to Egypt, returned from Cairo during the weekend to become Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs.

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Syrian Plot Laid to CIA By Defector

CAIRO, Egypt, March 22 (AP) — Another Syrian officer has escaped to Cairo from Jordan with details of a CIA plot to overthrow the Baathist regime in Syria, the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram reported today.

The paper said 1st Lt. Ahmed Mustafa told substantially the same story related by Capt. Tallal Abu Assaly, who escaped to Cairo from Jordan last October with a detailed report that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, in collaboration with King Hussein's Jordanian government, was preparing "to invade Syria in a Bay of Pigs fashion."

Both Abu Assaly and Mustafa were among a group of 50 Syrian officers who took refuge in Jordan last September after an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Syrian government.

Peacekeeping Issue Still Frustrates U.N.

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

Nearly 22 years after the founding of the United Nations there still is no assurance that a nation appealing for help against aggression will get it if one of the permanent members of the Security Council disagrees.

This is what worries a number of members, large as well as small, and it has given rise to innumerable discussions of rules and financing for U.N. peacekeeping operations. A special session of the General Assembly beginning April 21 will take up the matter again.

But there is no clear sign that the Soviet Union is ready to alter its determined opposition that so far has frustrated agreement. Together with France, the Soviet Union precipitated a crisis by refusing to pay assessments for past peacekeeping operations which it charged were illegal.

The question at the moment is whether India and other nonaligned countries, which look to the United Nations for part of their security, will be able to exert enough pressure on the Soviet Union to persuade it to change its mind. The prospects are not bright.

A Way Found

The U.N. usually has found ways to respond to challenges. The "Uniting for Peace" resolution passed after the invasion of South Korea in 1950 provided means whereby the General Assembly could recommend collective measures when the Security Council was paralyzed by a veto.

When the Security Council was unable to act in the Suez crisis of 1956, the Assembly arranged for the dispatch of troops to insulate Egypt from Israel. A U.N. force from seven countries remains in the Gaza Strip, in addition to the truce observation teams that have functioned along the borders between Israel and her Arab neighbors since 1949.

The U.N. conducted a successful expedition to prevent civil war in the newly independent Congo from 1961 to 1963 despite the withdrawal of support by the Soviet Union, which had voted for the orig-

inal Security Council resolution.

In 1964, at the request of President Makarios, the Security Council authorized the sending of troops to Cyprus, and a seven-nation U.N. force is still there. The Soviet Union abstained instead of using its veto.

Financing Difficult

But for five and one-half years the dispute over financing has loomed in all discussion of peacekeeping like a dark cloud over a picnic. For example, only about 20 countries are contributing on a voluntary basis to meet the cost of the U.N. force in Cyprus.

Notwithstanding an advisory World Court opinion that under the U.N. Charter the General Assembly can apportion peacekeeping costs among members, the Soviet Union insists that only the Security Council has the right to initiate military measures and allocate expenses.

France takes a like view of financing, although it concedes that the Assembly may recommend action when the Security Council fails. France has paid assessments for the Middle East operation, but neither France nor the Soviet Union has contributed toward meeting Congo or Cyprus expenses.

Virtually all U.N. members except the Soviet bloc and France support a broader concept of Assembly powers. But in 1964, many shrank from testing the provision of the Charter that nations two years delinquent in paying their assessments lose their vote in the General Assembly. The Assembly had an unsatisfactory voteless session.

At the urging of governments which feared Soviet withdrawal from the U.N., the United States and like-minded countries agreed in 1965 not to press Article 19 of the Charter on voting privileges. The understanding was that both the Soviet Union and France would make substantial voluntary contributions to help cover the U.N. deficit.

No cash has been seen. The Russians have asserted that because the peacekeeping operations have been "illegal," American payments in support

of them do not count and the United States, too, must make a "voluntary" contribution to relieve the U.N. deficit.

The Americans have countered that once Paris and Moscow contribute, "the United States will not be found wanting . . . in the support of the needs and requirements of the United Nations."

The result has been to leave the question of peacekeeping in limbo, while doubt has been cast upon the ability of the Assembly to apportion peacekeeping costs among members and make the assessments stick.

In an effort to resolve the issue, Canada and Ireland last fall attempted to set guidelines. With U.S. support, the Canadian resolution accepted the Soviet thesis that the Security Council has primary responsibility, but also asserted a residual role for the Assembly. It offered a graduated cost scale for developing countries and asked members to indicate to the U.N. what forces they might be able to furnish.

Again, the Soviet Union balked, and persuaded enough nations to defer the issue until the April special session.

Now, India is trying anew with a proposal that the Assembly have a special scale of assessments ready for operations approved by the Security Council when the Council cannot agree on financing. Mexico and Ethiopia have also taken initiatives. There is little reason to believe the Soviet Union will like such approaches any better than previous proposals.

Again, the Soviet Union balked. Soviet threats intimidated enough countries which had supported the Canadian and Irish concepts to defer a vote and sidetrack the issue into the special session next month.

Now India is trying anew with a proposal that the Assembly have a special scale of assessments ready for operations approved by the Security Council when the Council cannot agree on financing. There is little reason to believe that the Soviet Union will like this any better.

Still Is Hope

Not all the forecasts are negative. In a recent speech, Ambassador Seymour M. Finger, the U.S. Mission expert on peacekeeping, predicted that pressure from smaller countries ultimately will induce the Soviet Union to support a more active U.N. peacekeeping policy.

Finger cited the final Soviet agreement to enlargement of the Security Council in 1964 and the quiet withdrawal of Soviet insistence on replacing the Secretary General by a "Troika" with a built-in veto.

"There are now many signs that the Soviet Union is becoming less interested in overthrowing non-Communist governments and more interested in maintaining peace and order," Finger said, and the Russians have an interest in making "common cause with the majority of small states whose voting power in the General Assembly is decisive."

In the same vein, another diplomat cited the concern of India about Communist China.

"If the Indians are not satisfied with President Johnson's guarantee against nuclear blackmail and won't rely on alliances," he remarked, "then there is really only one course for them. That is to persuade the Russians discreetly to let others set up a U.N. peacekeeping procedure that works."

More Terrorist Units Being Formed in Aden
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 26, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A24

More Terrorist Units Being Formed in Aden

From News Dispatches

ADEN, March 25—An Arab nationalist organization known as FLOSY, which has threatened to trigger violent demonstrations when a U.N. study mission arrives here April 2, has now produced an offshoot called PORFF.

A British army officer said today that PORFF—the Peoples Organization of the Revolutionary Forces of Flosy—is prepared to carry out the turmoil. FLOSY stands for the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen. Arab nationalists refer to the British-backed South Arabian Federation as Occupied South Yemen.

Brig. Gen. Charles Dunbar, Aden's deputy security commander, said PORFF has nine commando groups, each containing 30 well-trained terrorists. It is the anti-British group most favored by Egypt's President Nasser, said Dunbar.

Today the commander of one of the South Arabian Federal Army's five battalions and two of his soldiers were killed near the frontier with Yemen. Their truck hit a mine, which is thought to have been planted by nationalists.

From London, Colin Legum

of the London Observer gave this account of the U.N. group's journey and purpose:

The U.N. team arrived Saturday in Cairo, where the key to success lies for their delicate mission to help to end violence in Aden as a prelude to a peaceful transfer of British power.

They hope to interview Nasser and the leaders of FLOSY as well as the Arab Liberation Front. These two constitute South Arabia's revolutionary front. [In Cairo, United Press International reported FLOSY's secretary general Abdul Mackawee said he would not meet the U.N. group.]

The team's immediate aim is to discover the revolutionary front's terms for suspending terrorism and participating in round-table talks with other representative South Arabian leaders—under U.N. auspices—to work out a constitution for independence.

Then the mission will go to Aden for talks with the federal government. The crucial test will come when they seek to reconcile the conflicting

demands between the revolutionaries and the "federalists."

This looks hopeless because the revolutionaries are committed to insisting on the disbandment of the federal government as a prerequisite for negotiations.

What is likely to make the situation even harder to deal with is that a complete alliance has at last been forged between the Egyptians and FLOSY, the more representative of the revolutionary groups. FLOSY was unwilling in the past to commit itself unconditionally to President Nasser.

FLOSY's abandonment of its role as an independent Arab nationalist movement will greatly complicate the struggle inside South Arabia, as well as sharpening the rivalries within the Arab world.

For its part, the British government now firmly believes that its most useful role is to withdraw from South Arabia as early as possible. Plans for a withdrawal before the end of the year, instead of the original 1968 date, are being discussed.

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See full page image or
microfilm.

United Press International

TRIBUTE TO PRINCE—Little Prince Sidi Mohamed, standing next to his father, Morocco's King Hassan II, extends his hands to receive a kiss of allegiance from a dignitary. The Prince was assisting his father in a ritual in Rabat.

The British see the best hope for South Arabia's future in a genuinely independent government that will be recognized by the United Nations even entitled to appeal for U.N. protection. Such a government would be if it were challenged by Egypt.

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Around the World

British Unions Assail Private Schools

LONDON — Britain's Trade Union Council yesterday urged the abolition of the English private secondary school system which includes such training grounds for British statesmen as Eton, Harrow and Winchester.

The Council's statement said the private school system was "designed to equip its recipients to take their places in an occupationally and socially privileged elite" and condemned it as "socially undesirable."

The statement said the system "flourishes because the well-established connections between the (private) schools and ancient English universities, the public service, certain professions and some sectors of business management, enable educational privilege to be translated with a reasonable degree of certainty into occupational and social privilege."

The Council recommended that the private schools be integrated with the public system.

Detained in China

HONG KONG—An American couple, Mr. and Mrs. William Hanke, and an Australian, Garry Sharp, arrived in port and said they and their yacht had been held for a week in Communist China.

They said they had left Hong Kong on March 17 to sail to the United States but were boarded by Chinese fishermen who towed them to Pinghoi, a fishing port in Kwangtung Province. They were given provisions—and a book entitled "Quotations of Chairman



LEVI ESHKOL
... urges extradition

Mao," during their stay. No one attempted to harm them, and on Saturday they were given permission to leave, they said.

South African Ban

JOHANNESBURG — A member of the opposition United Party urged the government to explain its refusal to grant visas to two prominent editors.

The two are J. Bruins Slot, editor-in-chief of the Amsterdam, Holland, newspaper Trouw, and Ralph McGill, publisher of the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution. No reason has been given by the government for its refusal to grant visas, but it is believed to be linked to the two editors' criticism of the country's policy of keeping strict separation between the races.

The call for an explanation came from Japie Basson who said, "If the persons concerned are of international standing, a refusal is almost certain to create misunderstanding abroad

and strong emotional feelings against South Africa."

Djibouti Deaths

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland — A 20-year-old man was shot to death and another man was seriously wounded during the curfew, bringing the total dead since rioting last Monday to over 20.

The rioting followed a referendum March 19 in which 60 per cent of French Somaliland's voters chose continued association with France. Association had been opposed by the Somalis who make up a large part of this port's population, but who are in a minority in the country as a whole.

Bishops Accused

JERUSALEM, Jordan Sector — The Jordanian government accused two Armenian bishops of complicity in the theft of 28 valuable religious manuscripts from the Armenian cathedral here. The charges were dropped under an amnesty decree.

The prosecutor said he had evidence linking Bishops Souren Kemhadjian and Shnork Kaulstian with the disappearance of the books in 1959.

Twenty-three of the manuscripts appeared at the British art auction house of Sotheby's last month but were sent back to the cathedral after the Armenian archbishop threatened to sue.

For the Record

• Egypt told the United Nations special mission on

Aden that it thought Britain should negotiate South Arabian independence with the Nationalist Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen.

• Premier Levi Eshkol said that Israel had asked Brazil to allow Franz Stangl, the accused Nazi war criminal, to be extradited to stand trial in either West Germany, Poland or Austria.

• Ratna Sari Dewi, one of former Indonesian President Sukarno's four wives, described as "very ridiculous" reports that her husband had divorced his fourth wife to marry a high school girl.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Ex-Queen Recovers

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Mar 30, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A31

Ex-Queen Recovers

Reuters

CAIRO, March 29—Former Queen Narriman of Egypt was discharged from the hospital today after receiving treatment for an overdose of sleeping pills. Doctors fought for 18 hours to save the life of the 33-year-old former wife of King Farouk, who died in exile.

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Gromyko Visit To Cairo Still A Mystery

Reuters

CAIRO, March 30 — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had an hour's talk today with Egyptian Foreign Minister Marmoud Riad as strict secrecy continued to surround the purpose of his visit to Cairo.

Gromyko flew here yesterday with no official disclosure of why he had come.

There was an increasing conviction among Western diplomats today that the explosive situation in South Arabia was one of the most important issues the Soviet Minister had come to discuss.

Diplomats here felt Russia might be trying to avoid a major flare-up in the area that could involve Egypt in a major confrontation with its Arab neighbors.

Aden: Cockpit Of Arab Rivals

ADEN, April 1 — The worst but is cooler about its links to rainstorm in living memory hit this bomb-tormented colony today.

It caused at least two drownings, dampened several budding demonstrations against "British imperialism," and threatened to wash out both the arrival of a U.N. mission Sunday and the terrorism threatened as a greeting for the U.N. team.

The three-man mission is generally regarded as the last hope for compromise arrangements to satisfy the contending forces in Aden and the 16 sheikdoms that with Aden comprise the Federation of South Arabia. Britain is scheduled to withdraw its military base here and give the Federation independence in 1968, either under the existing constitution or new arrangements — if any can be found that satisfy enough parties.

Peaceful Transition

The mission, made up of representatives of Venezuela, Afghanistan and Mali, was dispatched by the U.N. Committee on Colonialism to recommend steps to insure a peaceful transition to independence. It is expected to make proposals for elections throughout the Federation and the possible setting up of a caretaker government.

The U.N. task is regarded by observers here as "daunting," "the grimmest the U.N. has ever faced," and "impossible."

The nub of the problem is the gulf between Aden, a bustling port with a thoroughly urbanized and relatively sophisticated population, and the feudal sultanates of the interior. The gulf is filled with fear, mistrust and the antipathies found between uneducated country people and progressive townsmen anywhere.

Seek Influence

Many Adenis feel that they would like to keep their 75 square miles of land and 250,000 people in the Federation — provided they can control their own affairs and exercise a strong influence on federal politics, John de St. Jorre of the London Observer reported.

There are doubts, however, whether the sheikhs will grant the Adenis what they want. The sheikhs are independent-minded and quarrelsome, and outside pressure—particularly the threat of 50,000 Egyptian troops in neighboring Yemen—is the overriding factor in keeping them together.

The central problem is overlaid by the much bigger power contest between the Egyptians, who support the Adeni nationalists, and the Saudi Arabians, who back the traditional rulers. The two Arab powers are already backing opposing sides in the Yemen civil war.

The nationalists have made Aden a hotbed of terror, with 145 persons killed and 1000 wounded this year, according to Joe Alex Morris Jr. of the Los Angeles Times.

Terrorist Groups

The two main terrorist groups are the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF). FLOSY is closely allied with Egypt, and as its name implies may try to link Aden with the Yemen republicans. The NLF is even more extreme in its opposition to the sheikhs and sultans as "British puppets,"

Morris reported that two NLF leaders he interviewed in secrecy called Nasserism only "one of many Arab streams."

The NLF was a reluctant partner of FLOSY until last December, but the two groups, are now bitterly opposed and accuse each other of murdering "patriots."

Both, however, are boycotting the U.N. mission, as is the Aden Trade Union Congress, which called a general strike for Sunday before today's flash flood came. Middle East Airways cancelled its flight from Jeddah, where the U.N. team is now, because of the strike. Between the strike and the flood, it is uncertain whether the mission will arrive on schedule. The British have 2500 troops on standby alert to deal with violence during the U.N. visit.

Violent Solution

The terrorist groups are pledged to a violent solution to the South Arabian political impasse as the only way to get rid of what they consider rule by the upcountry sultans, which they see as an extension of British colonialism.

The British counter that any fair referendum in the Federation would produce a legislature like the current one even if Aden, with perhaps a third of the total population, voted 100 per cent with the nationalists.

While denying it has anything to do with the U.N. visit, the Federation government has seized this moment to try to reform its structure. The proposed changes would create a President and Prime Minister instead of the present unwieldy Federal Council, whose chairmanship rotates among the 17 federal states. Aden's representation in the legislature would go up from one quarter to about one third.

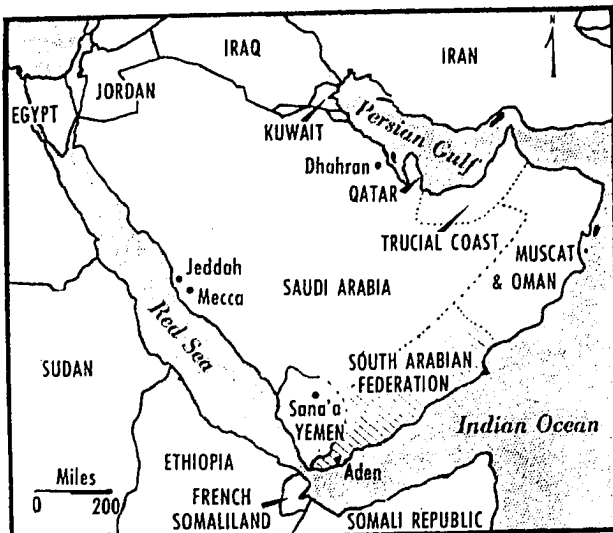
Already Denounced

The changes have already been denounced by the nationalists, and British officials admit they are unlikely to alter the basic power structure significantly. On this and on the relevance of a referendum, it is noteworthy that the four Adeni ministers appointed to the federal government by the British are men of the people. But it is debatable whether the other ministers, mainly rulers from the interior, have the support of most of their subjects, de St. Jorre reported. But the proposed changes will probably be put through unless the U.N. team comes up with a better idea.

All observers agree that the future looks grim for Aden and South Arabia. The British are determined to pull out by 1968 and are even discussing an earlier withdrawal.

The Federation government, aware of its weakness once the British troops are gone, is trying desperately to squeeze some form of defense agreement out of Britain for at least the period just after independence. Britain has promised \$45 million for federal forces in the first three years.

The Federation will have 10 battalions by independence, with which the government believes it can deal with the present scale of Aden terrorism and the dissident tribesmen in the sheikdoms. But the government says it could not cope with an Egyptian invasion from Yemen and might



The Washington Post April 2, 1967

be hard-pushed to contain any stepping up of terrorist activity.

Rumors of Soviet interest in the troubled area were reinforced by Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to

Cairo this week. A communique on his departure reaffirmed support for "liberation movements" in colonial territories after dealing with Vietnam, disarmament and European security.

Envoy Shift May Delay Aid to Khan

By Warren Unna Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 2, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. F8

Envoy Shift May Delay Aid to Khan

By Warren Unna

Washington Post Foreign Service

RAWALPINDI — In losing American Ambassador Eugene Locke to South Vietnam, Pakistan President Ayub Khan also may have lost his chief advocate for trying to obtain a new supply of American military equipment.

Just before President Johnson suddenly announced he was shifting Locke to Saigon to be Deputy Ambassador, hope was building up in Ayub's government here. The idea was that at long last the United States had been persuaded to redefine its definition of "nonlethal" military equipment in order to let Pakistan buy some badly needed spare parts.

What Ayub wants most are spare parts for his American F-86 and F-104 fighter planes which either were grounded as a result of the autumn 1965 war with India or else are just long overdue for replacements.

United States military equipment to both Pakistan and India was abruptly cut off as a result of that war. A year ago, this ban was eased a bit to permit purchase on a case-by-case basis of "nonlethal" equipment.

While this took care of some of Pakistan's needs, it did not take care of what Ayub considered to be his biggest need, the fighter planes. Locke and the Pentagon reportedly

thought resumption of an American military assistance program here would be too risky to get by the U.S. Congress. But giving a new definition to the term "nonlethal" seemed more feasible.

And while the argument used to run, "If we don't, Communist China will," China's current domestic preoccupation has brought about a new definition in that too. Now it's, "If we don't the Soviet Union might."

Meanwhile, Ayub's government has shown considerably less concern for another American element here, the Peace Corps. The final 13 Peace Corps volunteers are scheduled to leave Pakistan in June

because Ayub's government says it no longer has use for people of their skill level.

Pakistan's Peace Corps program began in October 1961, one of the first anywhere. The Peace Corps work in East Pakistan was considered one of the best overseas. But it came to an abrupt halt when an apprehensive American consul general evacuated the entire group at the time of the autumn 1965 war with India. And local politicians, who resented the Peace Corps competition in their domains, saw to it that the volunteers were not asked back after the war's end.

Elsewhere in its foreign relations, Pakistan reportedly

got an earful from the Shah of Iran regarding Egypt and Communist China during the Shah's recent visit here. The Shah looks upon Egyptian President Nasser as potential aggressor No. 1, and Communist China as No. 2. He reportedly took considerable pains during his visit here with Ayub to be sure his poll rating got across.

Egyptian Wives Set Free

London Observer

FOR MANY years—some say 300—an Egyptian husband has been able to enlist police help to drag back a deserting wife to his house and bed.

There is no Koranic or civil law to support the practice of "Bait el Ta'ah" (House of Obedience) and, unaccountably, Egypt has been the only Muslim country where it has been used. Nobody knows how the practice began, but it has been suggested that it dates back to a time when tax collectors sought police protection after being assaulted by debtors.

Serving notice on runaway wives to return to their husbands became, and has remained, a tax collector's duty. And it thus became customary for police to help in retrieving both wives and taxes.

For a long time, writers, lawyers and feminists protested against the practice in modern Egypt. But no official step was taken to end it—until this month.

The National Assembly has now approved, but only after stormy debate, an order by the Minister of Justice, Essam Hassuna, forbidding husbands to enlist police aid in forcing unwilling wives to cohabit with them. Thus passes from Egyptian life one of the most degrading aspects of the subordination of women.

HITHERTO EGYPTIAN men have enforced the Bait el Ta'ah custom against wives who sought a divorce, compelling them to cohabit with them even during divorce proceedings and to resume married life if divorce was not granted.

Unhappy wives, young girls and child brides who escaped from intolerable marriage bonds were hauled back like criminals or items of lost property and compelled to submit to the husband's will.

In the Assembly debate, members challenged the Minister's right to sign a decree without first consulting them. The Minister replied that the decree was long overdue; a draft law had been in the hands of the legislators for 15 years but had been constantly shelved.

"I have consulted my conscience," he declared, "and I could no longer sleep in peace if I thought even one Egyptian woman was living in terror from this degrading practice."

A group of 150 Egyptian women from all walks of life attended the debate, by special permission of Anwar Sadate, Speaker of the National Assembly. When the decree was approved, after five hours, the women rose and stood in silence to express their gratitude to the Minister of Justice.

Seventy-year-old Seza Nabarawi, one of Egypt's first militant feminists, was there. Deeply moved, she told the group of women that she had fought for more than 40 years for a revision of the personal status law and "today, at last, our dignity has been restored."

The Minister of Justice has promised that the new draft personal status law would be submitted to the National Assembly in the near future.

THE REVISED LAW is designed to grant Egyptian women rights in marriage which have been denied them for centuries. The Koran states that a Muslim man may marry up to four women, "if he can act equitably towards all his wives."

This injunction is usually ignored and wives are neglected, rejected or abandoned according to the husband's whims or fancies.

Polygamy is rare in Egypt. Nevertheless, the new law covers this aspect of marriage by stating that a man who wishes to take a second wife must prove in court that he is able to treat several wives equitably in the material sense.

But Where To Put It?

Business Is Big At Syrian Center

By Judith Martin
Washington Post Staff Writer

Syria, which hasn't owned an embassy here since it got mixed up with Egypt in the old United Arab Republic, has got its small chancery overflowing with display samples of Syrian goods and photographs of Washington.



Mrs. Martin

The Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Syrian Arab Republic, A. Galeb Kayali, keeps sending requests to his government for Syrian things to display here—antiques, handicrafts, costumes—and the stuff keeps pouring in. It's just that there's no place to put it.

Kayali envisions the things in an exhibition of Syrian arts and crafts in a spacious embassy which also has large rooms for entertaining and a garden. He also has dreams of another chancery, which would comfortably allow for 15 or 20 offices.

IN THE MEANTIME, the condensed exhibition is in the present chancery, along with photographs which Kayali has been taking around town. He specializes in scenic pictures, often playing with light, and in capturing faces unaware, with a telephoto lens.

"It's not strictly honest," he said, "but in art, honesty is sometimes forgotten." He

said that he doesn't display pictures of his subjects publicly unless he has told them about it.

He hasn't used his camera at any Washington events which he has attended as the Syrian chief of mission because, he said, "when there's a nice, interesting ceremony to photograph, I'm him."

Just how the Syrians came to lose the embassy they used to own is something that Syrian diplomats don't like to discuss at the moment on the grounds that they and the Egyptians "are good friends now." If a friend can't give you his building gracefully, what's a friend for?

DURING THE UNION of the two countries, the Syrian Embassy, which is just down the block from the current Syrian Chancery, was used as an office building by the then United Arab Republic, while the old Egyptian Embassy became the United Arab Republic Embassy representing both countries.

Then Egypt decided to remain the United Arab Republic whether Syria wanted to play or not, and somehow the Syrian Embassy also remained a United Arab Republic office building.

Ever since then, Syrian chiefs of mission have scouted about town looking for places to live. "We don't mind," said the current Charge. "It's fun."

Killing in Aden Is Tied to Feud

By Joe Alex Morris
Los Angeles Times

ADEN, April 4 — A r a b turned against Arab in this British Crown Colony today, redirecting violence timed to the presence here of U. N. investigating team.

Gunmen — apparently from the rival National Liberation Front—pumped four bullets into a top commando of the Egypt-backed Front for the Liberation of South Yemen (Flosy) as he stood in the turbulent Crater district. The victim was Haidar Shamsheer, 22, an Aden Airways clerk.

The assassination occurred after British security forces had withdrawn almost completely from the district—leaving demonstrators to mill about, build roadblocks and set bonfires as they wished.

It seemed for a time that the revolutionary movement which has paralyzed the colony at last had its martyr, not at the hands of the British but from a rival nationalist group.

Revenge Threatened

Although both the National Liberation Front and FLOSY, are dedicated to terrorism, this upsurge of infighting threatened to vitiate its the. anti-British and anti-Federal government direction.

[Tonight we will kill 10 NLF men in revenge for Sham-sheer's death," declared a

FLOSY leader quoted As-sociated Press.]

Thousands of shouting Arabs poured into the fetid streets for Shamsheers' funeral procession which wound through the district, headed by two dozen women shrouded in black. Although the procession began with religious wailing, it quickly turned to political slogans for Egypt's President Nasser, for FLOSY and for liberation.

After Shamsheers' body was laid to rest, the mob began to march through town again.

But two British companies took up defensive positions cutting through the middle of town.

The Arab demonstrators folded up their banners and went home.

Set Up By Egyptians

The split between the NLF and FLOSY dates back to the creation of the latter organization a year ago.

Operating from Yemen, the Egyptians set up FLOSY in an attempt to coordinate the rival nationalist terror groups operating against the British. The NFL leaders felt they should have gotten the top posts but instead their top man

was put under house arrest in Cairo. Both groups are struggling for control of the powerful Trades Union Congress which is now split down the middle.

The strike which has gripped Aden since Sunday continued in full force.

The three-man UN mission which arrived Sunday continued to confer privately.

It has yet to meet an Arab here, although a spokesman said several requests for interviews had been received. The rival terror organizations have threatened death to anyone who cooperates with the mission despite the fact that its objective is to recommend steps toward a peaceful transition to representative government and the independence Britain is granting South Arabia by 1968.

Recognition of Israel Discussed in Madrid

Chicago Tribune Press Service

MADRID—The question of Spanish recognition of Israel was raised in Madrid recently at the same time that negotiations went forward to strengthen Spanish ties with the Arab world.

The Franco government has been friendly to Jewish interests and in recent years synagogues have been re-established here and in Barcelona for the first time since Ferdinand and Isabella expelled the Jews from Spain 500 years ago.

But Spain has held off on establishing formal diplomatic relations with the Israeli government because of Spanish policy with the Arabs presumably and perhaps because of two or three misunderstandings. The Spanish have usually supported the Arab countries in the United Nations on problems affecting the Near East.

Desire Restated

Spanish diplomacy is now described as not being opposed to recognition of the Jewish state. Abba Eban, Israel's Foreign Minister, has just restated Israeli's desire to renew diplomatic relations and the Madrid Catholic newspaper Ya in an editorial has said:

"What are we awaiting to establish diplomatic relations with Israel? It is abnormal that Spain should be the only Western European state not to recognize the state of Israel."

The editorial continued that

there should be no incompatibility between Spain's friendship for Arab countries and friendship with Israel. Spain "cannot ignore a country which is united to the Spanish people by deep cultural and even ethnic lines," it said in a reference to the Sephardic Jewish community in Israel.

'Consternation' Noted

The newspaper refers to the "consternation" that is aroused among the 300,000 Sephardic Jews in Israel (those of Spanish origin), who still speak Castilian Spanish, over the lack of diplomatic relations with Spain.

The Ya editorial concluded that, "The hour to revise our negative attitude toward Israel has arrived unless we want to make discrimination a diplomatic principle." It then said that this would have "a favorable echo in the vast circle of moral, intellectual and economic interests that the Jewish people possess in the world." Israel favored Spain in the recent U.N. voting in Gibraltar, it finally pointed out.

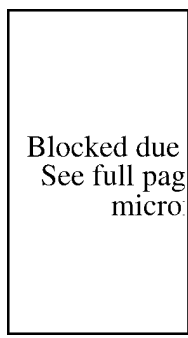
On the other hand, Spain is busily building up more prestige among the Arab states. Don Manuel Lora Tamayo, the Spanish Minister of Education, has visited Egypt and signed a treaty of cultural, scientific and technological cooperation with Egypt.



**Patricia
Tuckwell**



**Lord
Harewood**



**Lady
Harewood**

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Associated Press

... divorce decree may be a prelude to a marriage

Around the World

Tighter Addict Bill Passed by Commons

LONDON — Drug addicts in Britain will no longer be able to obtain heroin or cocaine quite so freely under a bill approved yesterday by the House of Commons.

The bill would strip doctors of their power to prescribe maintenance doses of drugs for addicts. Instead, treatment centers would be established and addicts would be required to obtain their drugs from the centers.

Addicts would continue to be considered sick persons, rather than criminals. But physicians would have to report the names of drug addicts to the Home Office. Any doctor dispensing the drugs without authority could be imprisoned for up to ten years and fined up to \$2800.

There are about 1000 known addicts in Britain today and their number has been increasing.

British Scandal

LONDON—The Earl of Harewood, first cousin of Queen Elizabeth II and 18th in line for the throne, was divorced by his wife on grounds of adultery with a former model who bore him a son. It was the biggest royal scandal since the Duke of Windsor abdicated as King Edward VIII in 1936 to marry American divorcee Wallis Warfield Simpson.

Lord Harewood, 44, had admitted he is the father of the boy born to Patricia Tuckwell, a former Australian model who was once his secretary, and has announced plans to marry her. Under the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, this would require the Queen's consent. As head of the Church of England, Queen Elizabeth would be in the awkward position of appearing to condone divorce if she grants her cousin's wish.

Italian Trial

ROME—Gina Lollobrigida, 39, was acquitted of obscenity charges arising from her role in the film, "Le Bambole" (The Dolls). She had appealed a conviction by a lower court that a semi-nude bedroom seduction scene in the adaptation from Boccaccio's Tales was obscene. After viewing the scene on screen, the court reduced the charges against the actress, co-star Jean Sorrel, director Mauro Bolognini and producer Gianni Hecht Lucari from obscenity to offending public decency—a minor offense for which amnesty was granted under Italian law.

Spy in Germany

HEIDELBERG — Sp4 George D. Coffman of Coronado, Calif., has been arrested for allegedly stealing seven military code key lists "with intent to use such in-

formation to the injury of the United States," a U.S. Army spokesman disclosed. Coffman is charged with taking the codes to sell them to foreign powers. He is also accused of stealing \$200 from another soldier, and leaving the base without leave. The spokesman said Coffman returned the code list to his superiors.

African 'Summit'

CAIRO—African leaders condemned British policy in Rhodesia and called for force to end the white-dominated Rhodesian rebel government. A communique at the end of the "Little Summit" conference of Presidents Nasser of Egypt, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Moktar Ould Daddah of Mauritania and a representative of President Sekou Toure of Guinea also denounced U.S. policy in Vietnam.

The five nations retracted their earlier pledge to the Organization of African Unity not to restore diplomatic relations with Britain until Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime is toppled, leaving them free to resume relations if they choose.

Tanker Aftermath

PARIS—Oil from the sunken tanker Torrey Canyon is drifting toward the Normandy coast and the French are preparing to use sawdust to stop it, Waverley Root of The Washington Post reported. The sawdust would be spread over the oil to merge with it, forming a pasty mass that would sink to the bottom and remain there until marine bacteria break down the crude oil, if all goes according to plan.

Detergents, as used by the British off southern England, also would sink the oil but would kill the bacteria, leaving the sunken oil to menace French oyster beds.

For the Record

- Bulgaria and Poland signed a 20-year friendship pact in Sofia, similar to treaties signed earlier among East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, apparently aimed at checking West Germany's diplomatic overtures to East European capitals.

- East and West German Protestant leaders, meeting separately on both sides of the border, elected Munich Bishop Herman Dietzfelbinger as chairman of the All-German Evangelical Church.

- Lucien Thoye, manager of Sabena Airline's Moscow office, was expelled by the Soviet Union for "impermissible activities." Belgian sources said the move evidently was in retaliation for the recent expulsion from Brussels of a Soviet Aeroflot official.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

British Envoy to Probe U.N. Mission's Dispute

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, April 7—Britain announced today that it is sending a troubleshooter to Aden, as an uproar broke out over the abrupt departure of a United Nations Mission from the South Arabian colony.

Lord Shackleton, 55, minister without portfolio, will leave in a few days for Aden, where he will remain for "a period." The Foreign Office announced.

There was an air of puzzlement and exasperation here over the controversy. While British officials are still unclear why the mission angrily departed, the assignment of Lord Shackleton was seen as less than a vote of confidence for British High Commissioner Sir Richard Trumbull.

Awkward Position

The fiasco over the mission has put Prime Minister Wilson in an acutely awkward position. Britain has been relying on the United Nation to help draw up proposals that would get the territory moving to independence.

British Ministers have repeatedly defended the mission against attacks by opposition Tory members of Parliament. As soon as news of the mission's departure broke today, Duncan Sandys, a former Tory

Colonial Secretary, said he was relieved by the development.

"I repeatedly warned the government", Sandys said, "that the mission was nothing but an anti-British propaganda exercise and that under present conditions their presence in Aden would do nothing but make a difficult situation more difficult."

"This has now proved true. The British government should now stop running after our enemies and get together with our friends."

Egypt Role Seen

Sandys and other Tory critics feel that a British pullout from South Arabia will mean handing the territory over to Arab nationalists backed by President Nasser's Egypt.

Evidently, Foreign Secretary George Brown was not consulted about the decision by South Arabian Federation authorities to deny the Mission access to radio and television, a major complaint made by the departing team.

But Brown authorized a statement which criticized some of the mission's actions while also regretting that the U.N. group should have left without completing its job.

Alarms Ring From Mideast to Atlantic: Red Sea Unrest Rings Alarms ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 9, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

U.S. Looks at Tomorrow's Crisis

Alarms Ring From Mideast to Atlantic

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microfilm.

The Washington Post

April 9, 1967

Upheaval makes Red Sea Basin and nearby shaded area a possible scene for next U.S.-Soviet confrontation.

This article is based on reports by Donald H. Louchheim, The Washington Post's correspondent in Africa, and The Post's diplomatic reporters in Washington.

Mounting unrest in the Red Sea Basin is compelling the United States to take a new look at a volatile and strategic triangle stretching from Iran in the Middle East to Morocco on the Atlantic and south into Black Africa.

Arab and African nationalism, often encouraged by Egyptian policy and a

growing Soviet presence, is fanning flames of violence that threaten to burn away the last vestiges of almost a century of Western control of the Red Sea.

At stake in the Red Sea Basin are these prizes:

- Control of the major artery between Europe and Asia, and the traditional key to the flow of Persian Gulf oil.

- The ultimate fate of America's Kagnew communication center in As-

mara, the capital of Ethiopian Eritrea —a high-priority military installation that serves as a listening post, a tracking and monitoring station, and an electronic guidance center.

- What some diplomats see as the strategic key to the entire Arabian peninsula, North Africa and wide belts of western and eastern Africa.

Some diplomats fear that if Western influence is eradicated in the Red Sea Basin, Egypt or Russian or both act-

See TRIANGLE, A25, Col. 1

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Red Sea Unrest Rings Alarms From Mideast to Atlantic

ing together might seek to win control of the area. At the least, these diplomats see the growing Soviet presence in the Basin as a drive to open up the back door to Africa and the Middle East, an end run around the Western military line that acrs down across Western Europe and sweeps east through Greece, Turkey and Iran.

Other diplomats see both the Egyptian interest and the growing Soviet presence as natural and sometimes competitive results of the slackening of Western control. They note that in the past few years, evidence of sinister Soviet designs in the triangle has been diminishing, not increasing.

In Washington, some U.S. officials said the area is or should be at the top of the potential-danger list. But the feeling is that while the region should be closely watched, there should be no dramatic U.S. intervention there, and no attempt to play the global policeman, as America has been accused of doing in Vietnam.

The triangle has recently been made the focus of a study by an interdepartmental group with members from the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA and other departments. The group's previous subject of concentration was Communist China. It will weigh broad policy and strategy alternatives and assess the significance and degree of Soviet influence in the Basin. It will look at the area as a whole instead of the State Department's usual—and continuing—concentration on its component North African, East African and Middle Eastern parts.

The chairman of the group is Julius C. Holmes, a career diplomat who is not expected to ruffle bureaucratic feathers. U.S. officials indicate the study is not being done on a crash basis and will take months to complete.

They expect it to come up with an over-view that will discourage policy-making from any narrow viewpoint—of worrying about the Soviets, the Egyptians, the Saudi Arabians or the Ethiopians. Those who take this view believe the thing to do is avoid raising tensions in the area. One asks, "If you start something, who sets the controls? Things happen, and nobody knows what will trigger an explosion." They see the current level of turmoil and violence as tolerable and fear that any intervention might raise counter pressures that could blow up to something big.

But the tension is already tightening along the Red Sea, according to concerned diplomats in the Basin.

For almost a century the Red Sea was a British lake

The Red Sea itself is a limpid, 1500-mile waterway flanked on both sides by endless scratches of sand. Battered dhows weave across its waist, carrying their traditional loads of livestock, fabrics, spices, slaves and rifles, as they

did when Solomon sent his ships to Ophir.

At the same time, giant tankers and freighters sail in column on the long journey from the Gulf of Aden to the Mediterranean, attesting to the new importance of the Red Sea gained with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

From the 1870s to the 1950s, the waterway was largely a British lake. As recently as 15 years ago, Britain still dominated the Basin. At the northern and southern gates it held the twin keys of the Suez Canal and the port of Aden, with auxiliary military installations to reinforce its control.

On the Arabian flank of the Basin, Britain maintained a paramount influence in the medieval kingdoms of Saudi Arabia and Yemen and wove the diverse shiekhdoms of South Arabia into a British protectorate.

On the African flank, it controlled British Somaliland on the northern edge of the African horn, administered the former Italian colony of Eritrea, and, with Egypt as a junior partner, ran the Sudan.

Today, all that is left of the British presence is the colony of Aden, where mounting nationalist terrorism threatens to force a pullout by Britain even before its voluntarily proclaimed departure date of January, 1968.

Control of the northern Red Sea gateway fell to Egypt in 1956, with President Nasser's seizure of the Suez Canal. Egypt has asserted a political as well as economic veto over the artery's functions by denying passage through the Canal to Israeli vessels.

More important, ever since the Canal takeover Nasser has moved in fits and starts toward closer reliance on Soviet military and economic assistance, both for his survival at home and his policies abroad.

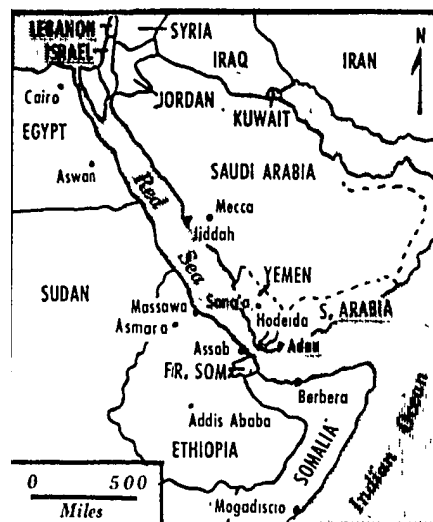
His campaign for control in the south of the Basin has been more diffuse and has taken more than five years to move toward a climax. Yet in events since 1962, some Western diplomats see a clear and ominous pattern of Egyptian manipulation and multiplying Soviet footholds.

Today, the Russians Are Active

The chain of violence opened in the arid, backward kingdom of Yemen in September, 1962. By 1964 it had spread to Aden. More recently, it jumped across the southern toe of the Red Sea to the African horn.

Diplomats who see a coordinated Soviet design on the area point to growing Russian aid and installations in the troubled territories:

- In Yemen, the Soviets have built a port at Hodeida, a jetport at the capital of Sana'a, and are working on a road from Hodeida to Taiz. The Soviets, the Chinese and other Communist states have provided credits totalling \$140 million to the Egyptian-backed republican regime. (The United States has given Yemen \$41.8 million in grants and food aid.



The Washington Post April 9, 1967

Red-built facilities dot Red Sea Basin.

- In the Somali Republic, the Soviets have built a port at Berbera, on the coast opposite Aden. Moscow has pledged \$100 million in aid to Somalia, and a \$35 million military training and equipment program for an expanded Somali army.

- In Ethiopia, a Western friend by many standards, the Soviets have built an oil refinery in the port of Assab, which has spurred the revitalization of this long-dormant coastal town (as has a World Bank-aided road from Addis Ababa). In the other Ethiopian port, Massawa, Bulgaria has built a new meat-freezing plant, which some Ethiopians suspect may have been used as a cover for arms shipments to Eritrean rebels.

... and Nasser's hand can be seen in Yemen, Aden, Eritrea, among the Somalis

Egyptian influence in the area also has been growing.

Whether or not Nasser directly triggered the overthrow of the Yemen monarchy, the succeeding republican government quickly became Cairo's captive. Today, after more than four years of civil war, over 50,000 Egyptian troops continue to hold the line against monarchist forces in the northern third of the country.

In Aden, British authorities believe the nationalist terror campaign has been masterminded from the neighboring Yemen Republic, which has served as a funnel for arms into the colony. Even with the independence date set, the militant liberation front FLOSY continues to operate from its Yemen headquarters and presses for absorption of the colony into Nasser's Yemen satellite.

In Somalia, Egyptian land mines have begun to turn up in border areas where Somali insurgents are battling for disputed territories in neighboring

Kenya and Ethiopia. Egyptian influence in this nation of Moslem nomads runs the gamut from direct political stimulation to lobbying for rendering the still - unwritten Somali language in Arabic characters instead of the Roman alphabet.

In the pocket colony of French Somaliland, authorities blame the Egyptians as much as the Somalis for last August's independence riots during the visit of President de Gaulle. The riots led to a referendum that chose continued association with France rather than independence, and a brutal but efficient French crackdown—both political and military—in the area.

French Somaliland has become the vital keystone for any effective Western holding action in the area. The United States, whose attitudes helped sweep Britain from the Red Sea Basin but is now begging Britain to stay longer in Aden, has switched from private enjoyment of the riots' slap at de Gaulle to full-fledged support for continued French rule in the tiny, barren colony. But a terrorist campaign is looming there and the issue is not closed.

In Eritrea, federated with Ethiopia in 1952 under United Nations auspices and later absorbed into the unitary Ethiopian empire, simmering separatist sentiment flared into a guerrilla uprising at the end of last year.

Egyptian advisers are reported serving with the rebels, who are also believed to be receiving weapons and money from the Sudan, Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

In the past four months, more than 9000 refugees have poured across the Sudan border to escape military reprisal raids by Ethiopian government forces. Mullahs (religious leaders) in Moslem Eritrea are reported to have helped stir up dissidence against the Christian Ethiopian government.

Certainly, Moslem nationalists on both sides of the southern Red Sea feel a sense of identity. Only two weeks ago, a roving foreign correspondent passing through Aden was unexpectedly met at the airport by a local member of the Eritrean Liberation Front, who offered to arrange rebel contacts for him in Asmara.

The Emperor is threatened; then the Kings, and others in a widening Islamic circle

At the moment, with the lid tightly clamped on French Somaliland, Ethiopia seems to be the primary target in the area.

Along with the Eritrean threat, new pressures are building on the disputed border between Ethiopia and Somalia, where American-backed Ethiopian troops and Soviet-equipped Somalis clashed briefly in 1965.

In addition, the Ethiopians face a possible revolt by Galla tribesmen in the South, some pagan, some Moslem,

and some of whom are reportedly receiving insurgency training in camps in Somalia. The Somalis and Gallas sometimes call themselves "cousins."

Behind the actual and potential Moslem dissidence on all the exposed fringes of Haile Selassie's empire, the Ethiopians see the hand of Nasser, aided and abetted by the Soviet Union.

Some Western diplomats share this view. They see in the small cloud that threatens Haile Selassie—which they believe is the climax to the battle for the Red Sea Basin—the threat of a broader storm against all the vulnerable, pro-Western kings in the Moslem world. These include Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Hussein of Jordan, Idris of Libya and Hassan of Morocco.

The list makes other diplomats and some Washington observers shudder. Kings and emperor alike preside over countries where dissatisfaction with the status quo is endemic, demands for greater democracy have been raised, and nationalists from outside are quick to take advantage. Some of those who resist the idea of a greater U.S. role in the area, especially on the side of such regimes, point to the burdens produced by American involvement with the analogous regimes of Syngman Rhee in Korea and Ngo Dinh Diem in Vietnam.

Some of those who fear for the Moslem kings go further. They argue that not only the obvious Arab areas in North Africa and the Middle East may be affected, but also large areas of Black Africa. They point out that the mantle of Islam covers half the land mass of Africa, including all or part of 18 sub-Saharan nations, and that common religion, with attendant linguistic and cultural links, makes Cairo the natural political focal point for this area. French and Francophone African diplomats are among the first to discern this threat of penetration, perhaps because of their own penetration of African elites.

This fear of a major Moslem menace, whether or not it is part of an Egyptian master plan, finds even fewer echoes in Washington than fears of Soviet machiavellianism in the area.

A new (but less explosive) contest between the United States and Russia?

The views expressed by U.S. officials tend to reflect the special interests on which they focus—the very thing the Holmes task force is meant to prevent. One example is the thought that the U.S. attitude depends largely on how seriously the Egyptians act against Saudi Arabia, to which America is fairly heavily committed.

Lucius D. Battle, the former Ambassador to Egypt just confirmed as Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asia affairs, expressed a cautious view to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Tuesday:

"The Soviets have shown an increasing interest in the Middle East over the last few months and they will have to be watched carefully," he said. He added that the American hope is that the United Nations "will keep this very explosive situation from getting worse" in Aden, so that a larger U.S. role in the area would not be required.

Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara took a slightly broader view last January, when he told a Senate hearing that the African leg of the Iran-Morocco-Somalia triangle contained "the areas of Africa of most immediate concern to the United States."

Those who think the triangle may be the scene of the next Soviet-American confrontation note that in addition to the signs of danger in the Red Sea Basin, there are others at the points of the triangle: Iran's recent military deal with the Soviet Union, under which the Soviets offered \$110 million in equipment to that member of the Western CENTO alliance for Iranian produce and natural gas; Algeria's acquisition from the Soviets of a reported 87 planes, 200 tanks, ground-to-air missiles and other equipment for a 60,000-man army in the past 18 months, and America's more modest \$15 million of military aid to Morocco, which is at odds with Algeria. Tunisia and Libya have small military establishments and would probably need Western help, should they have serious trouble with their neighbors.

The British magazine The Economist pointed out recently that continued Soviet-American competition is likely even if the Vietnam war, which dominates current American policy, is settled. It considered the triangle a good place for the next confrontation if one must occur because of the relative detachment of the two powers.

"Precisely because they are not as directly entangled as they are in Europe and in Southeast Asia, they have a greater range of options open to them in handling any given problem. Their own soldiers, and their ideological honor, are not immediately at stake. . . . Neither Russia nor America has any overriding national interest in the area. Its main interest for them is as a proving ground for the political and economic ideas they stand for."

This detachment is reflected on a narrower basis by U.S. officials when they note that the Soviets have been more cautious in the area than they were under Nikita Khrushchev, and that the Egyptians have found Yemen such a burden that they may prefer to keep the burden lighter in Aden.

Meanwhile, the Western diplomats in the Red Sea Basin who are most concerned about the decline of Western influence there are hoping that Washington's new look at the triangle, however qualified it may be, will result in a clearer grasp of the area's strategic importance before costly emergency efforts are required.

Cairo Criticizes Senate Aid Foes

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 10, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. C5*

Cairo Criticizes Senate Aid Foes

CAIRO, April 9 (UPI)—The newspaper Al Ahram said today U.S. Senate opposition to shipments of aid to Egypt “shows ill will . . . (and) political ignorance.”

The paper, published by a close friend of President Nasser, said the Egyptian Ambassador to Washington, Mustafa Kamel, has been instructed to inform members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that his government is not asking for aid from the United States.

Nassar said last February he had canceled a year-old request for American food aid.

Tories Rake Cabinet, U.N. Mission on Aden
Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 11, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A13

Tories Rake Cabinet, U.N. Mission on Aden

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, April 10 — The Foreign Secretary insisted that British authorities
Secretary George Brown said today he was “did everything possible to co-
“frankly puzzled” by complaints that British authorities operate” with the UN. mission
in Aden failed to cooperate and said that a dispute over a
with a three-man United Nations television broadcast “could
mission. have been settled if the mis-
sion had been willing to wait
and talk.”

In Parliament, former Tory Prime Minister Sir Aler Douglas Home raked both the government for its “complete absence” of any policy and the U.N. mission for its “totally discreditable and petulant performance.”

In his defense of government policy, Brown steered warily in difficult narrows, defending both the U.N. and the decisions of British authorities that impelled the mission to withdraw in anger last week.

At the same time, Brown appealed to the house to limit “derogatory remarks” about the United Nations, since Britain still believed it had a major role to play in settling the Aden dispute.

The most pungent Tory attack came from former Colonial Minister Dun Sandys, who called on the government “to stop running after (Egypt President) Nasser and his hired assassins.”

An Unhappy Legacy

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 11, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A16

influence as well as that of Nasser, is now quietly urging the British to stay on beyond their agreed departure date at the end of 1968. The dusty answer from Great Britain is that this is a bit much, considering all the American pressure that has been applied in the post-war years upon the British and others to release their colonial holdings and withdraw.

There, in considerable turmoil, the matter now rests. And there rests also the fate of a large part of the area around the Red Sea. Because this region cuts across all sorts of American interests, both geographically and bureaucratically, the temptation will be strong to approach it narrowly, through the eyes of those concerned with getting along with Nasser, or with protecting oil interests in Saudi Arabia, or with saving useful communication installations in Ethiopia. In this fashion, United States prestige and power could well become engaged in a tangle of disputes for which no easy solutions present themselves.

If the problem is looked at in the main, however, as an unhappy legacy of empire with which this country cannot effectively deal, the right lessons are more likely to be read. First, while this country has large interests in the area and heavy responsibilities for the maintainance of peace, our intervention at this stage would be likely to generate counter-actions which might only raise the level of turmoil. The United States can best use its great weight in so tangled a situation by throwing it behind a renewed United Nations peace-keeping attempt.

An Unhappy Legacy

After the tragic-comic performance of its own three-man inspection team in Aden, it is now more than ever up to the United Nations to come up with some more promising formula for keeping the peace in that star-crossed corner of the world. The background to the current crisis does not encourage hope that any of the countries with a direct stake in the problem—the United States included—can do the job effectively.

The port of Aden, on the southernmost tip of one of the great oil-producing areas of the world, was born as a coaling station in the heyday of steam and empire, a century and a half ago. What with oil, or atoms, ships have no further use for coal, and the hard-pressed British have no further use for Aden, which is the only real city in Britain's barren South Arabian Federation. Sometime before the end of next year, the area is to become independent on the theory that something approaching a nation can be put together out of Aden's seething, nationalistic, urban population, which has had some brush with the modern world, and a rag-tag collection of royalist sheikdoms in the hinterlands.

That's the theory. The actuality, common to the unraveling of empire almost everywhere, is that there is not the stuff of nationhood in this tormented and forgotten corner of the Arab world, and nobody except possibly the United Nations seems to care.

Not that there isn't acute and active interest in Aden's fate. A large part of the current terrorism and bloodshed is laid to groups operating as agents of Egypt and Gamal Abdel Nasser, who apparently holds the quaint view that Aden is really a part of Yemen, just to the north. The Egyptian army is bogged down in an inconclusive power struggle between royalist and nationalist forces in Yemen which closely parallel the lineup in Aden. While Nasser pushes his particular brand of Pan-Arabism in the Arabian Peninsula, the Saudi Arabians are pushing theirs, by backing the royalists in Yemen and in Aden as well.

The Russians are also fishing in these troubled waters, looking for anything that discomforts the Western powers and their oil interests, in general, and quite probably, in particular, for port facilities which would open up the Red Sea and the oceans beyond to Soviet warships and commercial vessels. Aden is to present-day Russia almost what it was to early 19th-century Britain. Perhaps the crowning irony of it all is that the United States, in the interests of restraining the spread of Russian

Around the World

Russians Promised Consumer Goods

MOSCOW — Promises of more clothes, television sets, refrigerators and washing machines for Soviet consumers dominated yesterday's opening session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

Mikhail D. Millionshchikov, top scientific administrator for Soviet space research, was named president and Gennady Voronov, a Politburo member, was re-elected premier of the Federation. The largest of the 15 Soviet Republics, the Federation occupies about three-fourths of the Soviet Union's territory.

Speakers at the session emphasized the growth of consumer goods — still in short supply — and pledged to improve quality and quantities in the months ahead. They said consumer goods production doubled in the past decade and \$77 billion will be sold in the Russian Federation alone this year.

Kremlin leaders earlier had stressed that store shelves must be full in time for the Soviet Union's 50th anniversary celebration on Nov. 7.

African Troubles

There were developments in three of Africa's scattered trouble spots:

- In Nigeria, the military governor of the dissident Eastern Region said he had asked Ghana, Ethiopia, Liberia and Egypt to mediate his dispute with the Lagos government. Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu told a press conference he felt a meeting of the heads of state of those countries with Nigerian leaders was the last chance for a solution to Nigeria's problems.

- Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, had its second day of violence between public and university students. Police used tear gas, smoke bombs and clubs to quiet students protesting a



The Washington Post
GEN. GEORGE GRIVAS
 ... reported quitting

new law that bans all meetings of more than five persons unless special permission is obtained a week in advance.

- In Sierra Leone, the military government released Sir Albert Margai and Siaka Stevens from jail and put them under house arrest. The military took over in Freetown just after Stevens was named to succeed Margai as Prime Minister after contested elections last month.

Yemen War

BEIRUT—Yemeni Royalists have formed a new government to continue the war against the Egyptian-supported Yemeni Republicans, according to reports reaching Lebanon. A nine-member Royal Council, directed by Prince Mohammed Ibn Hussein, 29, replaces the one-man rule of Imam Mohammed al-Badr. The Imam, who was overthrown by the revolution of 1962 and now lives in Saudi Arabia, heads the new council.

Meanwhile, the Middle East News Agency reported

in Cairo that Charles Frederick, an American working for the International Development Agency in Ta'izz, Yemen, was arrested in Yemen for having three rifles, ammunition, a dagger and a microfilm camera in his possession. He will be deported for allegedly smuggling the items across the border from Aden.

Cyprus Politics

NICOSIA — Gen. George Grivas, 67, who led the EOKA terrorists in obtaining independence from Britain for Cyprus, resigned as head of the island's armed forces because the Greek government in Athens would not permit him to occupy Turkish Cypriot positions near Mari Village here, sources said. The village was the scene of a clash between Greek Cypriot National Guardsmen and Turkish Cypriots last Saturday.

For the Record

- About 200 students clashed with police in Madrid during a demonstration protesting plans to try Barcelona University students on charges of forming an illegal union. No one was injured.

- Poland and the United States signed a 10-year agreement in Warsaw under which part of Poland's \$26-million debt to the United States will be cancelled and the money used to increase the teaching of English and to fund loans for American investors.

- Cesar Bengzon of the Philippines, Sture Petren of Sweden, Manfred Laebs of Poland and Charles D. Onyeama of Nigeria began nine-year terms as judges on the International Court of Justice, at The Hague.

Compiled from reports by *The Washington Post* staff and from news agency dispatches.

Gunfire Erupts Again on Syrian-Israeli Border

By Joe Alex Morris Jr. Los Angeles Times

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A22

Gunfire Erupts Again on Syrian-Israeli Border

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 11

—Gunfire erupted again today along the tense Syrian-Israeli border and Damascus Radio said that Israel was evacuating an exposed border settlement within range of Syrian artillery.

The renewed action followed by five days the biggest exchange of fire between the two enemy states since Israel

came into being in 1948. It appeared to indicate that the Syrians had not been intimidated by Friday's Israeli reprisal in which Damascus claimed the Israelis napalmbombed eight Syrian villages and sent more than 72 aircraft into action including some which appeared briefly over Damascus itself.

Today's incident took place at Tel az Katzir in the Demilitarized Zone south of the Sea of Gallilee — the same con-

tested area which sparked the earlier outburst. Both sides agreed it began with Syrian shelling of Israeli farm tractors working in the Zone but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

[United Press International reported that Syrian shells falling near the Israeli border settlement sent 200 American tourists rushing to underground shelters.

[Mrs. Samuel Cohen of Newton, Mass., said later she

would go home "determined to buy more Israeli war bonds than ever before."]

The new clash came as the commander of the Egyptian Air Force Lt. Gen. Mahmoud Sidky Mahmoud began discussions with Syrian military chiefs in Damascus.

Egypt and Syria signed a mutual defense pact last Nov. 4 pledging to come to each other's aid in event of Israeli aggression.

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Syria-Israel Fighting in Second Day

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, April 12 — Renewed fighting was reported from the tense Syrian-Israeli frontier today and Syria proclaimed that Egypt had committed herself to the struggle against the "common enemy."

Damascus Radio, reporting the departure of Egyptian Air Force Commander Lt. Gen. Sidky Mahmoud, said Egypt and Syria now regard "the battle as one" against Israel. Mahmoud flew to Damascus after the Israeli Air Force's biggest air attack on Syrian positions last Friday. The radio gave no further details, and it was not known whether the two countries had agreed to changes in their mutual defense pact.

Meanwhile, the Arab nationalist press in Beirut launched a sharp anti-American campaign, following Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol's reported statement to an American magazine that Israel need not worry because America's Mediterranean-based "Sixth Fleet is there."

The second border clash within 48 hours broke out today north of the Sea of Galilee. The Syrians claimed an Israeli patrol crossed into Syrian territory, and that Syrian gunfire killed three Israelis and wounded two others.

Israel reported one farmer was seriously wounded when Syrians opened fire on a party searching for land mines. The Israelis returned the fire.

Jordan Vote Is Slowed by 'Boycott'

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

AMMAN, Jordan, April 15—The people of Jordan voted today in a general election the significance of which lay not in the outcome but in the fact that it was held at all.

The election for a new 60-member Parliament came just five months after severe political disturbances rocked the West Bank, or the part of old Palestine incorporated into Jordan after the Arab-Israeli war 20 years ago. The disturbances were fired by the discontent of Arab Palestinians over the growing split between progressive elements.

In this context the election was a show of confidence on the part of King Hussein, who has allied himself solidly with Saudi Arabia and other pro-Western Arab states against the socialist-minded group headed by President Nasser of Egypt. The Nasserites denounced the election as a fraud and called for a boycott of the polls.

Voting Light in Towns

The boycott appeared to be fairly effective in the major towns of the West Bank but less so in the rural areas. In Nablus, the focus of discontent last November, four shops out of five were closed and voting was light. A tour of four polling places in the city late this morning found all of them nearly empty.

There was no voting in Jerusalem, where five candidates were returned unopposed after several men had withdrawn. Government officials insisted they withdrew of their own will, but the general feeling was that they had been persuaded not to run.

Political Comeback

Three of the five seats in Jerusalem went to followers of Hajj Amin el Hiseini, the Mufti of Jerusalem and leader of the Arab High Committee for Palestine. After years in disfavor the aging Mufti has been brought back as a political alternative to the Cairo-based Palestine Liberation Organization, which is engaged in an all-out campaign to overthrow the Jordanian monarchy.

The new Parliament is certain to reflect the views of King Hussein, who has strengthened his country's ties with the United States in both economic and military fields since the Arab states broke into two rival camps a year ago. However, it was not likely to help build better relations between the two divided sections of this country.

Ex-Official Hit by Car

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 18, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. C1

Ex-Official Hit by Car

CAIRO, April 17 (UPI)—
Former Vice President Kamal
Eddin Hussein was struck and
slightly injured Sunday by an
automobile driven by one of
Egypt's Cabinet Ministers.

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By Michael Goldsmith

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 19, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14

Aden Rebel Says Goal Is Anti-West State

By Michael Goldsmith

TAIZ, Yemen, April 18 (AP) The head of South Arabia's leading nationalist movement says his goal is an Arab "socialist revolutionary" state that will be anti-British, anti-American and anti-Israeli.

Mild-mannered Abdul Qawee Mackawee, 47, former chief minister of the Aden protectorate, told newsmen: "We will form a progressive government in the truest sense of the word. We will be an Arab socialist republic. Our policy will be hostile to Britain, the United States and Israel alike."

Mackawee is secretary-general of the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY), the leading terrorist movement in Aden and the adjoining sheikhdoms which form the British-protected South Arabian Federation. Britain is scheduled to pull out of the territory in 1968.

Plan Exile Regime

FLOSY's exiled leaders are meeting at their headquarters in the Yemen Republic's second largest city to discuss establishment of a government-in-exile. Mackawee's strong anti-Western statement surprised American officials who have maintained informal contacts with FLOSY in the hope of deflecting its future policies in a less anti-Western direction.

Mackawee described Israel

as a pawn of Western imperialism in the Middle East and said a FLOSY regime in Aden "will certainly close the southern entrance to the Red Sea to Israeli shipping." The western end of the protectorate commands the narrow channel between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

FLOSY says it will set up a one-party unitary state which they will take out of the British Commonwealth and probably out of the sterling area. It accuses Britain of setting up the Federation as an artificial, reactionary, puppet state. Mackawee said FLOSY has condemned the sultans and federal officials to death at the hands of its commandos.

He said there could be no

cease-fire between FLOSY and the British until Britain has released all political prisoners, ended the state of emergency, disbanded its military base in Aden and "ended its war against the defenseless people of Aden."

But Mackawee said the movement is preparing to negotiate with Britain to take over South Arabia peacefully—on its terms—and is awaiting an invitation to meet Lord Shackleton, whom the British government sent to Aden last week to plan policy changes for the territory.

Egyptian troops stand guard outside FLOSY's two-story headquarters in Taiz, and all public utterances by FLOSY leaders are in line with Egyptian policy. Privately, how-

ever, these leaders are more reserved about their future ties with Egypt and some say they do not want South Arabia to become an Egyptian satellite like the Yemen Republic.

Egypt's Reservations

The Manchester Guardian reported from Cairo that Egypt has equivalent reservations on Aden:

Egypt's official stand is one of unequivocal support for FLOSY and its claim to be the one representative of the South Arabian people, but there are signs it would take a less rigid line in any private negotiations.

President Nasser and other Egyptian officials have often

said they would be happy to see a coalition caretaker government formed to handle South Arabia's transition to independence.

The Egyptians know that FLOSY is not the only force to be reckoned with. There is the competing terrorist organization, the National Liberation Front. More important is uncertainty about FLOSY's degree of support and organization in the sheikhdoms outside Aden.

Nasser does not wish to become involved with Egyptian troops in Aden, despite the belief of the South Arabian federal government. Provided he is not asked to let FLOSY down publicly, he might be ready to use his influence to

persuade Mackawee to join a coalition government.

[The three-man United Nations mission to Aden returned from London to New York with the assurance that it is still "very much in business," Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post reported. The mission left Aden April 7, charging that British officials there had refused cooperation. Its members reportedly described talks with British Foreign Secretary George Brown in London as "useful." A British diplomat at the United Nations expressed the belief that the mission might return to Aden if FLOSY leaders could be induced to end their boycott and talk to the team.]

Egypt, Syria Open Talks In Damascus

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 18 — The Prime Minister of Egypt arrived in Syria today as the Damascus regime continued its rancorous and sometimes contradictory war propaganda.

The visit by Sidky Soliman was the first at this level since Syria seceded in 1961 from what was known as the United Arab Republic. It reflects the gradual rapprochement between the two socialist Arab regimes.

A week ago, in a visit by the Egyptian Air Force commander, the operative terms of the mutual defense pact between the two countries was believed to be the main subject of discussions. That came shortly after Syria admitted losing four Soviet-built Mig-21 jet fighters to Israel.

Sidky's visit was scheduled before the Israeli attack, but observers here thought that defense problems would figure high on the agenda. The delegation arrived in Damascus as a periodic wave of Syrian crisis propaganda appeared to be reaching its peak. It was difficult to tell whether the ruling left-wing politicians were girding the crisis-weary Syrian people for or against aggression.

The Syrians see themselves in the forefront of the war against Israel and openly encourage raids against the Jewish state.

At the same time, they see themselves as the intended sacrificial victims of a giant conspiracy which includes, among other elements, the Israelis, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the CIA and the U.S. 6th Fleet.

Compared to the words from Damascus, Egyptian Premier Soliman sounded conservative on arrival at Damascus Airport.

"It is natural that meetings between brothers take place to discuss all problems of interest to the Arab nation," he said.

Observers here think it unlikely the Syrians will bow to any Egyptian suggestion that they allow the tense border with Israel to cool off. They were expected to press Sidky for a stronger commitment to Arab revolutionary forces.

Syria, Egypt Apparently Can't Agree on New Pact

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 21 — Syria and Egypt have apparently failed to agree on changes which would strengthen their mutual defense pact against Israel.

The pact, signed last year, states that aggression against one party will be considered as aggression against both. But a rider specified that instances of limited aggression by Israel would not automatically call the pact into effect.

Speculation has mounted here since the massive Israeli air attack on Syria a fortnight ago, in which Israel fighters appeared over Damascus itself, that fundamental changes in the operative sections of the pact were under consideration. Egyptian Air Force commander Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sidky Mahmoud paid an unscheduled visit to Syria last week shortly after the Israeli attack, and Egyptian Prime Minister Mohammed Sidky Soliman is there now.

First Indications

First indications that no substantial progress was made came in diplomatic reports from Damascus that Gen. Mahmoud was highly critical of Syrian air defenses. At least four Syrian Mig-21s were shot down by Israeli planes during the air battles.

These losses cut deeply into Syria's ready fighter strength. The country is reported to have fewer than two dozen Mig-21s, and is even shorter on trained pilots. Reports circulating in diplomatic circles in Damascus say that some pilots who had been retired for political reasons were being called back to help fill the gap.

The no progress report appeared confirmed by Syria's chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Ahmed Sweidani, in statements published here today. Asked whether negotiations were under way for the establishment of Egyptian air bases in Syria, he said that "there are enough air bases in Syria

and there is no room for the establishment of new ones."

Bases Not Included

Sweidani said that "certain provisions" of the defense pact had been discussed with the Egyptians but emphasized that this did not include the question of Egyptian bases. Last year, Egyptian President Nasser said in a speech that secret negotiations to station Egyptian air force squadrons in Syria had broken down because the two countries could not agree on security arrangements.

In his statement, Sweidani said the Egyptian general had come to Damascus for a "detailed report" on the Israeli attack. He indicated that this, and not changes in the defense pact, was the main subject of discussion.

King Saud Supports Yemen Republicans

Reuters

CAIRO, April 23 — Former King Saud of Saudi Arabia, now living in exile in Egypt, arrived in Sana today and declared recognition of the Yemen Republic "on behalf of Saudi Arabia," the Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported today.

His younger half-brother, Saudi Arabia's King Feisal, supports the Royalists in the protracted Yemen Civil War against the Egyptian-backed Republicans, who seized power in Yemen in 1962.

U.S. Asks Egypt's Help on 4 Seized in Yemen: Tensions Rise Along Iraq-Kuwait Border

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Apr 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A16

U.S. Asks Egypt's Help on 4 Seized in Yemen

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United Press International

SAUD IN YEMEN—Former King Saud of Saudi Arabia, at left, rides through Sana with Yemeni President Abdulla Sallal during a surprise visit to Yemen earlier this week. Saud's visit, on which he was accompanied by Egyptian

officials, was seen as an affront to King Faisal, Saud's brother and successor, who is supporting the Yemini Royalists fighting the Sallal Republican regime. On Wednesday, Saud called on his countrymen to oust his brother.

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, April 27 — The compound followed recent American embassy here has public charges in Yemen that asked Egypt to help free four mission members were involved in spying and subversion. officials of the Agency for International Development (AID) reported to have been arrested in Yemen, informed sources said today.

The U. S. State Department lodged a stiff protest in Washington Wednesday against a mob attack that day on a branch office of AID in Taiz. A State Department spokesman said the mob caused severe damage to the office.

[In Washington State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey identified the detained Americans as Stephen Liapis, 33, of Grand Turks, N.C., Harold Hartman, 36, of Baltimore, Charles F. Michalec, 51, of Phoenix, Ariz. and Warren G. Tadlock (no age or hometown given). All four were employed on an AID road-building project. McCloskey said there was a second demonstration in Taiz earlier today which was confined to verbal attacks on the United States.]

Egypt is the main support of the Republican government in Yemen.

Observers said the arrests and attack on the embassy

These observers believe the regime of President Abdulla Sallal would like to get the Americans out of Taiz, which is near the sensitive Yemeni South Arabian border. Rival Arab groups, including one backed by Cairo, are vying for control of the South Arabian federation when the British leave late this year or early next.

Tensions Rise Along Iraq-Kuwait Border

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 27 (AP) — Tension mounted between Iraq and Kuwait again today amid reports that both nations were massing troops along their border following another Iraqi claim to Kuwaiti territory.

Unconfirmed reports said Iraq demanded that Kuwait give up the islands of Wabbah and Bubiyan at the head of the Persian Gulf to give the Iraqis a larger outlet on the waterway.

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Aden Protest Lays Terror To Egypt

ADEN, May 1—The South Arabian Federation government today sent a telegram to United Nations Secretary General U Thant protesting what it said was Egyptian-backed terrorism in the wake of a new outbreak of anti-British violence.

One Arab was killed and three other persons, including a British soldier, were wounded in a battle with a terrorist sniper here today.

Nationalist and labor leaders called a one-day general strike as the city mourned the death Sunday of six children and a bus driver when a mine exploded under a school bus near here. A seventh child died Monday. Thirteen other children were injured.

Sultan Seleh Bin Hussein Al Audhali, chairman of the South Arabian Federation cabinet, sent a telegram to Thant, urging him to "condemn this crime in the strongest terms."

In another cable the Sultan called on Egyptian President Nasser to exert his influence to stop the activities of terrorists operating from the Yemen.

Around the World

U.S., Soviets Seek Delay in Pact Talk

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union yesterday asked other members of the 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference for more time to finalize a draft treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

The two co-chairmen of the conference, chief U.S. and Soviet negotiators William C. Foster and Alexei Roschin, proposed that reconvening the conference be postponed for nine days until May 18. No objections were expected, because it is anticipated the delay will enhance chances for an agreement.

Soviet and American officials declined comment on the postponement. But reliable sources said the difficulties arose between the two nuclear superpowers over controls.

The Soviet Union is known to have balked at an American proposal, added at the insistence of West Germany and other NATO nations, to employ the safeguards system of the European Atomic Energy Committee for the Western European nations. EURATOM is a Western European organization. The Russians maintain that all nations should be inspected under the treaty by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Army Reshuffle

DJAKARTA — Indonesia announced a reshuffle of its Army high command to improve its efficiency and to ease the workload on Acting President Gen. Suharto. Suharto will hand over the post of Army Chief of Staff to a deputy, but he will remain as the government's Army Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the 400,000-man army that is the driving force behind the present regime.

The changes were decided at a conference of military

commanders held here April 28 and 29.

Nasser Speech

CAIRO — Egyptian President Nasser accused the United States of waging an economic and psychological war against Egypt. Nasser charged that the United States is the "leader of the counter-revolution worldwide" and "wants to dominate the world." The attack, one of Nasser's strongest tirades against the United States, followed the diplomatic dispute between the United States and the Egyptian — supported Republican regime in Yemen.

Relations between the United States and Yemen remained strained. Efforts to obtain the release of two Americans jailed in Yemen last week on charges of trying to sabotage an ammunition dump have been unsuccessful, the State Department reported. The Department branded the charges a "total fabrication."

AFME Ousted

DAMASCUS—The Syrian Government has ordered the expulsion of the American Friends of the Middle East (AFME) on charges that the private organization has been spying for the CIA. The group is engaged in educational and manpower training in the Middle East with offices in Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and other Arab states. It was among the many organizations reported to have received funds from the CIA, but AFME officials denied it had done any spying for the agency.

AFME Director Edward W. Overton said Syria only recently asked the group to place additional students in the United States for training under the 1963 agreement which invited AFME to come to Syria. "They invited us in," Overton added, "so there is nothing to pre-

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Camera Press-Pix

**PRESIDENT NASSER
... attacks United States**

vent them from inviting us out.'

Kenya Warning

NAIROBI—The Kenya Government warned it is prepared to fight to stop what it called aggression by the Somali Republic on the northeast frontier of Kenya. The warning was contained in a white paper issued by Kenya and distributed to members of the United Nations. There have been a series of incidents on the border involving Somali nomads who wish union with about 200,000 Somalis living in Kenya.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Cemetery Visited By Montgomery

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 7, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A7

Cemetery Visited By Montgomery

EL ALAMEIN, Egypt, May 6 (AP)—A Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, riding in a black German Mercedes flying a British flag, today revisited El Alamein, scene of his triumph over the German "Desert Fox," Field Marshal Erwin Rommel 25 years ago.

Montgomery, now 79, descended from the car to peer across the huge cemetery where 20,000 British dead are buried.

Memory of Suez Burns and Divides

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON—The unhappiest four-letter word in modern British history—Suez—is causing fresh pain in Parliament following the first formal admission by a former government insider that Britain plotted secretly with France and Israel in attacking Egypt.

The admission is in a forthcoming book, *No End of a Lesson*, by Anthony Nutting, who resigned as Minister of State at the Foreign Office in protest over Suez. The book publication in July may finally bring about a full-scale House of Commons debate on the 11-year-old debacle.

Nutting's book, which has been serialized this week in the *London Times*, confirms what has already been known from French and Canadian sources—that France, Israel and Britain agreed to collaborate at a secret meeting in Sevres on Oct. 23, 1956.



BUT HIS narrative contains revelatory fresh details, such as:

- Britain was first drawn into the conspiracy on Oct. 14, 1956, when two French emissaries flew to London for a secret meeting at Chequers with Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden and Nutting. The emissaries were Albert Glazier, then Acting Foreign Minister and Gen. Maurice Challe, deputy chief of staff of the French Air Force.

Other accounts had erroneously dated British involvement as early as Oct. 2. Challe, incidentally, later figured prominently in the Algerian "generals plot" against President Charles de Gaulle.

- The leader who knew least of all was President Eisenhower. Nutting writes: "Nobody was kept more completely in the dark than the President of the United States. After Eden's initial confession that he wanted war had provoked Eisenhower to indignant protests, the President was treated as an unreliable ally."

"The more he warned Eden that American and world opinion would not support him if he appeared to be trying to browbeat a smaller nation into submission the more determined Eden became to conceal his hand from the Americans."

In the end, American opposition to Suez was decisive in assuring failure of the Anglo-French plan.

- The entire British Cabinet approved the French plan in a two-day meeting, Oct. 24-25. Hitherto it was believed that only an "inner circle" of the Cabinet knew of the conspiracy. But Nutting, who was not a Cabinet member, quotes Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd as saying after the Cabinet meeting that Israel would attack Egypt on Oct. 29, and that after issuing an ultimatum France and Britain would intervene—which is exactly what happened.

As depicted by Nutting, Eden was a distraught and obsessed man. He quotes Eden as saying of Egypt's President Nasser: "I want him destroyed, can't you understand? I want him removed, and if you and the Foreign Office don't agree, then you'd better come to the Cabinet and explain why."



WHEN NUTTING suggested that there was no visible alternative to Nasser, Eden shouted, "But I don't want an alternative. And I don't give a damn if there's anarchy and chaos in Egypt."

The very fact of publication, however, is as much news as anything the book contains. Cabinet discussions are regarded as sacrosanct, and under the 30-year-rule, publication of the Suez Cabinet minutes will not take place until 1986.

This is why Nutting sought advice of Sir Burke Trend, the Secretary of the Cabinet, before publication. "It is a process of consultation, perhaps mysterious to outsiders," Nutting said to this reporter. "Some changes I accepted. Others I refused to admit. I can say nothing essential has been lost in the changes I have made."

A further inhibition arises from the Official Secrets Act and from the oaths of secrecy that Nutting, as a privy counselor, was obliged to take. It is widely agreed that these secrecy procedures range so far as to be self-defeating. "No minister or former minister could keep within their strict terms short of becoming a Trappist monk," the *London Times* remarked this week.

In practice, former prime ministers and retired generals have been able to draw on official secrets in preparing their memoirs. What Nutting has done is to set a precedent for similar declassification for former junior ministers as well—and it is this that worries some incumbent ministers. Still, no prosecution of Nutting is foreseen.

As to Suez, an appropriate epitaph is contained in another book published last week, *The Suez Affair*, by Hugh Thomas—a young historian who once worked at the Foreign Office with Nutting. Suez, Thomas writes, was "the last great amphibious expedition in British imperial history." Its memory still burns and divides in Britain.

Montgomery Condemns Suez Invasion of 1956

Reuters

EL ALAMEIN, Egypt, May 7 — Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery said here today the combined action of the British, French and Israeli governments against Egypt in 1956 was morally wrong.

morally wrong," Montgomery said.

Montgomery, 79, made the remark at this western desert outpost where he was revisiting the scene of his military triumphs in 1942 against forces led by German Field Marshal Rommel.

Apparently mishearing a reporter who asked about Britain's policy east of Suez, the Field Marshal said that when a government planned military action three factors affected it — was it politically right.

"In my view the combined action of the British, French and Israeli governments against Egypt in 1956 was

Around the World

NATO Adopts 'Flexible Response' Plan

PARIS—The NATO defense ministers met here yesterday and formally adopted the "flexible response" strategy that has in fact been the basis of NATO operations for years. France, which opposed the fact and the formal recognition of it, was absent, since she is no longer integrated with the NATO military system.

The ministers gave "political, strategic and economic guidance" to the NATO military authorities for the establishment of balance between the members' forces, resources and military budgeting. Waverley Root of The Washington Post reported that the communique described this as "a significant step forward."

U.S. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara was understood to have reassured the allies about the reduction of American forces in Europe, which remain committed to NATO despite redeployment to the United States. Greece was not discussed formally, but it was learned that McNamara met with the new Greek Defense Minister, Gen. Gregory Spautidakis, and told him about American concern over Greece's departure from constitutional processes. The

army took over the government in Greece April 21.

Aden Moves

LONDON—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia arrived here for a nine-day state visit and rode beside Queen Elizabeth II in an open coach past cheering crowds. Informed sources said Faisal would discuss the British role in protecting his monarchy against Egyptian aggression and Britain's withdrawal from Aden, which Egypt is assumed to be eyeing.

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microfilm.

Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, with Queen Elizabeth, at his London arrival.

United Press International

Coincidentally, two ministers of the South Arabian Federation, of which Aden is part, flew here for talks on Britain's plans to give South Arabia independence by 1968. Sir Richard Turnbull, Britain's High Commissioner in Aden, has just completed three days of consultations in London on the independence plans. Turnbull is a veteran colonial officer, and Patrick Keatley of the Manchester Guardian reported that Turnbull was understood to object to the plans for in-

dependence and might resign.

Polish Door Shut

WARSAW — After a decade of relatively liberal Polish exit policies, emigration to the United States declined by more than 50 percent since mid-1966, a U.S. Embassy study disclosed. More than 10,000 Poles who qualified for American immigration visas stayed at home because they could not obtain Polish passports; the Embassy issued only 3094 visas to Poles between July 1, 1966 and April 30, 1967, compared with 7291

visas for the comparable period a year earlier. Polish officials say they are opposed to emigration except for close relatives.

Soviet Thunder

MOSCOW — Marshal Andrei Grechko, the Soviet Defense Minister, marked the 22d anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe with an order of the day and an article in Pravda. It said the Soviet Union is "doing everything necessary" to strengthen its security in the face of "U.S. imperialists (who are) expanding military operations in Vietnam and . . . fanning tensions in other parts of the world." He also referred to the "growing arrogance" of West Germany.

For the Record

- Aouicha, 10, an Algerian girl kidnapped at 7 and sold into slavery, has been freed and returned to her father, the Manchester Guardian reported. The fight to free her provided the occasion for a report on a recent investigation into the world's estimated 2 million slaves.

- Presidents de Gaulle of France and Nasser of Egypt have agreed to exchange state visits, an Egyptian official said in Paris.

- The British government has filed suit in Hamilton, Bermuda, against the owners of the oil tanker Torrey Canyon, which ran aground in Britain and caused millions of dollars worth of damage. The owners, Baracuda Tanker Corp., have their headquarters in Bermuda.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Egypt Holds American

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. B15

Egypt Holds American

Reuters

CAIRO, May 9—Mark Lloyd Anderson, an American engineer, was being held by Egyptian authorities on charges of attempting to smuggle gold into Egypt, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today.

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Saudi Arabia Ousts 2 Syrian Diplomats

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A27

Saudi Arabia Ousts 2 Syrian Diplomats

From News Dispatches

AMMAN, Jordan, May 10— Saudi Arabia today declared two Syrian diplomats persona non grata and asked them to leave Jeddah within 24 hours, said a Mecca radio broadcast monitored here.

The Saudi action follows the expulsion of two Saudi diplo-

mats from Syria earlier this week on charges of instigating trouble in Syria.

Syria's present crisis was sparked by an article in an Army journal that said God and religion were obsolete.

The article in Moslem Syria led to demonstrations and the closing of shops in Damascus.

Sheikh Hassan Habannakeh, leader of the demonstrators, has been arrested and his property confiscated. The author of the article and the editor of the Army journal also have been arrested and will face a military tribunal.

Closing the shops in Damascus and other cities brought

commerce to a standstill in Syria over the weekend.

Today, Syrian officials ordered the seizure of 25 stores in Aleppo and Douma. Two similar directives yesterday resulted in the seizure of 45 stores in Damascus. Owners of the shops were charged with

participating in an anti-government plot.

Syria has accused Saudi Arabia of being connected with the current trouble, and has blamed the American Central Intelligence Agency for the article.

There were these other developments in the Middle East:

- United Nations Secretary General U Thant will stop briefly in Cairo and will visit U.N. forces in the Gaza Strip in early July. In Egypt, Thant is expected to confer with President Nasser. This will be Thant's first inspection of the U.N. peacekeeping force.

Thant has suspended his efforts to bring Israel and Syria to the conference table to settle their border differences. Instead, Thant has instructed Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, chief of staff of the U.N. force, to "initiate as soon as possible separate discussions" with both parties that hopefully will lead to a settlement of the dispute over cultivation of land near the border.

- The British Government is going to fire its High Commissioner in Aden, Sir Richard Turnbull, and appoint Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, a former ambassador to Egypt, to replace him, official sources in London reported.

- In Aden, three shooting and grenade attacks were made on British troops. There were no casualties. Britain is scheduled to withdraw from Aden and South Arabia in 1968, and rival Arab groups are feuding over which one will rule the area.

Britain Will Pull Troops From Aden

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, May 11—Britain's perplexities in Aden were vividly underscored today as Foreign Secretary George Brown and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia expressed contrasting views on whether Britain should underwrite Arab independence.

Speaking in Parliament, Brown confirmed that Sir Humphrey Trevelyan would replace Sir Richard Turnbull as Britain's envoy in Aden. He said British policy remained "the orderly withdrawal of our military forces and the establishment of an independent South Arabia at the earliest possible date."

Brown stressed that a flexible policy was needed and that rebellious nationalists should become partners with Arab traditionalists in a broader-based government. Asked if more British forces would be sent to the troubled colony, Brown replied:

"Freedom has never been supported by troops from other countries standing there trying to guarantee it for them. This is the way freedom is lost."

Vietnam Cited

When incredulous backbenchers shouted "Vietnam" and "what about Germany?," Brown added that he was referring to colonial regimes.

But King Faisal, who is here on an eight-day state visit, took a different tack when asked at a press luncheon today whether he felt Britain should get out of South Arabia.

The Saudi monarch said one of his country's basic aims was that every Arab nation should have its independence and freedom. He then added: "But the important thing is that every such nation should be given support to maintain its independence."

This was not the only divergent note arising from the coincidental presence here of King Faisal on a visit arranged months before the rebellion became acute in Aden.

Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, 61, was brought out of retirement to become British High Commissioner in Aden in good part because he has been on friendly relations with Arab nationalists, including President Nasser of Egypt. As British ambassador in Cairo in 1956, Sir Humphrey nearly resigned in protest over Suez, and his stand has not been forgotten here.

Not Taking Sides

Present British policy is to avoid the impression that Britain is taking sides in the quarrel between Nasser and King Faisal, each of whom is backing different factions in South Arabia.

But some officials fear that the untimely presence of King Faisal makes it appear that he has British support and also calls attention to the fact that British firms are supplying Saudi Arabia with \$198 million worth of fighter aircraft and guided missiles.

Last year Britain decided to withdraw its forces from the Aden base and to give the South Arabia Federation (of which Aden is a member) independence by 1968. In Parliament today, Brown said he will soon announce a specific date for independence.

At the same time, Britain has decided to maintain its commitments in the Persian Gulf, withdrawing some of its troops from Aden to a new base that can support oil sheikdoms which have treaty relations with Britain.

Thus the policy has been a compromise between those favoring total British military withdrawal from the Middle East, and those who contend that a permanent British presence is essential to protect oil interests. In the words of one critic, Britain "is running like a hare from Aden and clinging like a limpet in the Persian Gulf."

U.S. Sends Team to End Aid Activity in Yemen: Sallal Backs Trial

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A18

U.S. Sends Team to End Aid Activity in Yemen

CAIRO, May 11 (UPI)—Four American diplomats arrived in the Yemeni capital of Sanaa today to end activities of the Agency for International Development in Yemen, the Middle East News Agency reported.

Most AID personnel were withdrawn recently from Yemen in the diplomatic crisis between the United States and Yemen sparked by accusations that two AID men attempted to detonate an ammunition dump at Taiz.

The two men, identified as Stephen Liapis, 33, of Grand Forks, N.D., and Harold Hartman, 36, of Baltimore, are awaiting trial in Taiz.

The news agency said the four U.S. diplomats from Cairo and Beirut, including Richard B. Parker, counselor at the Cairo Embassy, were passing through Sanaa en route to Taiz.

Joe Alex Morris Jr. of the Los Angeles Times reported earlier from Taiz:

Eight beleaguered Americans remain in this second capital of Yemen where a fortnight ago there was a flourishing community of some 140.

Of the eight two are in prison charged with attempting to blow up the city and the six others are in the U.S. Consulate here surrounded by Egyptian and Yemeni troops. The rest were hastily evacuated after mobs rampaged through the Aid Mission headquarters here and stoned the Consulate.

The Yemenis with obvious Egyptian prodding and open Egyptian help have seized all AID property, valued at mil-

lions of dollars. The Mission, which spent some \$55 million since 1959 on public projects, has been broken off.

Sallal Backs Trial

Liapis and Hartman are in a comfortable cell in public security headquarters here. Yemeni officials from President Abdullah as Sallal on down vow they will be tried.

They were charged with firing a bazooka at a Yemeni ammunition dump with intent to blow up the whole city of Taiz, presumably including the 140 Americans living here at the time. U.S. claims that the men have diplomatic immunity have been rejected by the

Yemenis and a study of the AID agreements indicated they are extremely fuzzy on this point.

The six other Americans left in Taiz have been moved into the Consulate building, and American consular officials have been denied entry.

The siege and the imprisonments have been in effect for two weeks now and there is no sign of a break. The full effect of it is dramatically evident. All housing, warehouses, vehicles and even a chartered airplane connected with the AID program are under guard.

Egyptian officers have denied U.S. officials entry to U.S. installations, which makes Egyptian protestations of non-involvement seem hollow indeed.

Flags Taken Down

The American flags that flew side by side with the Yemeni flags at the John F. Kennedy waterworks and other installations have been taken down.

The Americans have gone on an emergency footing and all diplomatic files have been burned.

Liapis and Hartman are reported in good spirits. A U.S. diplomat, Roscoe S. Suddarth of Nashville, Tenn., is with

them continually to discourage any Egyptian or Yemeni thoughts of spiriting them away for a secret trial. They have been interrogated by Egyptian intelligence officers in the presence of American diplomats.

So far four Yemeni witnesses have been brought forward to testify they saw the two men running away from the scene of an explosion. U.S. officials are convinced that all were pressured into talking. One witness repeatedly identified Egyptian Gen. Mustapha Sheikh, who is the principal adviser to the Yemeni Interior Minister, as Hartman, to the intense embarrassment of the inquisitors.

Immunity Claimed

Both men hold U.S. Foreign Service passports and the American Mission here has made vigorous protests that they held diplomatic immunity. The Yemenis counter that the late Iman Ahmed, who first agreed to the AID mission, said the AID personnel would be granted privileges accorded to all foreigners in the country but no more.

The Egyptians are believed to have wanted the large American presence in south Yemen done away with because Taiz is the headquarters for the Cairo-sponsored Front

for the Liberation of South Yemen. Egypt is believed anxious to prevent intelligence on its plans for South Arabia

from leaking into American hands as the day for British withdrawal from that territory draws near.

Poles Win Contract

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 13, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A18

Poles Win Contract

WARSAW, May 12 (AP)—
Poland has won contracts in
competitive bidding for aerial
crop-dusting of cotton lands in
Egypt and Sudan, the press
agency PAP reported. It said
bidders included firms in the
United States, Britain and Yu-
goslavia.

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Yemen Formally Charges Americans With Attack

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 14, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A22

Yemen Formally Charges Americans With Attack

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

SANA'A, Yemen, May 13— One of the most bizarre political show trials of the century is about to take place in this tiny South Arabian Republic.

In the dock will be two Americans, employees of the U.S. Government. They are Stephen Liapis, a naturalized American of Greek parentage who was born in Alexandria, Egypt, and Harold Hartman, of Baltimore. Both work for the Bureau of Public Roads.

[Reuters reported from Aden that Radio Sana'a said that the two men have been formally charged with trying to destroy an ammunition dump in Taiz with bazookas on the night of April 25. The indictment said that a Yemini and Egyptian soldiers were killed and two Egyptians wounded. No trial date was given.]

President Abdullah Sallal said in an interview that both "evidence and documents" exist to prove the two men launched the attack on a Yemini army installation in Taiz, the co-equal southern capital where the U.S. Aid mission was headquartered until it was suddenly withdrawn a fortnight ago.

Sallal said the attack "was made by the Americans themselves."

The incident, whoever perpetrated it, is just the latest in a series of recent sabotage and subversion attempts against the Republican regime — including a bazooka attack on Sallal's house.

In separate interviews, both he and Interior Minister Mohammed Ahnumi said the trial of the two men was being delayed while investigations continue to try to link the latest incident with previous ones as part of a massive conspiracy to destroy the Republican government.

Hartman and Liapis face the death penalty if convicted. Sallal declined to say whether he would exercise his prerogative of a presidential pardon to save the two men.

Sallal was interviewed in the salon of his Sana'a residence, which is furnished in imitation Louis XIV style. The walls are liberally sprinkled with pic-

tures of Sallal himself, Egyptian President Nasser, Egyptian Vice President Abdel Hakim Amer, and with a framed diploma that says the President graduated from the Iraqi Military Academy. He appeared somewhat ill at ease, particularly when asked to detail the "sins" committed by the United States against his regime. "You know them as

well as I do," he countered.

He did stress, however, that the arrest of the two Americans was not an isolated incident but the culmination of a series of American-inspired acts against the regime. "I did my best to prevent this crisis," he said. "I told (U.S. charge d'affaires Lee) Dinsmore to stop the aid to the saboteurs."

said. "We want first to get all the evidence together. This is the first time we have had two foreigners on trial."

Interior Minister Ahnumi is also head of the State Security Court which will try the Americans. This makes him both the chief investigator and the senior judge in the case. He is a 35-year-old army officer with no legal background.

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See full page image
microfilm.

United Press International

ABDULLAH SALLAL
... decries "U.S. incidents"

Around the World

Caracas May Ask OAS Talks on Cuba

CARACAS — Venezuela is expected request a meeting of the Organization of American States to accuse Cuba of armed aggression following the capture of Cuban commandos in Venezuela. President Raul Leoni said yesterday his nation's "patience is reaching its limit."

Defense Minister Ramon Florenci Gomez said two Cuban officers and a militiaman were captured and one Cuban killed last week after landing in Venezuela with eight Cuban-trained Venezuelan guerrillas. The guerrillas fled when surprised by troops.

In Washington, Bolivian Ambassador Raul Diez de Medina said his country welcomes the chance to support Venezuelan charges by providing supporting evidence of Cuban subversion in Bolivia. There was speculation Venezuela might also appeal to the United Nations for economic sanctions against Cuba.

Indian President

NEW DELHI — India's first Moslem president, Zakir Husain, took the oath of office before India's Parliament. V. V. Giri, former governor of Mysore, was sworn



PRESIDENT HUSAIN
... inaugurated

in as vice president. A 21-gun salute signaled that Husain had assumed his office. The 70-year-old educator then rode with former President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, 77, to the train station, where Radhakrishnan began a ceremonial journey to his home in Madras.

Husain, in his address, appeared to take note of criticism leveled against him by Hindu extremists during the campaign when he pledged his "loyalty to my country,

irrespective of religion or language." Although India is predominantly Hindu, Husain had been the personal choice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to be the Congress Party candidate.

Nazi Suspect

GUATEMALA CITY—Police subjected the man they believe may be Martin Bormann to a medical examination to try to determine if he is really the former aide to Hitler. His photograph fingerprints were sent to Frankfurt, where West German police were checking them. The man, who tried to throw himself into a lake to avoid capture, insisted he is Juan Madero Martinez, a carpenter, from Uruguay.

In Wiesbaden, meanwhile, German officials said they have fingerprints that are believed to be Bormann's, but cannot be absolutely certain they are those of the former deputy fuhrer.

Mideast Tension

DAMASCUS—Syria is not frightened by Israel's warnings that war may erupt across their 48-mile border, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhos told foreign diplomats. Makhos, who had called the diplomats to the Foreign Ministry, said his

country will strike back "with all her force," if Israel attacks, and added that Egypt will come to Syria's aid.

Damascus Radio, meanwhile, accused the United States of inspiring the Israeli announcement last week that continued terrorist raids across the border might bring all-out retaliation. The broadcast said, "Death awaits American imperialism and its Zionist base."

An Jerusalem, Israel began celebrations marking its 19th anniversary of independence.

For the Record

- French Somaliland's Territorial Assembly voted in favor of changing the enclave's name to the French Afar Territory. The Afars are the majority tribe in the French possession.

- An American request that the U.S. 6th Fleet be permitted to visit Egyptian ports has been denied, the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said.

- Soviet Communist Party chief Brezhnev returned to Moscow from Sofia, where he had signed a Soviet-Bulgarian 20-year treaty of friendship and aid.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Egypt Alerts Army In Show of Force

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 15 —Large convoys of Egyptian motorized infantry and artillery rolled past the U.S. Embassy in Cairo today in what appeared to be a show of force against the Israeli threats of massive retaliation against Arab countries promoting guerrilla war against the Jewish state.

This latest development came as Egyptian Defense Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, conferred with Syrian military chiefs in Damascus following his surprise arrival there last night. Egypt and Syria are linked by a mutual defense pact, signed last fall, pledging to come to the other's assistance in case of an Israeli attack.

(From Cairo, UPI reported that the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said that in the past 24 hours Israel has reinforced its troops along the frontier with Syria. Al Ahram called the situation "extremely tense.")

(At the United Nations, Syria charged tonight that Israel is plotting an attack against her as part of "a large conspiracy directed and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency.")

(In a letter to the Security Council, Syrian Ambassador George J. Tomeh referred to recent news stories to the effect that some Israeli leaders favor a pre-emptive strike. Israel is operating under an "illusion," he said, because of the presence of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the vicinity. The letter did not request a meeting of the Security Council.

However, Reuters reports from Tel Aviv, that a Foreign Ministry spokesman denied the Al Ahram story that Israel was massing troops along the border. "The only concentrations in Israel are of tourists celebrating Independence Day," he said.)

Both the movements and the meeting in Damascus were attributed by diplomats here to Israeli warnings in recent days that dire retribution would be inflicted on those Arab states which support Arab guerrilla movements operating inside Israel.

The Egyptian military movements appeared to be designed to impress the outside world, and particularly the United States, that Egypt was taking its military responsibilities seriously. Normally, military movements in and around Cairo take place at night, when both traffic and public attention are minimal. But today they moved during the day and snarled traffic.

Ahmed Shukeiry, leader of the Egyptian backed Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), attended anti Israeli rally in Gaza accompanied by the Chinese Communist ambassador to Cairo. China has supplied arms and money for the Palestine Liberation Army, a 10,000-man military unit designed to spearhead the eventual attack against Israel but which has come under increasing criticism from Syria for not joining in the guerrilla warfare against Israel.

Around the World

Sudanese Premier Resigns After No-Confidence Vote

KHARTOUM — The world's youngest Prime Minister, 31-year-old Sayed Saadik Mahdi of Sudan, resigned yesterday following a 112 to 86 no confidence vote in his coalition government by the Constituent Assembly.

Mahdi then tendered his resignation to the Supreme Council of State, ending his nine-month-old regime. The vote came after the end of an uneasy alliance with his uncle, the powerful Imam Hadi Mahdi, leader of the dominant Mahdi religious sect, who withdrew his support from his newhew.

Saadik Mahdi, a direct descendant of the Great Mahdi who led the revolt against Egypt in the last century which heralded the founding of modern Sudan, came to power July 27 following the resignation Mohammed Ahmed Maghoub.

he knew too much about the terrorist group. A Senate report said that the city is "virtually under Huk control as key officials in the city government are identified with the Communist movement." Military authorities are now investigating a reported Huk graveyard on the edge of the city.

Boy Scouts Change

LONDON—Britain's Boy Scouts Association is changing its name to the "Scout Association," dropping the "Boy." A spokesman said the change was logical because the Scout training continues until men are in their early 20s. He added that the group recommended that the Boy Scouts of America similarly change their name.

The British Girl Guides,

companion organization to the Scouts, and called Girl Scouts in the United States, decided against the change. A spokesman said: "We decided to remain girls."

Birth Control Row

RIO DE JANEIRO — A fierce controversy is raging in Brazil over charges that foreign missions have been teaching birth control methods in remote regions of this Roman Catholic country. Brazil has one of the highest birth rates and one of the highest infant mortality rates. U.S. officials here, including Ambassador John W. Tuthill, deny that the United States has any such programs through the

Peace Corps or any other mission.

Meanwhile, Brazil's new government is shaping a foreign policy that may include a study on the question of resuming diplomatic relations with Cuba, severed three years ago.

Compiled from Washington Post and news agency reports from abroad.

Navy Maneuvers

TOKYO — Both Japanese and American officials said that their navies will stage future joint fleet exercises near Japan despite interference by Soviet ships which twice bumped a U.S. destroyer last week.

Adm. Ulysses Grant Sharp Jr., American Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, was asked at a news conference following the first Japan-U.S. Consultative Committee on Security meeting in 20 months if the United States could guarantee the safety of Japanese Self-Defense ships in future exercises.

"It's not only safe, but more interesting this way," Sharp said.

Kaneshichi Masuda, Director General of Japan's Defense Agency, also said the Soviet action will not prevent future exercises.

Huk Terrorists

MANILA—Communist Huk guerrillas have set up an "invisible government" in Luzon Island near the U.S. Air Force base at Clark Field and run it under a "reign of terror," government spokesman said here. A Defense Department spokesman said that more than 30 persons including a newspaperman have been kidnapped by the Huks from Angeles City in the threatened four provinces.

The journalist, Nicasio Tuazon, editor of the Angeles City Mail, is believed to have been killed because

Egypt Claims It Bombed Saudi Bases

From News Dispatches

Egyptian aircraft last week attacked new rocket bases which Saudi Arabia is building near the Yemeni border, a senior Egyptian General told a Beirut newspaper.

Yesterday's issue of the Egyptian Beirut daily, *Al Anwar*, quoted Maj. Gen. Abdel Salam Tewfik, chief of staff of the Egyptian forces in Yemen, as saying that "bases of aggression" against Yemen in the Saudi towns of Najran and Gizan also were raided.

Saudi Arabia has not yet made a statement on the bombing of the rocket bases. But in Washington, State Department spokesman Robert J. McClos-

key said the Saudi Embassy had informed the United States that Egyptian planes bombed the border villages of Najran and Gizan, reportedly causing civilian casualties.

Gen. Tewfik's statement is apparently the first official admission that Egypt has conducted airstrikes in Saudi Arabia as part of their effort to support the Republican Yemeni government against the ousted Royalist regime. Saudi Arabia, who has accused Egypt of raiding its territory before, has provided arms and money to dissident Yemeni tribesmen, and the two towns of Najran and Gizan, which are located on the southern border of Saudi Arabia, are main staging bases for Saudi aid to the Royalists.

The rocket base struck by Egyptian planes was not identified by Tewfik, who only said that it was close to the border.

A battery of British-made Thunderbird missiles is in Saudi Aroskin, at Khamis Mishyat, 40 miles north of the Yemeni border. Last year, the Saudis brought ground-to-air Hawk missiles from the United States as part of a large defense system against possible air attacks by Egypt. The exact site of the Hawk battery is not known.

The State Department said yesterday it is "deeply concerned" about the bombing incident. "In general, there is cause for overall concern for developments in the Middle East," a Department spokesman said. "The United States has been active diplomatically in Washington and in the capitals urging restraint by all parties."

Joe Alex Morris Jr., of the Los Angeles Times, cabled this dispatch from Damascus,

Syria, on other Middle East developments:

Israel's principal opponents in the Arab world continued yesterday to make a good show of preparing for war with the Jewish state. How much of it was show and how much serious was not clear.

Egypt's Vice President, Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, was reported at a battle station in the Sinai Desert with what the Cairo press called the "advancing forces." These forces reportedly went into a "maximum state of alert" yesterday morning.

[From Cairo, United Press International reported that acting United States Charge d'affairs David Nes was summoned to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry to be given formal notification of Egypt's determination to attack Israel if it moves against Syria.]

In this Syrian capital all was calm. There was no excessive military activity nor obvious preparations to defend such installations as army headquarters or Damascus airport.

There were, however, reports circulating that large units of armor and motorized infantry had been moved from central Syria and the area around Damascus into the mil-

itary zone facing Israel. These reports could not be confirmed, but they coincided with Egyptian army movements Monday.

The Egyptians chose to move their motorized and armored units past the American Embassy in downtown Cairo, tying up traffic for hours. Egypt may be redeploying one division along the Suez Canal.

There were other routes the Egyptian forces could have used—thus the feeling that the

movements were to show solidarity with Syria in the face of Israeli threats to launch a major retaliation raid if Arab terrorists strikes are not halted.

New raids were reported by the Israelis yesterday — the first since they began uttering warnings over the week-end.

Lt. Gen. Mahmoud Fawzi, the Egyptian Chief of Staff, remained in Damascus yesterday discussing the situation with Syrian military leaders.

Egypt Wants U.N. To Withdraw Unit On Israeli Border

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 17 —Egypt asked the United Nations today to pull its peacekeeping military force from the tense border with Israel for its own safety in event of war between the Arabs and the Jewish state.

The unprecedented step was the latest verbal escalation of the waxing Middle East crisis. Like everything else, it was clouded by confusion over exactly what it meant.

[The Associated Press reported from Washington that State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said the United Nations should not diminish its role in the area, but rather should increase its effectiveness.]

[U.S. officials said, however, the United States does not seek a larger force in the Middle East, since this probably would increase rather than decrease tensions.]

3400-Man Force

The U. N. Emergency Force (UNEF) consists of some 3400 men of various nationalities stationed on the Egyptian side of the frontier with Israel as part of the general plan for withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula after the 1956 Anglo-French-Israeli attack on Egypt. It is commanded by Indian Maj. Gen. Indarjit Rikhye.

The Egyptian request came in a letter from Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Mahmoud Fawzi to Rikhye. The letter was reported in Al Abram and Radio Cairo. Fawzi said he had issued orders to the Egyptian military "to be ready for action against Israel immediately after she launches any act of aggression against any Arab state."

The letter added that Egyptian troops had been massed in Sinai "along our eastern border," and that "to ensure the safety of UNEF troops stationed in observation posts along our frontier, I ask you to issue orders for the im-

mediate withdrawal of these troops."

[Intelligence sources in Washington say that there is no massing of Israeli troops as charged yesterday by Egypt.]

The authoritative Egyptian newspaper amplified on this by saying Egypt was asking UNEF to withdraw its forces into the Gaza Strip, a sliver of old Palestine occupied by the Egyptians during the Arab-Israeli war, and headquarters for UNEF.

Only Mobile Patrols

The confusion was caused by the fact that UNEF maintains no observation posts on the Egypt-Israeli 117-mile frontier. This area is patrolled by UNEF mobile forces, but the only "observation posts" manned by UNEF are in the Gaza Strip itself.

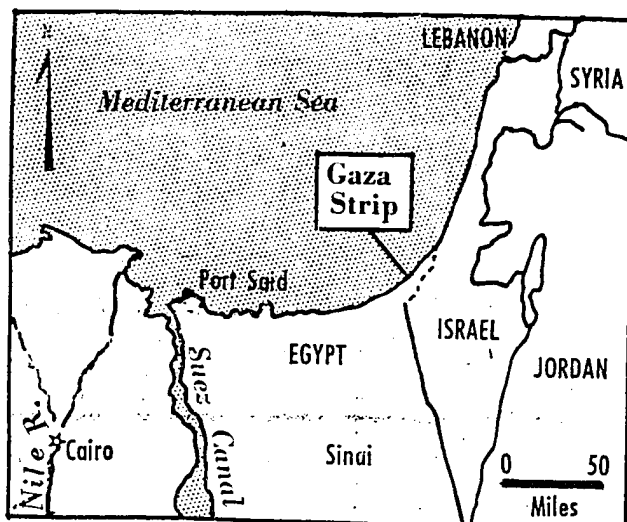
The Egyptian request apparently did not imply a total withdrawal of UNEF from Egyptian territory. This would be a matter for direct negotiations between the Egyptian government and U.N. headquarters in New York, not between the local commanders.

UNEF became a political issue in the Arab cold war following the massive Israeli reprisal raid on three Jordanian border villages last October. Jordan sharply criticized Egypt then for failing to come to its aid, and urged President Nasser to expell the UNEF forces in order to free hands for joint Arab action against future Israeli attacks. Jordan also put its forces on a state of alert today.

[Reuters reported that Iraq has also alerted its armed forces.]

Reprisal Threatened

Israel last weekend warned that a continuation of these raids would lead to the biggest reprisal action so far, and made it clear that it would be



The Washington Post

May 18, 1967

U.N. forces patrol Egypt-Israel border, lower center.

directed against toppling the Damascus regime.

There was still a strong tendency in Arab political circles here to treat the escalating tension as a show of force designed to get big power pressure against Israel not to take any drastic steps. But as one observer here pointed out, the moves are gradually eliminating all the safety valves built into the precarious Arab-Israeli standoff.

"One false step now, and the balloon is likely to go up," he said.

Other dispatches reported these developments from the Middle East:

In Beirut, Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami said that the cabinet decided to ask the United States to postpone a visit of the U.S. 6th Fleet scheduled for May 26. The proposed visit created a political storm here after Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol told a U.S. magazine that Washington had pledged the fleet to the defense of Israel.

Karami refused to elaborate on the decision but indicated

that Lebanon would ask the United States to delay the visit until the current Middle East crisis subsides. Egypt refused a request for the fleet to visit Alexandria last week, citing Eshkol's statement as the reason.

Soviet Ships Noted

Soviet ships in the Mediterranean have become a serious threat to the U.S. 6th Fleet, Vice-Adm. William I. Martin, said today in a speech delivered to the American Club of Rome, the Guardian reported.

The newly appointed Fleet commander said that there have been no collisions, such as occurred last Saturday in the Sea of Japan, but that "Soviet ships have come uninvited into the middle of our formations and followed us for days and days, presenting a dangerous situation for us and for them."

In Aden, meanwhile, two British servicemen were killed in a fresh outbreak of violence. An Arab also was killed by British troops.

Guerrillas Don't Scare Them

Kibbutz: Home, Not an Ideal

By Eliav Simon

TIBERIAS, Israel (UPI) —

An Israeli mother showed a visitor the damage a Syrian shell did to her home on the battle-raked border and laughed at the thought of idealism keeping her here on the frontier farm Kibbutz.

"You can't be an idealist forever. You don't get up in the morning and say, 'Today I am staying in Tel az-Kazir Kibbutz because I am an idealist,'" said the woman called Barbara.

"We are here because this is our home. We love it as the place where our children were born and are growing up — come what may," she said.

On the nearby Rosh Pina Road a landmine recently damaged an Israeli Army truck. No one was hurt. Israeli government spokesmen said Syrian saboteurs planted the mine. Barbara and her neighbors showed no surprise.

The "come what may" feeling pervades Tel az-Kazir and the next-door Ha-On and Ein-Gev Kibbutzes, where life is returning to something the farmers call normal after April's border shelling.

For the Israelis of Tel Aviv, Beersheba and Jerusalem it may not make a big difference if Tel az-Kazir has one plot of land more or less. But for the Kibbutz it is decisive, no less important than a steady job for the city dweller. And the farmers do not expect the

army to hold the disputed fields for them.

This is the home of the tractor drivers who drive their machines down into the frontier fields and cultivate the land Syria claims.

Syrian guns last month did damage to Tel az-Kazir. But the two rooms that belong to Barbara, the Kibbutz bookkeeper, her husband and three children, took a direct hit. Barbara pointed to the gap in the roof, already being repaired, to the burned furniture and broken windows. "Everything else is all right," she said.

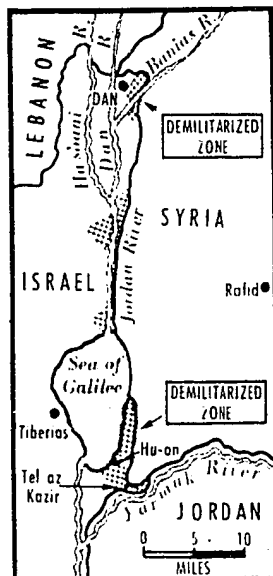
Her eldest son immediately after the shell burst promptly claimed "all the pieces of shrapnel." Barbara said the boy, assured also that the Sabbath cake was unhit, scooped up the scrap metal and went off to more important matters.

The boy had learned to live with the border. In 1965 and 1966, 74 acts of sabotage killed 11 persons and wounded 59. According to Israelis, the saboteurs came from Jordan, Syria and the Egyptian-occupied area of the Gaza Strip. They said the rate of violence has picked up this year.

Outside Barbara's home, in the garden, stood a gray reinforced concrete wall.

"That's sort of a first defense against light weapons," Barbara said. "We don't want to take the children to the cramped shelters every time. It isn't good for them."

Other Israelis show less



The Washington Post May 18, 1967

calm. They claim there is a steady stream of Soviet weapons flowing into Egypt.

According to U.S. experts, the Arab states at the moment have an edge over Israel in arms. U. S. sources estimated the Soviets sell weapons to Arab countries at a 40 per cent discount with the bill being paid mainly in farm goods. Israelis cited U.S. figures showing American military assistance to Arab countries through 1964 reached \$249.6 million while U.S. arms aid to Israel reached \$27.6 million.

Egypt's Request Upsets U.N.: Clarification Sought Plans Cancelled

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 18, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A26

Egypt's Request Upsets U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 17—A request by Egypt for troops of the United Nations Emergency Force to withdraw from key positions in the Sinai Peninsula had the United Nations in a diplomatic storm tonight.

Specifically Egypt was said to have asked for the removal of Yugoslav troops from the southern portion of Sinai because of the approach of Egyptian forces.

Tonight these forces were said to have moved in front of Yugoslav troops at several points in the 2000-meter demilitarized zone along the border.

The reason given was that Egypt wants U.N. forces out of the way in the event of conflict between Egypt and Israel resulting from an Israeli attack on Syria. Reportedly Egypt envisages the retention of UNEF in the Gaza Strip where Palestine refugees are housed.

Clarification Sought

Secretary General U. Thant immediately sought clarification of the request made by Lt. Gen. Mohamed Fawzi, commander of the Egyptian armed forces. Fawzi sent a message yesterday to Maj. Gen. Indar J. Rikhye, commander of the 3400-man, seven-nation U.N. force.

The predominant reaction here was that Egypt was putting on a show of strength, but no one could be sure. Informed diplomats said there was no evidence of either Israeli or Syrian mobilization. One Western ambassador accused the Egyptians of "posturing."

Tunisian Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri went further to claim at a press conference

that a tacit understanding is in effect between Egypt and Israel and that Egypt will not do anything militarily.

"The Egyptians do not mean business when they say they will support Syria," he asserted.

But Thant was taking the matter seriously even though the request is not yet considered official. He warned that the situation is "potentially very grave," but added in a statement through a spokesman that he "knows of no troop movements or concentrations along any of the lines which should give rise to undue concern."

Plans Cancelled

At the same time Thant said the UNEF, which has been in the area for more than 10 years with Egypt's consent, could not remain if consent

were withdrawn "or if the conditions under which it operates were so qualified that the force was unable to function effectively."

Thant cancelled his plans to leave Thursday for visits to Britain and Belgium, giving the tension in the middle East as one of his reasons. However, it was learned that he already had decided to postpone the visits because of his responsibilities under a new General Assembly resolution on South-West Africa.

Late this afternoon Thant called in Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed El-Kony, whom he also saw last night. After the meeting, El-Kony said he had no instructions from Cairo, and could offer no clarification. Earlier Thant had consulted with the ambassadors

of the seven countries making up the U.N. Emergency Force — Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Thant also conferred with the British Ambassador, Lord Caradon. Britain, the United States and France joined in 1950 in a guarantee of the security of both Israel and Egypt. French relations with Israel have been close in recent years, but it is thought that President de Gaulle is not eager to have his envoy act in public with the Anglo-Saxons.

If Egypt persists with the request for a partial pull-back of UNEF, the United Nations will be confronted with an unprecedented problem. Never before has consent been withdrawn for a peacekeeping operation.

Ceylon Hurt By Drop in Price of Tea

London Observer

COLOMBO, Ceylon — Tea estates in Ceylon are losing their usefulness as dowries in giving unaccomplished daughters in marriage to doctors, lawyers and public administrators. Prices of tea have fallen so low that some estates have ceased production.

The tea industry was founded in disaster 100 years ago, but the disaster was coffee. A blight caused planters to switch to an alternative crop. It prospered so much on the hill slopes of the "island of dusky leaves" that for the past 75 years it has been the mainstay of the island's economy.

It was a dangerous mainstay, because with about two-thirds of the cultivated land devoted to cash crops of tea and rubber, the island's economy was geared to the export trade, and the government had to import about three-quarters of the rice needed to feed the people.

Efforts have been made since Ceylon achieved its independence from Britain in 1948 to increase the rice-producing areas, but no Ceylon Government seems to have believed that real trouble would come—so long as the country's high-grown teas preserved their liquor and aroma.

They have preserved their qualities, but the high-grown tea estates are mainly owned by British companies. Their prices fell during 1966 by an average of about 9 cents per pound, from about 42 cents, but average prices for mid-grown teas fell by 20 cents, and the prices for low-grown teas by 29 cents a pound. These teas are grown on the middle and lower elevations and on 97,000 acres out of Ceylon's total of 594,000 acres. It is in these middle and lower estates, which are mainly small-holdings, in which the Ceylonese themselves have invested.

One reason for the drop in demand for these lower quality teas is that chief buyer abroad are the Middle East countries such as Iraq, Sudan, Iran and the Egypt, which insist on barter deals. But there is nothing these countries can offer Ceylon which she needs as much as foreign exchange.

Last year total tea exports were down by 30 million pounds from 472,500,000 pounds in 1965 (or in money terms by about \$39 million and \$260.4 million).

Israel Moves Forces

U.N. Withdrawal Of Troops in Egypt Weighed by Thant

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 18—Secretary General U Thant was said tonight to be preparing to order total withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force from Egypt despite the rapidly mounting danger of an Arab-

Israeli war.

This follows an official demand from Egypt that the 3400-man UNEF, which has insulated it from Israel since 1956, be pulled out of the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli Army announced in Tel Aviv that it had taken "suitable steps" to counter the movement of Egyptian troops into the Sinai desert along Israel's southern border. Israel's U.N. Ambassador, Gideon Rafael, said there had been a movement of "certain small units of Israeli forces in a southern direction in order to be on the alert against massing Egyptian troops."

Canadian Comment

In Ottawa, Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin said that only the U.N. General Assembly can decide on the withdrawal of the UNEF. He indicated that Canada's 800-man contingent in the Force would stand fast.

Thant has apparently abandoned a reported plan to appeal personally to Egyptian President Nasser to rescind or modify the request for withdrawal.

One possible reason for Thant's acquiescence is that two other principal contributors to the UNEF, India and Yugoslavia, have close ties to Egypt and have indicated that they would not want their troops to remain in the face of Egyptian disapproval.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed-el-Kony delivered the message to Thant this noon from Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad asking for the withdrawal of the UNEF "as soon as possible."

Change in Conditions

Simultaneously there were reports here that Egyptian troops have already displaced Yugoslav forces along the 145-mile border with Israel. Thant said yesterday that the UNEF could not remain if Egyptian consent were withdrawn or if the conditions of UNEF opera-

See MIDEAST, A21, Col. 1

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See full page image or
microfilm.

Associated Press

Egyptian tanks move in the Sinai Desert to a position on the Israeli border.

MIDEAST—From Page A1

Thant Weighs Withdrawal of Troops

tions were drastically changed.

In a day of heightening crisis there were these related developments:

- American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg emphasized after a meeting with Thant that the United States strongly opposed the use of force by anyone in the Middle East, and that "any intimations to the contrary are totally without foundation."

Goldberg stressed "anyone" and "totally." His prepared statement apparently was directed at reports attributed to Syrian sources that the United States is secretly abetting an Israeli attack.

The United States will "fully support any United Nations action required to keep the peace," Goldberg asserted. He called on all member countries to cooperate.

'Very Deep Concern'

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said, "We continue to view the general situation with very deep concern. We are continuing our pursuits through diplomatic channels."

- Thant protested vigorously after Israeli fighter planes fired warning shots at a U.N. transport carrying the UNEF commander, Maj. Gen. Indar J. Rikhye. Israeli authorities admitted the incident but said the U.N. plane was 12 miles inside Israeli territory.

Two Israeli planes attempted to force the clearly marked U.N. Caribou transport to land in Israel, Thant's statement said. Despite warning shots the Canadian UNEF pilot managed to land in Gaza.

An Israeli message to the UNEF issued here later asked U.N. authorities to inform Israeli authorities of all future flights along the border and "to take extra special measures" to avoid violations of Israeli airspace.

- Saudi Arabia officially

protested three Egyptian bombing raids within the last week on Saudi towns near the border of Yemen. Three persons were killed and 15 wounded, the letter to the Security Council said.

Egyptian involvement in the Yemeni civil war has been cited by some diplomats here as a reason why a full-scale Egyptian military clash with Israel is unlikely. Egyptian sources have told non-aligned countries that 38,000 Egyptian troops remain in Yemen, although other sources place the total at 50,000 or more.

One Western diplomat speculated this afternoon that Egypt would hardly have felt emboldened to ask the withdrawal of U.N. forces unless it had the assurance of support from the Soviet Union, which has supplied jet aircraft and

arms to Egypt and Syria in large numbers.

He viewed the development as a possible Soviet effort to discredit U.N. peacekeeping efforts, since the UNEF was set up pursuant to an Assembly resolution. The Soviet Union has continued to insist that only the Security Council can authorize peacekeeping actions and has refused to pay assessments for support of the UNEF.

Threat of Veto

The Assembly authorized the original dispatch of U.N. troops after the Suez crisis in 1956, at a time when Security Council action was threatened by a British or French veto.

Israel never agreed to accept U.N. troops on her soil, and from the beginning the UNEF has been stationed on Egyptian territory. The line has run from the Gaza strip, where Palestine refugees are housed, through the Sinai Peninsula to Sharm El-Sheikh on the Gulf of Aqaba, directly across from Israel's important Red Sea port of Eilat.

Despite the Egyptian request, there is a body of legal opinion which holds that consent for a peacekeeping operation, once given, cannot be withdrawn precipitately. In other words, Egypt would have to grant a reasonable time for redeployment of U.N. forces.

Israel May Ask Ruling

Some even hold that consent cannot be withdrawn so long as the danger that gave rise to the peace-keeping operation is undiminished.

[Reuters reported from Tel Aviv that an authoritative Is-

raeli official said Israel may seek, an Assembly ruling on the Egyptian request. The official said Israel considers the UNEF presence to be based on an Assembly ruling and "it cannot be nullified by a unilateral announcement."]

Despite the legalities, the issue would be academic if, as indicated privately here, India and Yugoslavia were to withdraw their support for UNEF following the Egyptian request.

India has the largest UNEF contingent of 978 men, followed by Canada with 800, Yugoslavia with 580, Sweden with 520, Brazil with 432, Norway with 72 and Denmark with 3. Danish troops are in process of rotation.

South Africa Plans Atomic Power Unit

Chicago Tribune Press Service

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—South Africa is planning its first atomic power station. Final recommendations for its site and capacity now are being drawn by the South African Atomic Energy Board.

South Africa thus vies with Egypt, the only other African country which has so far announced its intention of building an atomic power station.

South Africans are convinced that their country will win the race. Egyptian plans for a 200-megawatt station are likely to be delayed by financial obstacles and the availability of an abundance of hydro-electric power from the Aswan Dam. The South African station, which will probably be sited near Capetown, is expected to be in full operation before the Egyptian project is completed.

Atom power is coming to Africa slowly not only because the continent is generally too poor to afford it, but also because conventional power can be generated cheaply and the continent has vast, unmeasured coal reserves.

Mid east Foes Confront Each Other

U.N. Force Leaves Border

From News Dispatches

The 3400-man U.N. Emergency Force completed its withdrawal from the border between Egypt and Israel yesterday, leaving the two hostile countries directly confronting each other for the first time in more than ten years.

At the UNEF outpost on the border of the Gaza Strip, a 200-man contingent marched in review before Gen. Indarjit Rikhye, the Indian Commander of the international force. The blue and white U.N. flag was lowered and the

troops departed for the Egyptian interior where they will complete their packing for the trip back to their own countries.

U.N. Secretary General U Thant indicated to the General Assembly in New York City he had ordered the pull-out with reluctance. In London, British Foreign Secretary George Brown, who was critical of the UNEF withdrawal, cancelled a trip to Moscow because of the Middle East tension.

Meanwhile, diplomatic an-

alysts continued to view the crisis as primarily a show of force by the Arab world to redeem a situation brought on by the militant regime in Syria.

Reuters reported from Gaza that the UNEF positions there were taken over by units of the Palestine Liberation Army. United Press International reported from Cairo that 12,000 PLA troops had moved to 200 yards of the former U.N. lines on the Gaza Strip Demarcation Line.

Reuters said a telephone report from its correspondent in Gaza about the movement of the PLA was cut off. The PLA, composed of Arab refugees from what is now Israel, was formed in September, 1964, with the declared goal of destroying Israel and overthrowing Jordan's King Hussein.

Cairo Radio said Egypt had declared the Sinai Desert out of bounds to all U.N. military personnel to "preserve

See MIDEAST, A11, Col. 4

U.N. Force Completes Withdrawal

the secrecy of military movements" in the area.

The Egyptian Ministry of Religious Affairs ordered the nation's Moslem leaders to preach "Jihad" (Holy War) in their Friday sermons at the mosques. They were directed to explain to the faithful the "honor of dying as a martyr in holy battle."

In the Israeli sector of Jerusalem, Prime Minister Levi Eshkol expressed surprise at the "hasty agreement" made by U.N. Secretary General U Thant to the Egyptian demand that United Nations withdraw its force from the border.

Eshkol Statement

Eshkol issued a statement which said:

"Israel does not, of course, rely for her defense on an international force. She relies on her own resources, but Israel agrees with the view expressed by other governments concerning the implications of Egypt's request which changes the security balance of the area."

The crisis stems from the long series of clashes along Israel's border with its Arab neighbors.

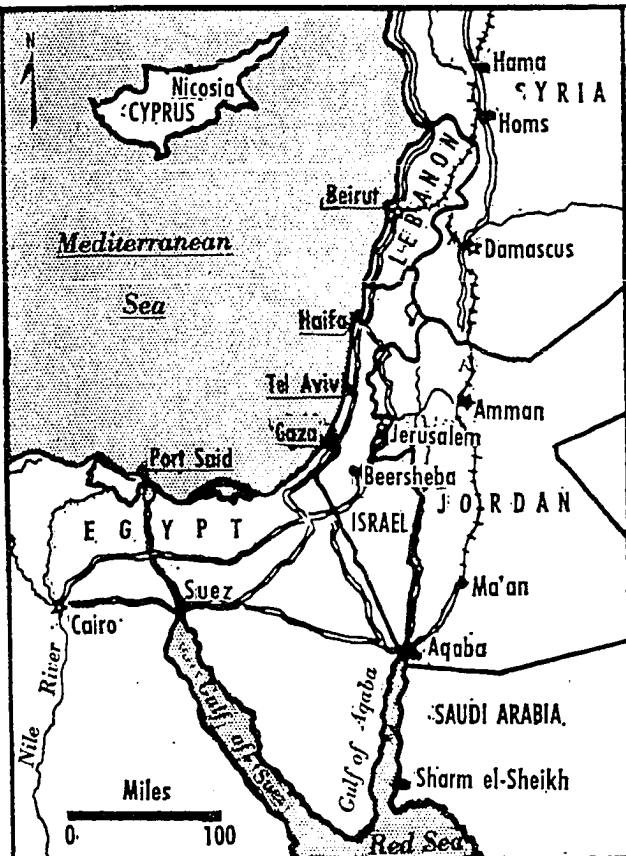
In a London stopover on his way to the World's Fair in Montreal, Israeli President Zalman Shazar told reporters, "War in our area would only mean war in the world."

He said the confrontation with Egypt was the most serious in recent months but reiterated that Israel does not intend "to make any attempt at aggression."

Question of Blockade

"We are very sure and confident and very careful on our side that nothing will happen," he said.

However, the Associated



The Washington Post

May 20, 1967

Press reported from London uneasiness were evident along that British, American and the city's streets and in the French diplomats have been offices. He said that while the told by the Israelis that they threats and military steps would fight any Egyptian being made by Egypt and move to reimpose a blockade Syria are still regarded as on the Gulf of Aqaba.

The report noted that the withdrawal of U.N. soldiers from an outpost at Sharm el-Sheikh, controlling the gulf, makes it possible that Egypt might again try to close off Israel's only direct access to Asia and East Africa. In the last great eruption of violence in the Middle East, the Sinai campaign of 1956, Israel succeeded in lifting the blockade.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban had a 45-minute meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dimitri S. Tchouvakhine and told the Russian envoy the Egyptian military buildup was a threat to peace.

In a report to The Washington Post from Jerusalem, Yuval Elizur said that signs of

"psychological warfare," there is a fear that the situation may get out of hand.

No Hoarding

However, he added, there was no hoarding of foodstuffs or withdrawals of bank deposits, which would indicate a more serious concern.

In Cairo, the director of the Voice of the Arabs radio, Ahmed Saeed, said in a broadcast beamed throughout the Middle East that in the event of war, Arab workers in Saudi Arabia, Libya, the Gulf of Iran and elsewhere in the region were determined to see U.S. oil interests "turned into ashes."

"It will be our opportunity to destroy the American presence in the Arab world," he said.

Arabs and Israelis Not Ready for War

By Patrick Seale
London Observer

News Analysis

LONDON, May 19—If war breaks out on Israel's borders with her Arab neighbors it will be by accident rather than design. No one wants it and no one—in spite of the saber-rattling on both sides—is prepared for it.

Cairo, Tel Aviv, Damascus, Beirut, Amman are, for practical purposes, "open cities," extremely vulnerable to air attack. Civil defense in Arab cities, at least, is rudimentary if not nonexistent. No attempt has been made to alert the populations to the possibility of an all-out clash — because none is really expected.

The mobilization of five Arab armies, the massing of troops, the threatening speeches exchanged by Arab and Israeli leaders — all these bear the familiar imprint of propaganda exercises rather than deliberate steps to war.

Logjam Remains

Indeed, nothing has happened in the past month to lead one to suppose that the 19-year-old logjam in Arab-Israeli relations is about to be disturbed. It remains frozen solid, not only by mutual fear and hostility but also by the exercise of con-

siderable caution and restraint—on both sides.

The view that the crisis is largely psychological applies equally to the most spectacular recent development: Egypt's call for the withdrawal of UNEF, the small United Nations peace-keeping force which patrols the Egyptian side of the border

with Israel. The truth is that had Egypt and Israel wanted, at any time in the past decade, to come to grips, UNEF could not have stopped them.

Peace was ensured by a healthy appraisal by both Egypt and Israel of the other's strength, by an existing balance of power, by Egypt's deliberate attempts to avoid provocation.

Restraining Influence

Indeed, in Arab councils over the past decade, Egypt's President Nasser has been a restraining influence. He has argued repeatedly that the Arabs were not ready to take on Israel and that, if they were rash enough to try, they would face an immediate great power intervention.

What broad factors lie, then, at the root of the present flare-up? The first is that Syria is today governed by a small group of sincere and devoted, but not particularly wise or able, men. Belonging to an extremist wing of the Baath Party, they began rebelling against Nasser's caution over a year ago.

In a conscious bid for Arab revolutionary leadership, they launched a new Palestine policy, totally at odds with the defensive tactics Egypt advocated. Palestine, they declared, could only be liberated from the Jews by a popular liberation war on the Algerian model.

Tension Rose

In speech after violent speech, Syria's leaders—

from President Attasi downward offered open encouragement to Palestinian commandos operating against Israel. The result was a sharp increase in tension and Israeli reprisals.

In the last week or two, the Syrian government came to believe that Israel was planning yet another strike. There were indications from Israel of a major reprisal if the commando and terrorist attacks from Syria continued.

Egypt was asked to make a clear and unmistakable gesture of support. Hence the massing of troops and Nasser's request to U Thant to withdraw UNEF from the Gaza border.

In spite of the international attention it commands, the Arab-Israeli dispute is today a sideshow compared to the infinitely more active and virulent warfare which Egypt and Saudi Arabia are waging against each other, not only in Yemen and South Arabia but in a thousand forms of propaganda, subversion and intimidation. It is a life and death struggle, with no holds barred. At stake is not only the survival of the rival regimes but the whole future orientation of the area. This contest overshadows every other issue.

If Nasser asks for UNEF's withdrawal it is not because he wants to fight Israel but because, needled by Saudi and Jordanian taunts that he has been hiding behind the U.N. force, he wants to reassert his prestige as Arab champion at a critical moment in the inter-Arab struggle.

Thant Says UNEF Withdrawal Was Forced by Egyptian Demand

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 19—As the United Nations lowered its flags in the Gaza Strip today, Secretary General U Thant made it clear that he had ordered the withdrawal of the U.N. force from the Egyptian-Israeli border with reluctance.

He expressed "the deepest concern," noting that he had been "compelled" to act by a demand from Egypt for total withdrawal of the 3400-man, seven-nation U.N. force.

Yesterday Egyptian units actually overran positions occupied by Yugoslav UNEF troops along the Sinai border, Thant's report said. Two shells, "apparently ranging rounds from the United Arab Republic artillery," fell between Yugoslav positions.

Thant Criticized

Severe criticism of Thant was nevertheless voiced privately by some Western delegates who insisted that despite the withdrawal of Egyptian consent the Secretary General should have consulted the General Assembly before making an irrevocable decision.

Canada was particularly bitter at the ignominious dismemberment of what had once been the U.N.'s proudest experiment in peacekeeping, the only remaining operation of its kind that was originally authorized by the General Assembly.

Intensive consultation among members of the Security Council continued tonight. One member said the situa-

tion remains "extremely dangerous" and foresaw the possibility of an emergency meeting over the weekend.

The peg may be in a separate report which Thant is scheduled to make to the Security Council Saturday on various aspects and implications of the Egyptian demand and UNEF withdrawal. Thant in the past has insisted that retention of UNEF was vital to the maintenance of peace.

Urgency Lessons

Despite such forebodings, the air of urgency seemed to have eased slightly tonight. One reason appeared to be the feeling that neither Egypt nor Israel actually wants a military clash and that despite menacing moves restraint is likely to prevail.

Another was the lack of unanimity among Council members on a useful future course. Canada, Britain and the United States are among those that have wanted a meeting, but India, which has close relations to Egypt, is said to have been unenthusiastic.

Canada, Norway and Denmark, all of which have had troops in UNEF, are understood to have argued in private meetings that some method ought to be found to retain UN forces in the area either aboard ships or on the Israeli side of the border.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Paul Martin was reported today to have proposed that Israel accept U.N. troops along the border. But Israel has refused since 1956 to allow UNEF on her soil.

In any event there is a broad consensus here that Thant's order has ended this phase of the U.N. operation and that any subsequent moves would require new authorization, either from the Security Council or from the General Assembly.

Paradoxically, there was no attitude of immediate concern in the assembly, where a debate on South-West Africa droned on all day. Many of the delegates are still dumfounded by the withdrawal.

A great deal appeared to hinge on whether the United States and the Soviet Union could or would act diplomatically in concert to keep the situation under control. American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg spent much of the day consulting with other members of the Security Council including Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko.

There have been no overt signs of the Soviet attitude, but many here believe Nasser would not have acted without at least tacit Soviet approval. Withdrawal of UNEF meets a longtime Soviet objective of curtailing the Assembly's role in peacekeeping operations.

Goldberg issued a statement this afternoon echoing the "serious misgivings" expressed by Thant and endorsing the Secretary General's appeal for intensified efforts by U.N. members to improve "the capacity of the organization to maintain peace."

Britain's Brown Postpones His Visit To Moscow, Due to Mideast Tension

By Robert L. Mott

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, May 19—British Foreign Secretary George Brown postponed an official visit to Moscow today because of continuing tension in the Middle East. The decision was made early this morning, just an hour before his plane was to depart.

The trip, originally scheduled to last a week, may still be made in abbreviated form next week, officials said.

Despite the suddenness of the postponement, a Foreign Office spokesman emphasized that no single sudden development prompted it. The lack of any clear direction of events in the Middle East, he said, convinced Brown that he should "not be out on a limb in Moscow."

Brown reacted sharply Thursday night after Egypt requested the removal of the U.N. Emergency Force. Such a move, Brown told a United Nations association gathering, "really makes a mockery of the peacekeeping work of the United Nations . . ."

Despite British opposition to the UNEF withdrawal, there was no plan Friday night to take the initiative at the United Nations. An official source said, however, that the government will support any move at the United Na-

tions to "keep UNEF in business and bring down the temperature."

Whitehall's position, understandably cautious in the arena where Britain suffered its greatest postwar diplomatic setback, is made more delicate by its remaining colonial presence in South Arabia, and the absence of direct involvement in the Arab-Israeli quarrel.

Two possible danger points worry Whitehall: withdrawal of free Israeli access to the Gulf of Aqaba's Port of Eilat, guaranteed by UNEF's presence, and the possibility of an irresponsible act on the part of Syria.

Either of these events, officials fear, could trigger preventive action by Israel.

Brown will weigh these factors, along with events of the coming weekend, before deciding whether to go to Moscow. The best official guess today was that, assuming a lessening of tension in the Middle East, the Foreign Secretary would fly to Moscow on Tuesday and remain for about three days. This would mean "cutting out the frills," meaning that Brown would spend all of his time conferring with Soviet leaders and would cancel plans for a two-day trip to

Leningrad and a one-day visit to Minsk, where a number of factories are being built by British firms.

"We'll Take This Route Out Of Egypt . . . The Situation Seems Right For Another Parting Of The Red Sea!"



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Thant Flies To Cairo On Monday

U.N. Head Compares Menace in Mideast To Crisis of Suez

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 20—Secretary-General U Thant announced today that he will fly to Cairo Monday evening to discuss the Middle East crisis, which he termed “more menacing than at any time since 1956” in a report to the Security Council.

He will confer with Egyptian President Nasser on the situation created by the withdrawal of the 3400-man United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) at the request of Egypt. UNEF has served as a buffer between Egypt and Israel along the border of the Sinai peninsula and in the Gaza Strip.

Thant's trip reduces the prospect of an immediate meeting of the Security Council unless actual fighting should break out. Nevertheless, no one was fcreclosing an emergency session.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg said this afternoon the United States will consult further “with other Council members to review what other constructive steps may be required in the interest of maintaining peace.”

U.S. ‘Regrets’ Pullout

Goldberg also reiterated the “profound regret” of the United States at the decision to withdraw UNEF.

One idea emerging from a day of consultations was that an effort might be made to induce Israel to cooperate with the Egypt-Israel mixed Armistice Commission as a means of strengthening the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization. UNTSO now has 133 observers along all of Israel's borders.

It is considered possible that some of the 800 Canadian troops assigned to UNEF might be used for this purpose. Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin, who flew here today for meetings with Thant and Goldberg, stressed the importance of the presence of UNTSO.

In his special report to the Security Council defending his decision to withdraw UNEF, Thant said its presence had become “useless” and its position “untenable” because of the actions taken by Egypt.

While Egypt “had a perfect right” to withdraw consent for the stationing of UNEF on its soil and to move troops to the Israeli border, Thant pointed to resulting “increased danger” of military clashes.

Minor Clash

One minor clash between Egypt and Israel occurred Friday night, according to U.N. sources, when there was an exchange of light machine gun fire south of Rafah on the Sinai frontier. No casualties were reported.

Although the General Assembly may discuss the issue during a debate on peace-keeping Monday, no specific Assembly action appears likely except a formal conformation of UNEF's disbandment. Thant recounted his decision stemming from Egyptian demand in a report to the Assembly yesterday.

The Assembly remains technically responsible because the creation of UNEF was authorized by Assembly resolution in 1956 when the Security Council was unable to act. UNEF is the last Assembly-

See NATIONS, A16, Col. 1

Thant Will Fly to Cairo Monday for Talks

organized peacekeeping venture.

In an obvious answer to critics of his withdrawal decision, Thant said in his report to the Security Council that "neither UNEF nor any other United Nations peacekeeping operation thus far undertaken would have been permitted to enter the territory involved if there had been any suggestion that it had the right to remain against the will of the governing authority."

U.N. sources explained this afternoon that the agreement negotiated by the late Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld with Nassar after the resolution envisaged continued Egyptian consent. UNEF originally replaced British, French and Israel troops as they were withdrawn from Egypt after the Suez crisis. It became a buffer in the Sinai Peninsula and Gaza by tacit understanding with Egypt.

In today's report, Thant listed dangers in the Sharm el-Sheikh area at the bottom of the Sinai Peninsula, positions formerly occupied by UNEF and now apparently to be garrisoned by Egypt.

Refugees Consideration

Thant also cited the sensitive area in the Gaza Strip where "307,000 refugees and the substantial Palestine Lib-

eration Army (PLA) must be taken into account."

The Palestine Liberation Army, directed by a one time Saudi Arabia diplomat, Ahmed Shukairy, has vowed to crush Israel. Other groups operating from Syria, notably

the Al Fatah terrorist organization, have been blamed for the raids into Israel that led directly to the recent tension.

Thant said that "Al Fatah activities, consisting of terrorism and sabotage, are a major

factor in that they provoke strong reactions in Israel by the government and the population alike. Some recent incidents of this type have seemed to indicate a new level of organization and training by those who participate in these actions."

Could Not Cope

Noting that the Truce Supervisory Organization has insufficient personnel to cope with such incidents, Thant added that he is "not in a position to say whether any or all of the governments concerned have done everything they reasonably can to prevent such activities across their borders. The fact is that they occur with disturbing regularity."

While Thant avoided any direct censure of Syria despite frequently reiterated official pledges of a "war of liberation" against Israel, he criticized "inflammatory" statements in Israel for contributing to the tension.

The principal immediate effect of the withdrawal of UNEF troops from the Egyptian-Israeli border has been to remove the buffer that has prevented direct clashes and curtailed infiltration.

Israel never permitted UNEF to operate on her soil. She withdrew her cooperation with the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission at the

time of the Sinai campaign in 1956 and has not cooperated with it since.

Impasse With Syria

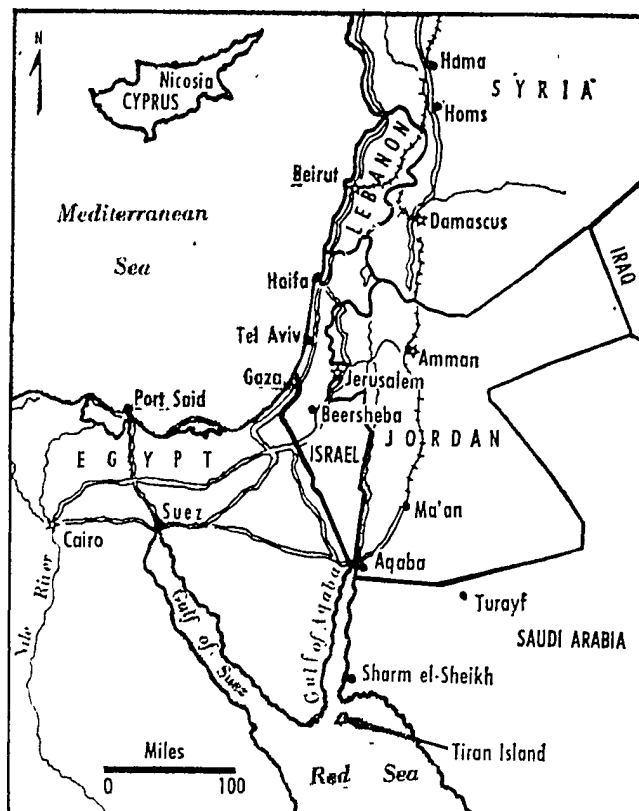
Mixed Armistice Commissions still function between Israel and three other Arab neighbors—Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. But an impasse has developed in the Israel-Syria commission because of recent border incidents.

Thant urged in his report to the Security Council that Israel and Syria resume their meetings in the Armistice Commission with Egypt.

Because of the continued tension, Thant today canceled plans to speak at the Pacem In Terris conference in Geneva next Sunday. It is unlikely that he will return from Cairo before Friday.

Goldberg also said this afternoon that he may have to cancel his own appearance in Pacem In Terris because of responsibilities here. Within the last 24 hours, he has talked with 13 or 14 other members of the Security Council, as well as with ambassadors of Israel, Egypt and many of the other Arab states.

As a sort of postscript to the ten-and-a-half-year role of UNEF, Thant this afternoon received a cable from Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad thanking the United Nations and the seven countries that have contributed troops.



The Washington Post

Arabs Acquire Hostess

The Embassy of the United Arab Republic will soon be getting a hostess for the first time in nine years.

Replacing Dr. Mostafa Kamel, a bachelor, as ambassador here will be Ahmed Hassan Fiki, who is married and has two children. He is



By
Judith
Martin

expected to arrive during the latter part of June.

Dr. Kamel was getting close to the top of the list of diplomatic precedence, with only the Dean and the Vice Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassadors of Nicaragua and Paraguay, ahead of him in seniority.

This made the Egyptian Dean of a couple of little corps-within-the-Corps. He has been senior among the African ambassadors and among the Arab ambassadors.

He would hold small sessions every few months, when the Africans or the Arabs needed to meet or to say goodby to their colleagues who were coming or going; to help each other welcome their heads of state here on visits, or to present joint grievances. He has made quite a number of small ceremonial speeches on behalf of each of the groups, and has handed out quite a number of engraved silver remembrances for the groups.

For three years of his stay here, Dr. Kamel represented Syria as well as Egypt, when the two were united in the United Arab Republic, which lasted from 1958 to 1961. He then reverted to being Ambassador of Egypt only, although his title retained the unified name, as did his country.

Dr. Kamel is going from here to Brussels, where he will be UAR Ambassador to Belgium.

His successor here is a career diplomat whose last position was that of Under Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Cairo. Fiki lived in Canada a few years ago, when he was the United Arab Republic's ambassador there, and has also served as ambassador in India.

His son, Mohammed, is a doctor who hopes to do his residency in an American hospital. He is doing his internship now and plans to take the foreign graduate medical examinations in Cairo in October.

The Fikis also have a daughter, Mrs. Ez Taraboulsi, who is now living in Cairo with her husband, who trained in Switzerland to become a hotel manager.

DECORATION

Mrs. Rodney B. Radford, who has just retired after almost 15 years as the secretary-social secretary-office manager of the Embassy of Paraguay, will receive the National Order of Merit from her former boss, Paraguayan Ambassador Juan Plate, at a reception at the Embassy on May 29.

It is the first time a secretary has received the award, which was given by national decree, approved by the President of the Republic of Paraguay and the Foreign Minister.

But Mrs. Radford has been no ordinary secretary. The ambassador could—and did—dictate to her in Spanish and have her take it down in English shorthand—although she can take Spanish shorthand with just as much ease.

With a Mexican mother and an American father, Mrs. Radford, who was born in Tennessee, is completely bilingual. She studied in Mexico as well as at Vanderbilt University, and spent 13 years in Latin America as a bilingual secretary for AID officials in Guatemala and Peru.

Although the Ambassador of Paraguay is second in seniority here, having been at his post for nine years, he is the fourth Ambassador of Paraguay for whom Mrs. Radford has worked.

The Embassy's new bilingual secretary is Marta Plate, the Ambassador's daughter, whom Mrs. Radford trained—and who calls on her for help and advice now and then. "I'm proud of her," said Mrs. Radford.

Roast Beef Dinner

An old-fashioned roast beef dinner will be served at the Oakdale-Emory Methodist Church on May 27 from 4 to 8 p.m. The public is invited. The church is at Georgia ave. and Emory Church rd., near Olney, Md.

Egyptian Reserves Called Up in Crisis

From News Dispatches

Total mobilization of Egypt's military reserves for its confrontation with Israel was ordered yesterday by Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Egyptian armed forces.

Cairo Radio reported the call-up of reserves as Israeli forces, their partial mobilization already completed, faced Egyptian units across their desert border in the Sinai Peninsula.

An Independent Television Network (ITN) report in London in a dispatch from Tel Aviv said that the Israeli mobilization was greater than that of 1956 during the Suez crisis and on a larger scale than the Israelis are admitting officially.

The only incident of the day occurred when a mine exploded at a Jordanian border checkpoint in a car coming from Syria. Fourteen persons were killed and 24 others, including foreign tourists, were injured.

The owner and driver of the car, who carried a Syrian passport, was arrested, as was his woman passenger, said Maj. Gen. Radi Abdullah Said, Jordan's Minister of the Interior.

The explosion took place when border officials were searching the car.

Said's statement said, "This treacherous and evil act occurs at this particular time when the eyes of all Arabs are focused on the common enemy, Israel . . ."

In a Cairo press conference yesterday, Ahmed Shukairy, head of the Egyptian-backed Palestine Liberation Organization, called on Jordanians to topple King Hussein before joining the battle against Israel.

"There is no place for Jor-

See MIDEAST, A11, Col. 1

Egypt Calls Up Its Reserve Forces

dan's treacherous regime to join the liberation battle," said Shukaïry, who has disagreed with Hussein in the past.

He also warned that the United States should think twice before taking any military action in the present crisis. If she did, Shukaïry said, the Middle East "would be turned into another Vietnam."

From other Arab capitals there were more professions of unity in any conflict with Israel. But the most significant news of the day was the call-up of the Egyptian reserves.

With the mobilization, President Nasser shortly will have about 250,000 troops at his disposal—not counting the 50,000 in Yemen. No precise figures are available, but according to some estimates, the normal strength of the Egyptian armed forces is about 190,000. The reservists called up yesterday will add another 100,000.

Reports from Cairo said that knots of persons gathered around transistor radios to hear news developments, while air raid sirens were tested and 2½-ton Russian-built trucks rumbled through the streets, carrying troops south of the city.

Other reports from Cairo said that an Egyptian cruiser, four torpedo boats and two submarines recently passed through the Suez Canal, apparently heading for the Red Sea and for a possible blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, which provides Israel with its only access to the sea east of Suez.

Other sources in Cairo said that Nasser had received messages of support from China and from Pakistani President Ayub Khan. Reuters reported from New Delhi that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was very concerned about the Middle East situation and pledged firm friendship with Egypt.

The Reuters report quoted a Press Trust of India news

agency dispatch that Mrs. Gandhi sent a letter to Nasser noting "with anxiety statements by Israeli leaders threatening Syria."

The new U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, Richard H. Nolte, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, said the United States will play a "constructive role" in settling the tension in the Middle East.

"Personally, I feel the word 'crisis' may be too strong to use in the present situation," Nolte said. "I do not share the sense of crisis that some people seem to feel."

Sources in Jerusalem also were inclined to feel that the situation would not erupt into an open conflict. But since the removal of the U.N. peacekeeping force from the Sinai last Friday at Egyptian insistence, Israel has called up some of its reserves too.

Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and the Army Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, briefed the Cabinet yesterday on the latest military developments and won approval of all steps taken to meet the situation.

Louis B. Fleming of the Los Angeles Times reported these developments from the United Nations in New York:

There is some evidence to suggest that U.N. Secretary General U Thant's trip to Cairo might have been more useful if proposed last Thursday. Thant leaves Monday night for five days of talks with Nasser.

It was last Thursday when the United Nations received the Egyptian demand to withdraw the U.N. peacekeeping force, and before there had been a commitment to withdraw.

The best guess here is that Nasser got himself into the jam all by himself, that he was not operating jointly with the radical Arabs, and that he did not consult the Soviet

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microfilm.

Associated Press

At Gaza Strip, an Egyptian tank is positioned on Israeli demarcation line.

Union in advance and, in fact, may have been cautioned against such adventures when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko paid a brief call earlier this year.

It seems likely to experts here that Nasser did not intend to ask for the evacuation of UNEF when he began the provocations against UNEF last Tuesday. There is speculation that he would have been

satisfied with temporary military maneuvers along the Sinai frontier which would have, in effect, proved his virility to the other Arabs.

But Thant, according to this theory, while sensing Nasser's strategy, was too blunt in calling Nasser's bluff and forced Nasser to take the ultimate step of ordering the entire 3393-man U.N. Emergency Force home.

To Be or Not to Be

The Middle East could hardly be in a more explosive state and the challenge to the United Nations could hardly be more clear. It may be, as the U.N.'s apologists frequently argue, that the organization cannot be expected to cope with conflicts that directly engage the interests of the big powers of the world. It may even be too much to expect the U.N. to guarantee peace between Israel and the Arab States, for the enmity there is deep and the inflammatory forces at work may well be beyond effective control.

But the Arab-Israeli conflict is precisely the sort of problem the United Nations must be willing and able to deal with forcefully, if it is to retain any claim to being a useful force for peace in the world. And the U.N.'s performance to date in the Middle East crisis is unworthy of any such claim.

Perhaps U Thant's decision to fly to Cairo today carries with it some readiness to take a firmer hand. It is a step in the right direction, in any case. But it comes on the heels of a swift capitulation to President Nasser's high-handed demand that the United Nations peacekeeping force be withdrawn from the armistice line between Egypt and Israel which it has effectively patrolled since the Suez crisis of 1956. It is not yet clear why U Thant gave in so quickly or even whether he was forced to as a matter of right.

A case can be made that when countries pose a chronic and persistent threat to the peace, the United Nations has some obligation to save them from plunging recklessly into armed conflict even if they show no particular interest in wishing to be saved. While Nasser precipitated the current state of tension, Israel is not blameless for the Israelis have never allowed the U.N.'s peace-keeping force to operate on their side of the line.

In any case, the withdrawal does not eliminate the need for some sort of buffer force between Egypt and Israel, and for better international inspection and policing of Israel's frontier with Syria as well. It would be one thing if the governments involved were prepared to be reasonable; what makes the situation all the more hazardous is that bands of Arab guerrillas, responsible to no particular government, are also in a position to toss matches into the Middle East haystack, with consequences that neither Nasser, nor the troublemakers in Damascus, nor the Israelis would really welcome.

The Russians can have no more interest than we do in a renewed Palestine war. The little nations of the U.N. which find it such a useful forum for airing their views about how the world ought to be run, can have no interest in renewed Arab-Israeli hostilities, either. All concerned ought to back U Thant in bringing the U.N. actively and effectively into its proper role as peacekeeper, if the U.N. is to be a peacekeeper at all. And if it isn't, then those who care about it must accept the prospect that the United Nations will not be much of anything.

U.S. Cautions Cairo Against Closing Gulf

Statement Stresses Waterway Regarded As International

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States yesterday issued a discreet warning to Egypt not to attempt to close the Gulf of Aqaba, Israel's only water route to the Red Sea, an action Washington believes would be certain to produce war in the Middle East.

This was done by a person who permitted himself to be identified only as a United States official, although he spoke to several hundred visiting editors and newsmen.

Asked to state American policy on the Straits of Tiran, the narrow passage between the Gulf and the Sea, the official said that the United States considers it to be an international waterway and that it would be a very serious matter for anyone to try to change that status.

This was, in effect, a reiteration of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' 1957 declaration. It was that pledge, plus a promise to help create a United Nations force along the Gaza Strip between Israel and the U.A.R., which finally induced Israel to withdraw its forces from Egypt after the Suez War.

Now the U.N. force has been withdrawn on demand of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Wire service reports yesterday said that Egypt has moved troops to Sharm el Sheikh, overlooking the strait.

Until the Israeli invasion of Egypt, just prior to the combined British French attack

See GULF, A13, Col. 2

Leave Gulf of Aqaba Open, U.S. Tells Cairo

in 1957, the gulf was closed by Egyptian guns mounted at Sharm el Sheikh.

Israel considered that its biggest gain from the war was the removal of those hostile guns and their replacement by a 70-man U.N. unit, now withdrawn, which permitted ships to enter the Gulf. Washington appears convinced Israel will go to war if necessary to keep the sea route open.

A State Department spokesman yesterday refused to put the official's statement on the public record. Israel has also sought a public reiteration of American policy in the Middle East but spokesman Carl

Bartch would only say that the United States has a continuing commitment to maintain peace and security in the area.

A Chicago Daily News dispatch from Tel Aviv yesterday said that Israel's declared policy is that any interference with the straits "will be regarded by Israel as an attack."

Passage through the straits into the Gulf permits ships of all nations to call at Eilat, a growing port at the southern tip of Israel. Nearby in Jordan is the port of Aqaba, that nation's only opening to the Red Sea. The Suez Canal remains closed to Israeli ships and to some other ships bound for Israel.

The anonymous U.S. official yesterday described the Middle East situation as extremely tense. But he gave it as his present judgment that none of the governments in the area wants war, yet all are at the hazard of incidents and short nerves.

Cairo Reports It Is Set to Bar Israel's Ships

Tiran Straits Cutoff Could Mean War, Egypt Is Warned

From News Dispatches

Egypt decided last night to close the Tiran Straits in the Gulf of Aqaba and cut off Israeli shipping to the Red Sea, highly reliable sources told United Press International in Cairo.

Israel has announced that such a move would mean war.

The Egyptian sources told UPI that the next Israeli vessel approaching the Straits will be stopped by Egyptian troops manning the outpost at Sharm el-Sheikh at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula.

Israeli officials let it be known earlier this week that it would regard any interference with Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba as an act of war. The Gulf is Israel's only outlet to the Red Sea and to ports East of Suez.

Barred From Canal

Egypt does not permit Israeli ships to pass through the Suez Canal. Israel has two ports, Haifa and Tel Aviv, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Egyptian forces moved into Sharm el-Sheikh after the U.N. Emergency Force evacuated the outpost that overlooks the Tiran Straits.

Reports from Cairo on Sunday said Egypt had sent a naval cruiser, four torpedo boats and two submarines through the Suez Canal in the direction of the Red Sea, where they could be used to set up a naval blockade of the Straits.

And yesterday, additional Egyptian navy units were reported moving south through the Canal.

Informed sources said Egypt's decision to seal off Eilat was based on the long-standing premise that a state of war existed between Egypt and Israel and that the Straits are within Egyptian territory.

Israel launched its successful Sinai campaign to capture Sharm el-Sheikh in 1956 after Egypt stopped Israeli shipping through the Straits. The city reverted to Egypt after the Suez war.

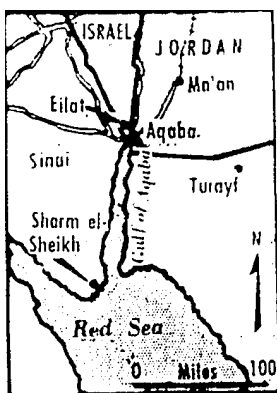
Rejects Western View

Egypt was reported to have rejected the Western and Israeli view that the Straits are an international waterway because the Gulf of Aqaba borders on Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Reliable sources in Cairo indicated that non-Israeli shipping entering the Gulf would be examined by Egyptian officials and that cargo from Israel or for Israel would be removed.

This is the same procedure that has been applied to Suez

See MIDEAST, A12, Col. 3



The Washington Post May 23, 1967

Israeli's only access to Red Sea, Eilat, is focal point of tension as Egyptian naval units reportedly are moving toward Gulf of Aqaba.

MIDEAST—From Al

Report Says Egypt Will Close Gulf

Canal shipping since the Arab-Israeli war in 1948.

Earlier yesterday, before the decision to close the Straits was reported from Cairo, Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol called for the mutual reduction of troops on the Egyptian-Israeli border and told Arab countries that Israel harbored no aggressive designs.

Eshkol made his address to the Knesset (parliament) as the Syrian chief of state, Nureddin Atassi, said Egypt and Syria were ready to begin the "final liberation battle" against Israel and said that Arab guerrilla raids into Israel would continue.

Atassi, who was addressing a meeting of Arab labor leaders in Damascus, added that Syria and Egypt were ready to turn back any Israeli aggression.

Situation Is Tense

The present Middle East crisis escalated rapidly after Israel warned Syria that she would take retaliatory action if commando raids into Israel did not stop. The Israeli warning brought promises of support for Syria from Egyptian President Nasser and led to Nasser's request that the 3393-man U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF) evacuate the Sinai border with Israel.

In his speech to the Knesset, Eshkol said the withdrawal of UNEF from the Egyptian side of the border "was a serious setback to the security functions of the United Nations."

Eshkol said that U.N. Secretary General U Thant did not follow the procedure for withdrawing the force laid down by his predecessor, the late Dag Hammarskjold. But Eshkol said he hoped Thant's visit to the Middle East would have constructive results.

Thant is scheduled to arrive in Cairo tonight.

Eshkol Looks to Powers

The Israeli Prime Minister said in the face of the latest developments it could only be hoped that the great powers would exercise their influence to avert war in the Middle East.

Eshkol urged an international effort to outlaw sabotage and terrorism against any member of the United Nations.

As for Egypt, Eshkol said "the fact that Egypt . . . increased its troop strength in Sinai from 35,000 to 80,000 in a few days has compelled Israel to take precautionary measures. If Egypt recalled its reinforcements from the frontier Israel will do likewise."

For the most part, Nasser himself has been silent throughout the crisis. The request for the withdrawal of UNEF and Sunday's call-up of reserves were done in the names of high Army officers. Cairo Radio reported that Nasser visited troops and forward positions in the Sinai Desert yesterday.

Radio Cairo, in a steady barrage of propaganda broadcasts, attacked the United States and "imperialist circles" in the West for backing Israel against the Arabs.

"Israeli aggression cannot

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on microfilm.

United Press International

LEVI ESHKOL

. . . denies aggression

go unpunished, despite the pledges of (American) 6th Fleet protection for Israel and American arms gifts flowing into Israel," Radio Cairo said.

Middle East Peace Efforts Centered at U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 23, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A12

Middle East Peace Efforts Centered at U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

— UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

May 22—Middle East peace hopes were centered tonight in diplomatic efforts to restrain Egypt and Syria on one hand and Israel on the other as Secretary General U Thant flew to Cairo on an urgent mission.

The United States and other Western countries were reported to be making intensive representations in the capitals concerned, and there was a continued round of consultations among principal delegations at the United Nations.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, who spent 45 minutes with Thant prior to his departure, said that the situation remains "grave." Goldberg promised Thant "every

support in his efforts to pacify the situation in the Middle East."

No Soviet response was yet evident here to the reported message from President Johnson to Premier Kosygin asking down the threat of war following withdrawal of the 3393-man United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) from the Egyptian-Israeli frontier and Gaza Strip. The UNEF pull-out now under way followed a Egyptian demand of last week. Egyptian troops have moved to the Israeli border supposedly poised for action in the event Israel should retaliate against guerrilla raids from Syria.

Despite the absence of a Soviet response, informed diplomats here believe that Moscow is acting privately to keep

the crisis from boiling over. Publicly Soviet propaganda has been blaming the United States for allegedly inciting Israel to attack Syria.

Unless there should be a direct clash, however, no Security Council meeting is envisaged at least until after Thant's return Friday afternoon. Thant said today he will not visit Syria or Israel.

One of Thant's objectives in talks with President Nasser will be to try to obtain assurance that Egypt will not interfere with Israeli shipping in the gulf of Aqaba.

Another of Thant's efforts will be to strengthen existing armistice machinery as at least a partial substitute for the buffer formerly provided by UNEF. It is considered possible that some of the 800-man Canadian UNEF con-

tingent might be used to augment observers of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

First, however, it would be necessary for Israel to renew cooperation with the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission. Israel denounced the Commission after Egyptian terrorist raids led to her invasion of Sinai in 1956, and Israel refused to allow UNEF to be stationed on her soil.

Key diplomats here believe Israel will be under strong pressure to permit a revival of the Mixed Armistice Commission so that UNTSO teams may operate on both sides of the Egyptian-Israeli border. UNTSO now patrols the frontiers between Israel and Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael declined to comment

on this possibility today. He said after meeting with Thant that he had reasserted Israel's wish for restoration of peaceful conditions but also reiterated her intention to defend herself against aggression.

Egypt's "eviction" of UNEF, Rafael declared, had produced an "ominous situation."

Many diplomats here believed that Nasser would not have undertaken the ouster of UNEF unless he had had reason to believe the Soviet Union would back him this far if not in an actual conflict.

Although Fedorenko played it cool over the weekend by secluding himself on the Soviet estate at Glen Clove, Long Island, he consulted with Thant today. Thant also saw the British and French ambassadors before his departure.

Mideast Main Item In Moscow Talks

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, May 22 — The worsening Middle East crisis will be the chief focus of interest when British Foreign Secretary George Brown arrives Tuesday for talks with Soviet leaders.

Brown, who delayed his visit because of the crisis, will be the first ranking Western official to meet with the Soviet leadership since Arab armies began mobilizing around Israel.

Officially, the Soviet government takes the line that Israel is to blame for the incidents that led to the withdrawal of the United Nations peacekeeping force from along the Israeli-Egyptian frontier.

But senior diplomatic observers here are in accord that Russia's attitude is far more complicated than one-sided articles in the Soviet press may indicate.

Responsible sources discount reports that the Soviet Union is deliberately encouraging trouble in order to embarrass the United States.

The feeling is that the Russians are clearly willing to exploit difficulties in the Middle East but are also extremely anxious to avoid a frontal military clash.

In recent years, Soviet policy has been to obtain a foothold wherever possible in the region. An arms deal was recently concluded even with Iran, a traditional adversary.

But the Soviet aim is also to avoid a war that could bring a confrontation between East and West. Much interest has been felt in the trip to Cairo made last March by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. What Gromyko said to leaders of Egypt is still a matter of intense speculation.

Brown will have three meetings with Gromyko. Observers will be looking to the talks to yield some clues.

Another major question concerns the Soviet attitude to a new United Nations peacekeeping effort in the region. Russia's views about U.N. peacekeeping have been mixed—it opposed U.N. Intervention in the Congo, but voted to endorse a peacekeeping force on Cyprus two years ago.

From Israel, Strong Warning: Seeks Solution Egyptian Control Israel ...

By Patrick Massey

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 24, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

From Israel, Strong Warning

By Patrick Massey

Reuters

JERUSALEM, Israel, May 23—Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said tonight any interference with shipping in the vital Gulf of Aqaba would amount to an act of aggression against Israel.

In a statement to the Knesset (Parliament), Eshkol said Israel would cling to its right of free passage through the Gulf as expressed in its 1957 announcement before the U.N. General Assembly.

He said Egyptian President Nasser's decision to blockade the Gulf was "a coarse infringement of international law" and called it "an aggressive act against Israel."

Seeks Solution

Eshkol stressed Israel's readiness to participate in efforts to relax tension, but said:

"If a criminal attempt is made to impose a blockade on the shipping of a member state of the United Nations, that will be a dangerous precedent with grave consequences for international relations and the freedom of the seas."

His speech was in response to a statement by Nasser yesterday threatening interference with Israeli shipping through the Gulf.

Eshkol called upon the major maritime powers to "act without delay for the maintenance of the right to free passage for our southernmost port."

Egyptian Control

The Gulf of Aqaba is dominated at its entrance to the Red Sea by Egyptian military positions which could bar vessels en route to Israel's key port of Eilat.

A Panamanian freighter sailed into Eilat harbor at dawn today despite Egypt's announcement that it was closing the Gulf.

The ship, identified as the

See ISRAEL, A21, Col. 2

Israel Gives Nasser Strong Warning

3500-ton Amalia, crossed the Tiran Strait at the mouth of the Gulf after dusk last night.

Eshkol recalled that other governments have, since the Gulf was reopened for Israel in 1957, publicly stated their determination to insist on free passage. In the past few days Israel had been in close touch with these governments, Eshkol said.

Cites Support

He went on: "After these exchanges I can say that international support for these rights is serious and widespread."

"We are confronted with a fateful hour not only for Israel but for the whole world."

Earlier today Eshkol called in opposition leaders to join his top government aides in discussing the crisis. The Knesset subsequently approved by 89 to 4 a motion that amounted to a vote of confidence in the government.

Shows Restraint.

Eshkol's reply to Nasser was regarded here as a restrained pronouncement, though firm on the Israeli government's policy on freedom of shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

[Jay Bushinsky, of the Chicago Daily News, reported from Jerusalem that there is a strong undercurrent of disapproval in Israel with the way Eshkol's coalition government has been dealing with the massive Egyptian military buildup in the adjacent Sinai Peninsula.

[This emerged yesterday when the Knesset reconvened and the Eshkol reported on the current crisis.

[As soon as he stepped down, former Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion asked that the matter be taken up behind

closed doors in the Knesset's Security and Foreign Affairs Committee. His reason: "There are things to be said that had best not be said in public." Ben-Gurion's proposal was rejected.

[Significant segments of Israel public opinion believe Eshkol missed the boat—that he should have launched a surprise attack on Egypt early last week when Cairo started moving troops into Sinai.

[That was when Israel supposedly could have capitalized

on the element of surprise, an advantage she used successfully in the Sinai invasion of October, 1956.]

Meanwhile Reuters reported that Israel's newly mobilized forces remained at the alert along her borders today, but no incidents were reported. The atmosphere in Israel appeared somewhat subdued although there was no sign of war jitters.

There was little sign of any military presence in the streets of Tel Aviv.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Arabs shout for war against Israel in Cairo demonstration.

In Cairo, Thant Is Grim; Jordan Cuts Syrian Ties

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, May 23—Grim and to leave the Middle East unsmiling, United Nations Secretary General U Thant arrived here today on a mission to prevent the Middle East from slipping into a war which could easily involve the major world powers.

With Israel and Arab armies mobilized and the United Nations' protective shield in Gaza and the Sinai Desert withdrawn, the Middle East stood

See **CAIRO**, A22, Col. 5

[Jordan severed diplomatic relations with neighboring Syria tonight, Reuters reported from Amman. Official sources there said Jordan ordered the closing of the Syrian Embassy and asked Syrian Ambassador Assad Ustuwani to leave the country.

[Jordanian Prime Minister Saad Juma told Parliament earlier that a mine explosion on the Syrian-Jordanian border Sunday that killed 16 persons was planned with the knowledge of the Syrian regime.]

Less than 24 hours before Thant landed here Egyptian President Nasser barred Israel flag shipping to the Gulf of Aqaba and proclaimed the entrance to the Gulf Egyptian sovereign territory. Israel retorted it would consider any act to bar innocent passage of the Strait of Tiran an act of war. The United States and Britain advised their citizens

Grim U Thant Arrives in Tense Cairo

on the bring of an all-out military confrontation.

Should it come, observers here were unanimous it would be bigger than the 1956 Suez war, in which Egypt stood alone against Israel, Britain and France. Even without the help of other Arab states Nasser pointed out that the Egyptian military machine was in a much better position today than ten years ago.

Officials Meet Thant

The U.S. Secretary General was greeted at the airport by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, diplomats and United Nations officials, including Maj. Gen. Indarjit Rikhye, the UNEF commander whose forces have been ordered to leave the country and have already been replaced on the border by Egyptian troops.

Thant refused to make any statement. A small crowd applauded him but he was spared the riotous reception given here for the U.N. mission to Aden two months ago

when angry nationalist crowds almost capsized the cars in which they were riding.

Although Thant said nothing about his mission he was expected to try to persuade Nasser to take no steps which would lead to war. The Egyptian President in effect pulled the rug out from under him yesterday by closing the Tiran Strait to Israeli shipping and strategic materials — an act certain to force the confrontation to the boiling point unless — as seems unlikely — Thant can persuade Nasser to back down.

Oil Cutoff Sought

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry today summoned the Saudi and Jordanian Charges d'Affaires and asked their governments to use their influence with Iran with whom they had friendly relations to stop shipping oil to Israel. Israel gets most of her oil from Iran and some seven million tons annually is shipped through to Gulf of Aqaba to the Israeli port of Eilat and from there by two pipelines to refineries at Haifa.

Although his welcome at the airport was cool, Thant was greeted when he arrived at the Nile Hilton Hotel by a mass rally of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only legal political party. Some 10,000 people sang patriotic songs and listened to fiery speeches denouncing Israel and the "imperialists," notably the United States, and praising Nasser.

U Thant met with United Nations officials stationed in the Middle East tonight and was scheduled to see Foreign Minister Riad Wednesday.

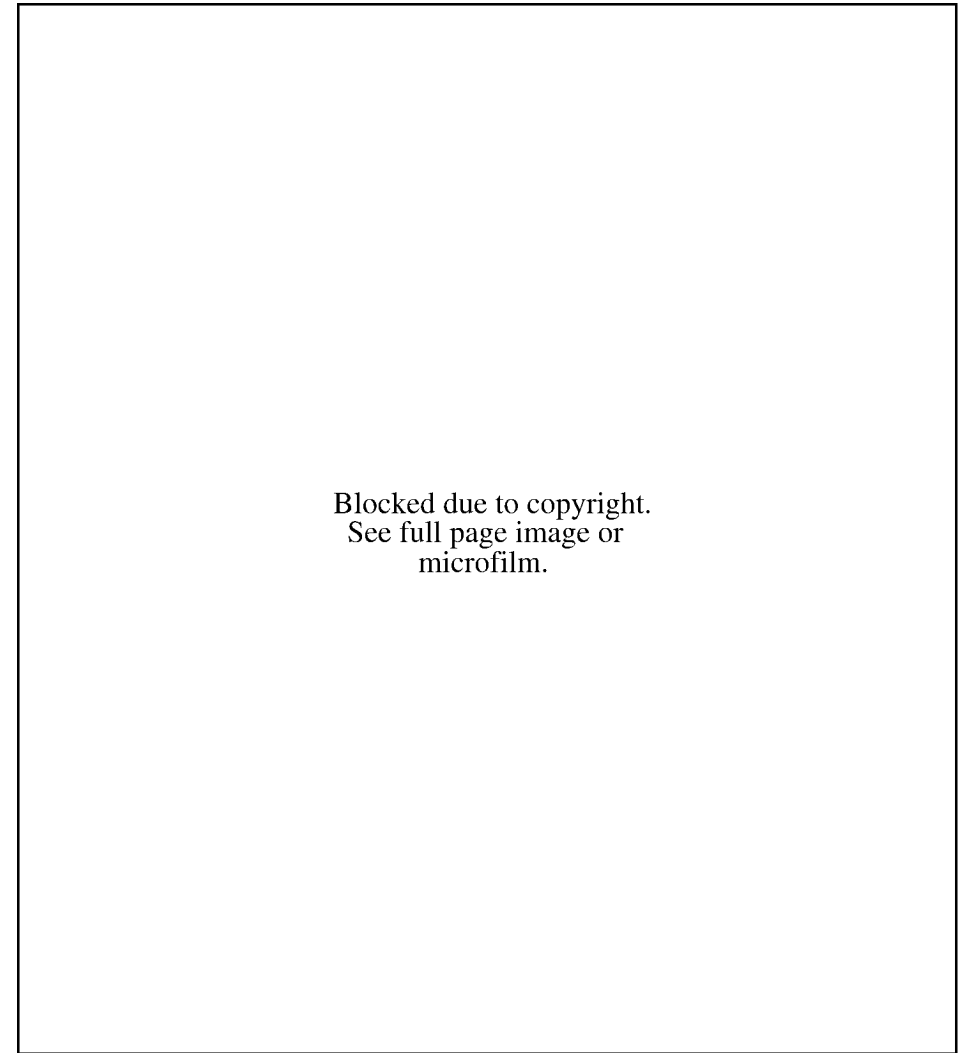
His meeting with Nasser had not been fixed as of this evening.

The U.S. Government said today it was "advisable" for Americans with no essential business in the crisis area to depart "at the earliest opportunity." The British issued a similar statement warning citizens particularly in Egypt, Israel and on the West Bank of Jordan.

LBJ Calls Arab Blockade Illegal, Threat to Peace: U.S., Russia Warn ...

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 24, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A1

LBJ Calls Arab Blockade Illegal, Threat to Peace



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microfilm.

Washington Post Map by Joseph P. Mastrangelo

The tense Middle East, with inset of Gulf of Aqaba, scene of blockade threat.

U.S., Russia Warn On Any Aggression But Hint No Action

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson late yesterday declared that Egypt's announced blockade of Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba is "illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace."

The Presidential statement broke the American silence on the Middle East crisis, in which the United States has sought through diplomatic channels to foresall a resort to arms by either or both sides.

From the scene, there was no report yesterday of any fighting or of any vessels sailing through the Gulf smce the blockade was announced.

The Presidential statement contained no hint as to what the United States would do if Egypt's President Nasser goes through with his intention, announced Monday night, to blockade both Israeli and foreign flag ships carrying what he termed strategic materials.

Mr. Johnson's statement came barely an hour after the Soviet Union likewise had broken its official silence. The key sentence in a Moscow statement said:

"He who would venture to unleash aggression in the Near East would encounter not only the united strength of the Arab countries, but also resolute resistance to aggression on the part of the Soviet Union and all peace-loving states."

Type of Action Not Hinted

Here, again, there was no hint of exactly what action the Soviet Union would take if war does break out between Israel and one or more of her Arab neighbors.

Nor was there any firm word in a speech by Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol on how his nation would respond to Nasser's move, which he termed "an aggressive act against Israel."

Mr. Johnson's statement declared that the United States considers the Gulf of Aqaba "an international waterway" where "the right of free, innocent passage" is "a vital interest of the international community."

Clarification Sought

The President said the United States "is seeking clarification" from Egypt on this point and that it had urged United Nations Secretary General U Thant to give it the highest priority in his current talks in Cairo.

While Thant was talking to Nasser, British Foreign Secretary George Brown flew to Moscow to talk with Soviet officials and British Minister of State George Thomson was dispatched to Washington.

France, with close ties to Israel and growing ties to her Arab neighbors, remained silent.

Thus it appeared last night that diplomacy still had at least a momentary chance to avoid what diplomats on several continents considered an almost inevitable military clash in or around the Gulf of Aqaba, the narrow passage which is Israel's only outlet to the Red Sea. Nasser has al-

See **CRISIS**, A22, Col. 1

LBJ Hits Mideast Blockade as Illegal, Peril to Peace

ways denied Israel use of the Suez Canal.

The President's statement laid great stress on the United Nations and on the Secretary General and avoided any hint of unilateral American action outside of diplomacy.

Rebukes Thant

But the President also publicly rebuked Thant by saying that "we are dismayed at the hurried withdrawal" of the United Nations Emergency Force from Gaza and Sinai after 10 years, "without action by either the General Assembly or the Security Council."

Even those words were mild compared to the anger in Washington and many other Western capitals at Thant's sudden agreement to Nasser's demand that the U.N. force be pulled out, thus bringing Egyptian and Israeli forces face to face at Gaza and re-

moving the U.N. team in the Sinai Peninsula which has been shielding the entrance to the Gulf.

The presidential statement was replete with expressions of "grave concern" and "grave danger." The danger, he said, "lies in some miscalculation arising from a misunderstanding of the intentions and actions of others" who were not named.

"To the leaders of all the nations of the Near East," Mr. Johnson said, "I wish to say what three Presidents have said before—that the United States is firmly committed to the support of the political independence and territorial integrity of all nations of the area."

In the past this statement has been aimed at bolstering either Israel or Jordan against Arab foes.

The statement ended with a declaration of opposition to aggression and a call "upon all concerned" to observe both the spirit of the U.N. Charter and the armistice agreements which established the present boundaries of Israel.

The late afternoon statement came after Secretary of State Rusk and his department's spokesman had both avoided any substantive comment. The intention, as officials explained it, was to avoid any new words that would interfere with efforts to persuade Nasser not to carry out his blockade.

During the day both the British and French ambassadors called at the State Department. But there was no sign that the 1950 Anglo-French-American statement of "unalterable opposition" to

killed in all but name when the use of force in the area was being revived. It was Britain and France invaded Egypt in 1956 over American opposition.

Rusk told newsmen the situation was "very touchy" after he had given a secret briefing to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He went from the Capitol to the Tuesday Lunch at the White House with the President, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and White House assistant Walt W. Rostow.

After lunch the word was that there would be no American statement. But that was changed soon after the Soviet statement was received in Washington.

Congress Comments

Congressional comment yesterday showed grave concern but no desire for unilateral

American action. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the crisis could "engulf the world" and called for priority attention at the U.N. Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) said the United States should move prudently and "by no means should we go it alone."

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) said that "a man like Nasser might be influenced" by American preoccupation with Vietnam. But the Senator said Rusk had not agreed with that view.

At Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) proposed a U.N. international sea patrol for the Gulf to safeguard free passage. His brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) added the idea of the return of the U.N. force and a one-mile withdrawal of

opposing Israeli and Egyptian forces.

In the House, 96 members signed a statement backing "whatever action may be necessary to resist aggression against Israel."

There was no sign that the American 6th Fleet has as yet become involved. Pentagon officials said the carrier Saratoga was off the island of Crete in the Eastern Mediterranean and the carrier America was off Spain. As of noon yesterday the 2000 Marines attached to the fleet remained on liberty in Naples, Italy.

The fleet also includes the cruisers Little Rock and Galveston, 12 to 16 destroyers and assorted support ships. The destroyer Fiske and the sea-plane tender Valcour are in the Red Sea. They and a third destroyer normally compose the Red Sea Naval Force.

At the U.N., Council Gets Urgent Call

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
May 23 — Canada and Denmark tonight asked for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider the Middle East crisis. The United States and Britain strongly supported the move.

It is considered probable that the meeting will be held Wednesday morning. The decision to call an emergency session was disclosed after President Johnson had broadcast his appeal for restraint in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Members were concerned to avoid any move here that might undercut the discussions of Secretary General U Thant in Cairo with President Nasser and other officials of Egypt.

Despite the threat attributed to Nasser to bar Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba, a diplomatic source said today there is reason to think Egypt may accept some sort of U.N. presence at Sharm-el-Sheikh overlooking the Tiran Strait. This probably would be an extension of the present U.N. Truce Supervision Organization that patrols both sides of Israel's borders with Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

No official word has been received here of Nasser's decision to close Tiran Strait. Ten ships a week normally pass through it to and from the Israeli port of Eilat. It was learned that a British vessel is to make the next transit.

Some 35 Yugoslav troops, members of the former United Nations Emergency Force, were scheduled to move today by truck from Sharm-el-Sheikh to their base camp at El Arish. Thant acceded last week to an Egyptian demand that the seven-nation UNEF be withdrawn.

But for the delicacy of Thant's mission, undoubtedly there would be much more public criticism here of his decision last week. Many diplomats feel that he worsened the problem by hasty action. Some here call it a "blunder."

By this analysis, Nasser had
See NATIONS, A22, Col. 1

Urgent U.N. Session Asked

not thought through his own course when his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Mahmoud Fawzi, asked last Tuesday that UNEF be moved back from the Israeli border to facilitate Egyptian military activities.

Brilliant Improvisation

Nasser is viewed as a brilliant improviser rather than as a strategist, schooled in brinkmanship from the days in 1956 when he confronted the originator of the practice, the then U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, with the nationalization of the Suez Canal. He has escalated the current crisis by ear.

Nasser needed a victory to restore his depleted prestige within the Arab world. He also had been under pressure from other Arab countries to act because of Israel's warnings to Syria.

Thant's aide memoire of May 17, seeking clarification of Fawzi's letter, gave Nasser an opportunity. The Secretary General in effect told him that Egyptian policy must be changed or UNEF would be withdrawn.

Virtual Invitation

That is what is criticized here—that Thant virtually invited Nasser to demand total withdrawal.

"Dag Hammarskjöld (the Secretary General killed in an air crash in 1961) would have seen the situation immediately and would have been on a plane to Cairo within an hour instead of sending a note," one diplomat commented.

Hammarskjöld was a master

of the fuzzy solution which avoided harsh alternatives.

When Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad thereupon asked that UNEF get out, Thant was apparently left with little choice — though even here, some believe, he could have found reasons for delay in consulting the General Assembly (then in session) as well as the Security Council.

Precipitate Disruption

Some persons familiar with the negotiations between Hammarskjöld and Nasser also argue that even though the UNEF agreement announced in February, 1957, was based on consent, it envisaged no precipitate disruption.

There is of course another view, strongly defended not only by Thant but also by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, the American Under Secretary who has been a major figure in all U.N. negotiations affecting the Middle East.

According to this reasoning, the United Nations has no alternative but to pull out troops if consent of the country where they are stationed is withdrawn. Otherwise the basis for any future peacekeeping operations would be endangered.

In this instance, Thant also was confronted with the practical problem that Yugoslavia and India, both very friendly to Egypt, might insist on withdrawing their troops in any event after the Egyptian demand.

Whatever the objective in-

terpretation, it is indisputable that Thant's decision to withdraw UNEF without more ado ended the last peacekeeping operation authorized by the General Assembly—and on an ignominious note.

It also is indisputable that the principal gainer, apart from Egypt in an immediate sense, has been the Soviet Union, which has vehemently opposed all Assembly peacekeeping ventures as a violation of the UN charter.

For 10½ years, UNEF successfully kept the situation on the Israeli-Egyptian border, if not tranquil, at least under control. If in fact U Thant made a blunder in the manner in which he ordered withdrawal of the UN force, he now faces an extra challenge in devising and winning consent for something to take its place.

British Aide On Mideast Sent Here

By Robert L. Mott

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, May 23—The British Government tonight dispatched Deputy Foreign Minister George Thomson to Washington and New York for urgent consultations on the Middle East crisis.

Britain is expected to press for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council. A spokesman would not confirm that Britain will take the initiative, but said, "We definitely favor a Security Council meeting."

The Foreign Office meantime told all British subjects in Israel, Egypt and the West Bank of Jordan that "it would probably be in their best interest to leave," and Britons in Syria, Lebanon and the rest of Jordan were urged to prepare to leave on short notice.

Cabinet Meeting.

The decision to send Thomson, who has special responsibility for the Middle East, came after a Cabinet meeting that lasted more than three hours. At the same time, Foreign Secretary George Brown left for Moscow after twice postponing his official visit to the Soviet Union.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the length of Brown's visit "depends on how things go." Brown is scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Wednesday and Friday, and the Middle East crisis is expected to top the agenda.

Two questions were left unanswered. One was to what extent Washington and London had consulted each other and how this would be reflected in Brown's meetings with Gromyko. The other was whether British officials had had any luck in persuading King Faisal at Saudi Arabia—here on an official visit—to play a moderating role in the crisis.

Faisal Supports Arabs

"We shall participate in this battle" against "the menace of Israel," the King told questioners. He said that he supported the withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force from Egypt, and that Saudi Arabian military forces had been placed "on alert" to participate in any conflict with the Jewish state.

Faisal's words were hard, but they were spoken softly, and read in light of past pronouncements they did not necessarily represent a new departure. All Arab leaders have always proclaimed brotherly unity in the face of Israeli "aggression."

The King deflected a question referring to the scion with which President Nasser of Egypt has referred to Faisal. "My feelings toward president Nasser are feelings of respect. As for the feelings of President Nasser toward myself, the question should be addressed to him," he said.

Faisal also refused to elaborate on the situation in South Arabia, from which Britain plans to withdraw by next year. He professed pleasure at the withdrawal and supported self-determination of the peoples of South Arabia under a unified government.

The only real criticism of Nasser came on the subject of Yemen. Asked what kind of solution he foresaw there, King Faisal reiterated his plea for Yemeni self-determination and the cessation of all foreign intervention. Saudi Arabia, he said, would comply with any choice the Yemeni people made.

Russia Reaffirms Arab Ties: Brown's Talks Less Hostile

By Karl E. Meyer Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 24, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A21

Silent on Blockade of Israel

Russia Reaffirms Arab Ties

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, May 24 (Wednesday)—The Soviet government, in a strongly worded statement last night, reiterated its hostility to Israel and support for Arab nationalism.

However, observers viewed as significant the lack of any unequivocal support for Egypt's move in blocking Israel's access to the Gulf of Aqaba.

The statement, the first official Soviet comment on the Middle East crisis, was carried by the government news agency Tass and said:

"He who would venture to unleash aggression in the Middle East would encounter not only the united strength of the Arab countries, but also resolute resistance to aggression on the part of the Soviet Union and all peace-loving states."

The statement expressed the conviction that ordinary peoples are not interested in fanning a military conflict in the Near East.

"Only a handful of colonial oil monopolies and their hangers-on can be interested in such a conflict," it said.

"Only the forces of imperialism, in the wake of whose policy Israel follows, can be interested in this."

Brown's Talks

More will be learned of the Soviet attitude following the arrival of British Foreign Secretary George Brown for talks with Kremlin leaders.

[Reuters reported from Moscow that Brown landed there early Wednesday morning.]

The first press reaction here to the Middle East crisis appeared in the Tuesday after-

noon edition of *Izvestia*, official organ of the government. The paper carried the news about the Gulf of Aqaba with only perfunctory comments.

A dispatch from New York said that "Washington officially pretends to be neutral" but everyone knew the United States actually favored Israel.

Less Hostile

But this passing reference was less hostile to Israel than Soviet comment last week. In conversations, Soviet journalists have been asked if the answer has been no.

If war should occur the Soviet Union would be in a painful predicament because it would not appear in public to fail to support The United Arab Republic and Syria, the principal beneficiaries of Soviet military aid in the Middle East.

Therefore, in the view of senior observers, what the Soviet Union does through private channels will be more im-

portant than what it says in public.

The tone of the public comments that can be expected was conveyed by Tuesday's statement which went on to say:

"Bearing in mind the situation, the Soviet Union does, and will continue doing, its utmost to prevent a violation of peace and security in the Near East, to protect the legitimate rights of the Peoples."

France Is Alarmed By Mideast Crisis, But Keeps Silence

By Waverley Root

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, May 23 — An alarmed and embarrassed French government maintained an official silence on the Middle East situation today, and no comment was expected in the next few days.

For years France has been one of Israel's most useful allies. But since the end of the Algerian war, France has sought, with some success, to improve her relations with the Arab world.

The Tutankhamen exhibit now showing in Paris — the first time Egypt had allowed these national treasures out of the country—is the present visible sign of this improvement. Last week, Herve Alphand, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, visited Cairo.

Unofficial Paris circles tend to blame the crisis on terrorism by Syrian extremists and Egyptian President Nasser's attempt to capitalize on this terrorism to improve his image as a vigorous Arab leader. It is believed that Nasser was particularly troubled by Arab criticism of the weakness of his reaction to the shooting down of Syrian planes by Israel April 17.

But the purpose of Nasser's action, it is thought, was to restrain the Syrian extremists, and it is now feared that he has gone too far.

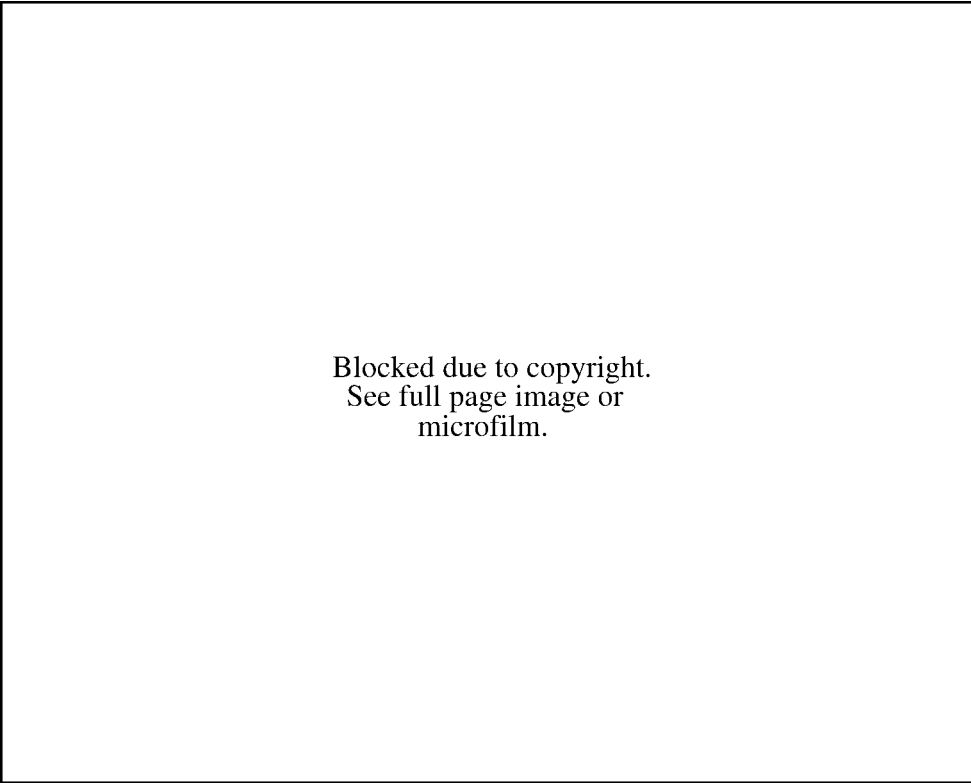
French officials are reportedly advising Israel to avoid testing the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aquaba until

United Nations Secretary General U Thant has completed his mission in Cairo. They feel that the Great Powers, acting together, can best maintain the peace, but that France should not intervene at this time.

French officials are known to feel that U Thant erred in acceding so speedily to Nasser's demand for the withdrawal of the U.N. force, and that the 1950 Tripartite Agreement—under which France, Britain and the U.S. sought to guarantee peace in the Middle East—has been invalidated by events.

'Big 4' Action Sought in Mideast: U.S. Backs French Proposal; U Thant ...
By J.Y. Smith Washington Post Staff WriterBy Waverley Root Washington Post Foreign ServiceBy Robe...
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 25, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A1

'Big 4' Action Sought in Mideast



United Arab Republic Photo via UPI
UAR Vice President Abdel Amer addresses troops massed near the Israeli border.

U.S. Backs French Proposal; U Thant To Return Early

By J. Y. Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States yesterday declared its readiness to join Britain, France and the Soviet Union in efforts to end the crisis in the Middle East peacefully.

France had suggested joint action by the four powers after a cabinet meeting at which President de Gaulle presided. De Gaulle also met with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who was en route to London and the United States.

In Moscow, British Foreign Secretary George Brown told Soviet officials they could "earn the gratitude of the world" by helping to maintain peace.

There was no immediate response from the Kremlin. But at the United Nations, Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko read to the Security Council a statement issued earlier by his government which called for the United States and Britain to withdraw its naval units from the Mediterranean.

While the great powers jockeyed for diplomatic position, it was quiet on the borders of Israel and its Arab neighbors.

But at the United Nations it was suddenly announced that Secretary General U Thant was cutting short his visit to Cairo by one day and returning to New York Thursday night.

Thant flew to Egypt Monday, but his first meeting with President Nasser did not take place until late yesterday. No reason for his early return to the U.N. headquarters was given.

It was also at the United Nations that the United States announced its willingness to work with the other three major powers to keep the peace.

Arthur J. Goldberg, the U.S. ambassador to the world organization, told the Security Council:

"I am authorized to announce that the United States, both within and outside the United Nations, is prepared to join with all the other great powers—the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and France—in a common effort to restore and maintain peace in the Middle East."

Each of the four powers has a veto in the Security Council. Thus each could block action through that body unless agreement is reached on a course of action. It was presumably for this reason that the United States is willing to work outside the United Nations as well as through it.

The Council, which had been summoned into
See **CRISIS, A18, Col. 1**

U.S. Urges 4-Power Action

emergency session on the situation, adjourned after a day of wrangling debate without taking action.

The French call for four-power action was made in Paris by Information Minister Georges Gorse. Neither he nor Goldberg specified the form that the joint action might take.

Some reports from Paris and some U.S. officials referred to the possibility of a conference. But there were no suggestions in responsible quarters that this would take place on the summit level.

Warning Reported

From Cairo, meanwhile, there were reports that the United States has told Egypt that it would use force as a last resort to lift the Egyptian blockade of the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba.

The entrance is the Strait of Tiran. Through it must pass all shipping going to the vital southern Israeli port of Eilat. Cargoes normally unloading at Eilat include 80 per cent of Israel's oil imports.

In Washington, White House press secretary George C. Christian said he was unaware that American diplomats in Cairo had been instructed to tell Egyptian officials that the United States would use force to clear the Strait.

In the Israeli sector of Jerusalem, children began sandbagging their schools. Censors allowed correspondents to report that two Israeli vessels, a fishing boat and a tanker had passed safely through the Gulf of Aqaba and past the Egyptian blockade into the Red Sea.

France

By Waverley Root

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, May 24 — France's call for joint action with the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was announced by Information Minister Georges Gorse after a Cabinet meeting. President de Gaulle then met with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

It was believed de Gaulle counseled moderation in his talk with Eban. In Cairo, French Ambassador Jacques Roux gave similar advice during a call on President Nasser. But authorities here denied he had delivered a "message" to the Egyptian leader.

In announcing the call for four-power action, Gorse said the major powers should

adopt a common attitude toward the crisis. He proposed no particular form or procedure for this, but official sources made it clear that a summit meeting was not envisioned.

Gorse did not rule out action by the U.N. Security Council. He warned, however, that France believes that that forum—in which each of the four powers has a veto — would be ineffective unless agreement were reached beforehand.

Among the possibilities for achieving this agreement, it was indicated, are a foreign ministers' conference or a simple exchange of messages.

The French are relatively optimistic that the crisis can be ended short of war if the four big powers reach a common position. This belief is based on the theory that no one really wants war, even those in the Middle East who sound most belligerent.

Britain

By Robert L. Mott

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, May 24—British government leaders sought to clarify this country's position on the Middle East crisis today, while avoiding any moves that might jeopardize diplomatic efforts to avert an Arab-Israeli war.

Prime Minister Wilson at a union conference said:

"Britain regards the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway through which all nations have a right of passage. The British government is prepared to join with others to secure general recognition of this right."

One government source said:

"Britain does not share the U.S. view that the 1950 tripartite declaration by Britain, France and the United States, guaranteeing peace and stability in the Middle East, is still valid. We have made it quite plain that we feel it initiative in the region should be out of date. Any outside come from the United Nations, and a U.N. presence should be restored along the tense Israeli-Egyptian border."

Up to Moscow

Authoritative sources made it clear that they felt the next important move was up to Moscow.

The government declined to make a public response to the proposal by French President de Gaulle for a concerted

"Big Four" effort to resolve the crisis.

The government placed its Mediterranean and Middle East commands on alert. The carrier *Victorious* was held at Malta, where it had stopped on a homeward voyage from Aden. There are also two frigates, one submarine and six minesweepers at Malta.

No Shipping

[Lloyds of London, the international shipping underwriters whose intelligence service keeps track of shipping throughout the world, said it knew of no ships of any nationality heading for the Gulf of Aqaba or preparing to leave the Israeli port of Eilat, the Associated Press reported.]

Despite its gradual reduction of military forces in the Middle East, Britain still retains a substantial combat force. Precise figures are not available, but the Defense Ministry's review of last February and estimates by the respected Institute of Strategic Studies show that there are still more than 11,000 troops in Aden, where there is also a large air and naval base. Considerably smaller detachments are based in Cyprus and Malta. The Royal Air Force strike force in the Mediterranean has a nuclear capability, and there is at least one squadron of fighter-interceptors there.

Wilson, Eban Confer

These other developments were reported from London by Reuters:

• Wilson met for 45 minutes with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who arrived in London from Paris. Eban was to leave Thursday for talks with U.S. leaders in Washington and U.N. officials in New York.

• The Mideast crisis was reflected in heavy buying of gold bullion in the London market for the second straight day.

Soviet Union

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, May 24—Britain appealed directly today to the Soviet Union to use its influence for restraint in the Middle East crisis, preferably by backing a United Nations presence in the area.

Foreign Secretary George Brown, who arrived here early today for talks with government leaders, said the Soviet Union could "earn the gratitude of the world" by

helping to maintain peace in the Middle East.

At day's end there was no indication that the Soviet Union would support any U.N. action, but there was speculation that Moscow might join a four-power declaration on the crisis with Paris, London and Washington.

Then Brown departed from his prepared text to make this plea:

"Your country is a very great power. This is a fact. It imposes on you very great responsibilities. In particular, it imposes on you the responsibilities to see that peace is maintained.

"To discharge this requires both strength and imagination. I ask you to discharge this responsibility with this in mind. There is no better way to earn the gratitude of the world."

Brown's speech was heard without visible response by an invited audience at a meeting sponsored by the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society.

Meets Kosygin

Brown conferred with Premier Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in talks that dealt with the Middle-East and the Vietnam conflict.

As Brown met with his Soviet hosts, the U.N. Security Council had begun debating the worsening Arab-Israeli crisis. Brown sought Soviet support for four basic British objectives at the U.N.: An undertaking that neither side would use force, de-escalation of the conflict on both sides, guarantees of access to the Gulf of Aqaba, and stationing of a new U.N. peacekeeping force in the area.

In his speech, Brown said in public what he most surely told the Soviet leaders in private:

"We believe that these difficult issues can best be solved through the United Nations. We welcome the initiatives that have been taken by U Thant in going to Cairo, for we all know he is a man of peace."

There was no public response to any of this, but the informed view was that doctrinal and political factors made Soviet support for any U.N. peacekeeping effort unlikely.

Soviet press treatment of the Middle-East crisis was low-key, consisting mainly of straight news reports. Both *Pravda* and *Izvestia* carried the full text of a government statement on the crisis issued last night.

U.S. Threat Cited in Cairo; Jerusalem Set for Siege

Egypt

By Joe Alex Morris
Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, May 24—The United States has told Egypt it would use force as a last resort to keep the gulf of Aqaba open to Israel and other shipping. Egypt's President Nasser, according to the Soviet official paper Al Ahram, declared the Strait of Tiran a three-mile-wide waterway connecting the Gulf to the Red Sea—sovereign Egyptian territory on Monday. He said that Israeli flag ships and strategic cargoes in any ships bound for Israel would be prohibited. President Johnson Tuesday issued a statement supporting Israel's contention that the strait constitutes an international waterway. Nevertheless it was closed by Egypt at noon Tuesday. The entrance has been mined, according to the Egyptian press. Torpedo boats and Egyptian Mig jet fighters are reportedly patrolling the

See CAIRO, A18, Col. 5

Israel

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times

JERUSALEM, Israel, May 24 —Children began sand-bagging their schools on the Israeli side of this divided, siege-minded city today despite a somewhat more hopeful government view that international pressure on the Arabs may yet avert war. Military censors allow it to be reported that two Israeli ships, a fishing boat and a tanker, flying the Israel flag, departed the Israeli port of Eilat and passed safely through the Egyptian-controlled straits at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba Tuesday morning. Egyptian President Nasser announced a blockade of the Gulf Monday night. However, it was not clear whether the ships had negotiated the narrow straits before or after that

See ISRAEL, A18, Col. 7

An Appraisal of Middle Eastern Strength

LEBANON	
Forces.....	11,000
Tanks.....	150
Strike Aircraft.....	40
Interceptors.....	5

ISRAEL	
Forces.....	300,000
Tanks.....	800
Strike aircraft.....	290
Interceptors.....	300-plus

EGYPT	
Forces.....	310,000 (50,000 in Yemen)
Tanks.....	1,400
Strike aircraft.....	450
Interceptors.....	300-plus

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microfilm.

SYRIA	
Forces.....	115,000
Tanks.....	600
Strike aircraft.....	135
Interceptors.....	98

IRAQ	
Forces.....	82,000
Tanks.....	300
Strike aircraft.....	140
Interceptors.....	75

JORDAN	
Forces.....	70,000
Tanks.....	250
Strike aircraft.....	60
Interceptors.....	12

SAUDI ARABIA	
Forces.....	55,000
Strike aircraft.....	50
Interceptors.....	12

Washington Post Map; Source. The unofficial Institute for Strategic Studies, London, and other informed sources

Despite Egypt's stronger navy and possession of surface-to-surface missiles with ranges of about 500 miles Israel is credited with having the military edge. Israel's chief military assets are her hard-hitting mobile army and highly trained air force. Israel proved in the 1956 Sinai campaign that her army, using American-style infantry tactics, was superior to the Egyptians' Soviet-type force structure.

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U.S. Threat Cited in Egypt

CAIRO—From Page A1

ISRAEL—From Page A1

area. The U.S. position, which was apparently formulated before the blockade went into effect, stressed the use of all peaceful means to break the Aqaba impasse.

Sources here said it went considerably further than Mr. Johnson's public statement in which he said that "a blockade of Israeli shipping is illegal and potentially disastrous to the cause of peace." The Egyptian government has been told, these sources said, that interference with free passage through the Tiran Strait would be considered an act of aggression by the United States.

[In Washington, White House Press Secretary George Christian said he was unaware of any instructions to American representatives in Cairo to convey a warning to Egypt that the United States would use force to keep the strait open.]

[Asked specifically if U.S. Ambassador-designate Richard H. Nolte had done so, Christian replied: "I don't know about the accuracy of the story."]

Israel has also said that closing of the Gulf would be considered an aggressive act, but has been under pressure to do nothing while U.N.

Secretary General Thant is visiting Cairo.

Thant discussed the crisis with Nasser and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad in separate interviews today.

Yesterday, Nolte saw Riad and the Egyptian press reported Riad told him that Egypt considered the U.S. to be fully supporting Israel against the Arabs.

Sources here stressed that any immediate action by the U.S. to break the Egyptian blockade of Aqaba was extremely unlikely. Washington's position appeared to be that Thant and the United Nations should be given every opportunity to exercise a mediating role and every other peaceable approach exhausted before the question is actually considered.

It was not clear what means the United States could use, even should the question of a forceful break of the blockade become an actuality.

The United States has a Persian Gulf flotilla consisting of a converted seaplane tender and two destroyers which are currently visiting the Saudi Arabian Red Sea port of Jeddah. This flotilla is hardly large enough to impress the Egyptians.

declaration could be carried out.

And there remained no answer to the key question of how Nasser could, even if he desired, back down on his pledge to bar Israel vessels in the Gulf without losing an unacceptable amount of prestige in the turbulent world of Arab politics.

Should Arab mines reported floating in the straits sink an Israeli ship, few doubt that Israel would launch an attack against her encircling enemies. Israel called the mining "a flagrant violation of the freedom of international maritime law."

Israeli officials welcomed the statements by the United States and Britain but pointed out that it was not clear precisely what action either nation, or the Soviet Union, would take if it came to the crunch. They see the present crisis shaping up as a major East-West confrontation.

On the other hand, Israel remains opposed to a United Nations peacekeeping presence in her territory.

Meanwhile, the traffic lights of Jerusalem were blinking amber instead of red and green today as the effects of mobilization cut down drastically on pedestrian as well as vehicular movement.

Few young men and women were on the streets. Busses were few and far between as the vehicles, many of their drivers, and even some private cars were not apparent in town.

Buying in this city, where Jordanian sentry posts are often within a few yards of Israeli houses, reached such proportions that the government kept its warehouses open through the night to resupply retail food stores.

Paraffin and kerosene lamps were virtually unavailable as residents prepared for cut-off of power and gas if war comes.

Air raids are the greatest fear of Israelis, for unlike the Suez war of 1956, there will be no French umbrella against Nasser's Russian-built bombers.

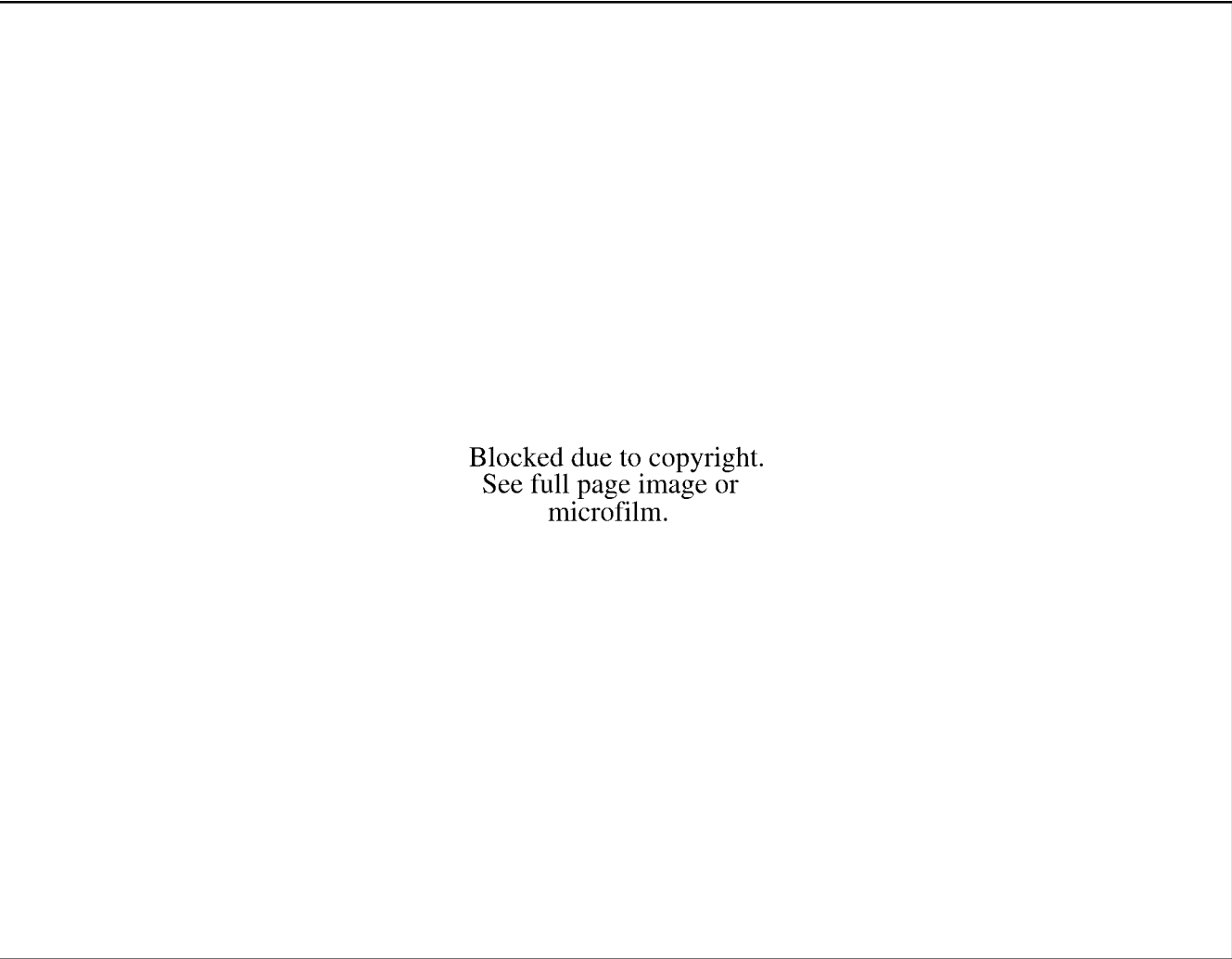
The tension in Jerusalem may be greater than in other Israeli cities because it has been living literally under Jordanian guns for a decade.

Mounds of concrete "tiger teeth" and barbed wire line the boundary between the Israeli sector, with its 250,000 residents, and the 85,000 Arabs in the Jordan area that encompasses all the holy places of three major religions of the world, Christian, Jewish and Moslem.

U Thant Cuts Short Cairo Trip: Hope Dim Authorized Announcement

By Robert H. Eastabrook Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 25, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A18

U Thant Cuts Short Cairo Trip



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microfilm.

U.N. HUDDLE—U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, center, left; Canada's George Ignatieff, right, and France's Roger Seydoux, back to camera, at the U.N. Security Council.

United Press International

By Robert H. Eastabrook
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 24—A surprise announcement that Secretary General U Thant will cut short his talks in Cairo and return to New York Thursday had delegations perplexed here tonight.

No reason was given for Thant's decision to leave Cairo Thursday morning instead of Friday, and there was no indication whether his discussions with Egypt's President Nasser had succeeded or failed. Thant had dinner with Nasser tonight.

The announcement by U.N. officials followed a day of spirited debate in an urgent meeting of the Security Council on the crisis resulting from the withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force from the Egyptian-Israeli border and Nasser's threat to close the Titan Strait to Israeli shipping.

Canada and Denmark introduced a resolution that would endorse Thant's efforts in Cairo and would call on all nations to do nothing to worsen the situation. The United States and Britain strongly supported the effort.

Hope Dim

But hope dimmed among the sponsors that they would be able to obtain a consensus on the resolution.

This afternoon's session broke up in angry exchanges after Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko said he would not take part in any consultations and several African delegations also expressed reservations. American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg obviously was nettled.

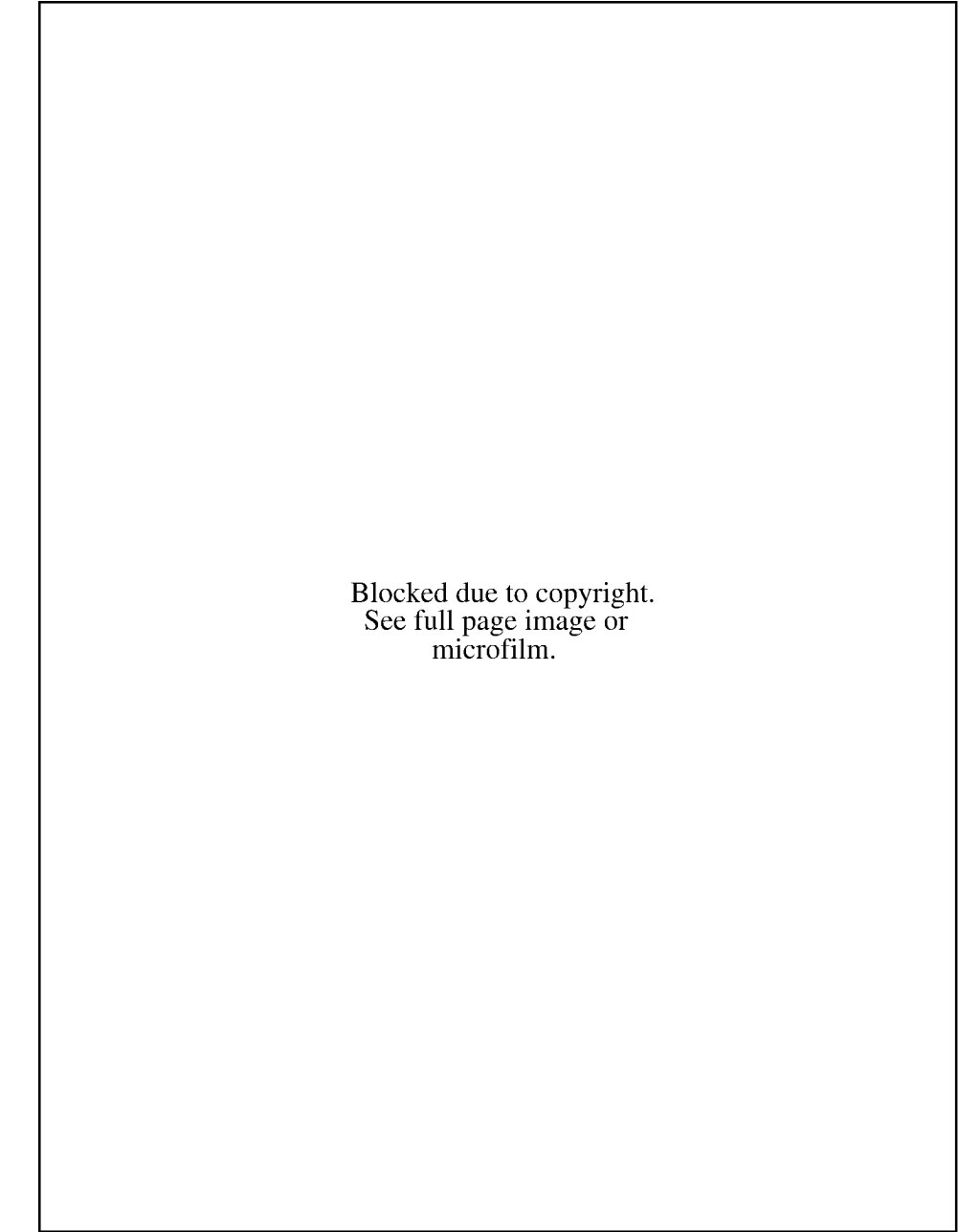
African members were attempting, with the encouragement of India, to defer any action until after a report from Thant. Some Africans expressed fear that any Council resolution might undercut Thant. Others, however, said that Nigeria, Ethiopia and Mali were under strong pressure from Arab countries.

Earlier Goldberg told the Security Council that the United States is ready to join with the Soviet Union, Britain and France "in a common effort to restore and maintain peace in the Near East."

Authorized Announcement

In effect, he accepted the proposal made today by French President de Gaulle. He said he had been "authorized" — presumably by President Johnson—to make the announcement.

Goldberg set no formula for the effort. The United States is understood to be flexible, envisaging a meeting either in



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LISTENERS — Egypt's Awad el-Kony, in foreground, listens to discussion on the Middle East crisis in the U.N. Security Council while, across the aisle, at right, in the group, Israel's representative, Gideon Rafael, glances at the Egyptian.

United Press International

the United Nations or elsewhere. He accused "certain forces" stage any conference would involve heads of government. The American acceptance is intended to convey the notion that big-power cooperation is essential to any stability in the Middle East. Others here view the meeting as a possible entering wedge for talks on Vietnam.

At the opening of today's session, Goldberg told the 15-member Security Council that it "would be burying its head in the sand if it refused to recognize the threat to peace" in Nasser's statements about the Tiran Strait.

Soviet Ambassador Fedorenko, however, blamed the whole crisis on Israel, which he said had been encouraged by "certain imperialist circles who seek to bring back colonial oppression." In a thinly veiled reference to the Americans, he charged that

fleets in the Mediterranean are "one of the most serious sources of tension." He accused "certain forces" of heating up the atmosphere for their own ends and said any Israeli aggression might be met not only with the united strength of the Arab countries but also with strong opposition to aggression from the Soviet Union."

Some thought Fedorenko objected to the credentials of the Security Council president, Ambassador Liu Chieh of Nationalist China. Various other delegates took the occasion to urge that Communist China be seated in the United Nations.

Representatives of Israel

and Egypt, neither of which is on the Security Council, were invited to a debate.

Israel opposed the meeting from the start, reportedly on the ground that it might be ineffective or alternately might tie her hands at a time when Egypt might make an aggressive move. France privately supported Israel, although she did not oppose the Council session. Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael this afternoon accused Syria and Egypt of a "ceaseless torrent of threats." He also accused the Soviet Union of unfounded charges against Israel.

Egypt also opposed the meeting. Ambassador Mohamed el-Kony said the Canadian-Danish draft resolution was intended to "sabotage" Thant's mission. He noted that the sponsors of the resolution had failed to support African views in the General Assembly debate on South-West Africa.

U.S. Seeks World Support for Free Passage in Gulf of Aqaba: Speculation on Decision Denies Warning

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 25, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A18

U.S. Seeks World Support for Free Passage in Gulf of Aqaba

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States yesterday sought to rally other maritime nations behind the principle of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba but a day of busy consultation produced no hard results.

However, it was stressed here that Washington was avoiding anything that resembled the unsuccessful Suez Canal Users Association scheme which John Foster Dulles created during the 1956 Middle East crisis.

Washington also sought to work through the United Nations but officials here felt that prospects there were limited by the potential of a Soviet veto in the Security Council on behalf of Egypt and her Arab allies.

Thus Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg was authorized to

suggest that the French proposal for a four-power meeting also had merit.

However, there appeared to be no real hope that the Soviet Union would join in such a procedure. It appeared that Washington was being polite to Paris, which has influence in Israel and a U.N. veto as well, and to London which seeks French approval for joining the European Common Market.

The net result of a day of consultation thus was to leave the situation unchanged. Egypt has said it is closing the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli flag ships and to all other ships carrying strategic materials.

One high Administration official said privately that the United States single-handedly had restrained Israel from going to war. To counter-balance this pressure, he said,

Washington had given Israel firm assurances that it would not be abandoned and that its vital interests would be honored.

But there were differences of opinion within the Administration as to whether time was working for or against Israel's interests.

Some officials felt that Israeli military power is greater than that of her Arab rivals. But others felt that the longer the Israelis wait before testing the Egyptian blockade the worse their military situation becomes.

The critical problem, in the view of State Department officials, is how to get Nasser to lift his blockade. But officials ruefully conceded they could find no loopholes in his position which would allow a compromise.

Thus last night Washington

was awaiting United Nations Secretary General U Thant's report of his talk yesterday with Nasser.

Assessment of the Soviet position here was that Moscow does not want to see a Middle East war but that the Russians will work to secure political gains for their long-time friend, Nasser.

Speculation on Decision

According to one view here, Nasser precipitated the crisis only after his policies were bankrupt. Thus, it was said, Nasser had used up a 250,000-ton grain shipment and the Russians, through Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, refused to extend any further long-term credits.

At the same time, according to this view, Nasser's position was weakened in Jordan, Syria and Yemen and he then moved against Israel to save himself

from what this official called a bankrupt policy.

Egypt's Ambassador Mostafa Kamel paid a previously scheduled farewell call on President Johnson yesterday. According to Egyptian sources it was friendly and useful.

Earlier the President had met for 45 minutes with his National Security Council to discuss the Middle East and other problems, according to White House Press Secretary George Christian.

Christian said that at the United Nations Goldberg "is pressing every possible avenue that would relax tensions" in the area.

At the State Department, spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said that he did not expect that any American flag ships were anticipated in the Gulf in the "immediate future."

Other sources strongly indicated that American flag ships have been told to slow down to avoid a confrontation while the diplomatic talks proceed. But the bulk of the shipping to Israel is by third-nation flag ships and officials here said they were not certain exactly what ships were where yesterday. None is near enough for a confrontation in the next 24 or perhaps 48 hours, one official said.

Denies Warning

However, McCloskey denied that the U.S. had issued any formal instructions advising any ship not to test the blockade.

British Minister of State George Thomson conferred with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and other top officials, along with British Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean.

On the question of whether any nation has the right to use force to enforce its right of passage, officials would say only that that question was being given a lot of attention.

It was said that the American position is that stated in a Dulles memorandum of Feb. 11, 1957, to the Israeli Government. That memorandum said that the gulf comprised international waters and "no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage in the gulf and through the straits giving access thereto."

Dulles' Suez Canal users scheme to bring together the major maritime nations in concerted pressure on Nasser failed because the Egyptian president refused to have anything to do with it. In the end, Israel, Britain and France all went to war against Egypt.

Sixth Fleet Keeps Its Distance From Middle East Crisis

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The U.S. Navy Sixth Fleet, 4000 miles from the Gulf of Aqaba, continued to keep its distance from the Middle East crisis area yesterday.

Navy officials indicated that they were under orders to give Egypt and Israel a wide berth in hopes world diplomats could move the conflict back from the brink of war.

The watchful waiting policy could change, of course, so the Navy obviously has readied a number of plans in case a show of strength or direct military action is ordered.

Gulf of Aqaba Avoided

Navy officials said yesterday that neither its ships in the Mediterranean nor those in the Red Sea were steaming toward the hot spot—the Gulf of Aqaba, which Egypt has threatened to blockade.

The Gulf is a narrow waterway leading from the Red Sea to Israel's chief port of Eilat. Israel uses the port to ship goods to southern Africa and the Orient. President Nasser of Egypt bars the Suez Canal to Israel.

Egypt threatened to deny Israel's access to the Gulf by setting up a blockade of ships, shore batteries and guns at its narrow entrance—the Strait of Tiran, which separates Egypt's Sinai Peninsula and Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. Navy ships nearest to the Gulf of Aqaba were a small task force of two destroyers—the Fiske and Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.—and the converted seaplane tender Valcour, flagship of the three-ship Middle East command.

Ship 500 Miles Away

The Valcour, according to the Navy, was still in its port of Jidda, Saudi Arabia, yesterday—about 500 miles south of the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. The Fiske was said to be on station in the Red Sea, not moving toward the Gulf.

As for the Kennedy, Navy officials said it was not in the Red Sea at all but in the Indian Ocean north of Malagasy (Madagascar), which is over

The backbone of the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean is two attack aircraft carriers—the Saratoga and the America. The Saratoga, the Navy said, was still in the central Mediterranean while the America was even farther away—somewhere off Spain.

Marines Leave Naples

The Sixth Fleet's force of 2000 Marines left their liberty port of Naples yesterday. But the Navy said this battalion landing team had departed on schedule, not ahead of time. The Marines are at sea, however, and have all the equipment they need to make a quick amphibious landing.

Military concern focused yesterday on the Gulf of Aqaba. If it had indeed been mined as Egyptian reports claimed, the decision for the White House was whether to smash through the blockade.

Israel, according to informed Mideast diplomats, has no intention of trying to sweep away any Egyptian mines. The Israelis reportedly see more gain in letting a Free World ship be challenged by the blockade or blown up by the mines. This, then—goes the theory—would commit the United States to a military response.

Israeli View: Jerusalem Fears Plot To Destroy the Nation Israelis ...

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 26, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

Israeli View: *Jerusalem Fears Plot To Destroy the Nation*

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Israel, May 25 — The Israeli government has reached the black conclusion that what it faces is the result of a carefully planned and concerted Soviet-Egyptian program not merely to choke off its southern port of Eilat but to extinguish the nation itself.

In the words of one high official, known to reflect a government consensus, "this is the end of the road."

Important foreign diplomatic representatives here have not the slightest doubt that the country will go to war rather than accept a blockade of their shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

From interviews here and in Tel Aviv the unvarying forecast emerges that Israel will go to war to defend what she sees as a calculated massive assault aimed at her destruction. The only element of doubt is whether the plan is for accomplishing that end here and now or whether it is limited for the time being.

Throughout last week and for a few days of this one, the majority opinion here was that President Nasser had been carried along to more and more achievement by a series of fortuitous events of which he was more the follower than the

See ISRAEL, A20, Col. 4

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Israelis Fear That Russia and Egypt Are Plotting to Destroy Their Nation

creator. That idea has now disappeared.

On evidence which they

decline to reveal, Israeli leaders are now convinced that they are witnessing a

carefully conceived progressive program formulated jointly by Egypt and the Soviet Union. They are not sure when it was formulated, but perhaps last month when Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko met with Nasser in Cairo.

If the blockade remains in effect, according to this analysis, its consequence will be not merely the strangulation of Israeli communication with Africa, all of Asia, including most importantly Iran, Japan and India, and the collapse of development in the Negev, which is pivoted on the port of Eilat. It will also mean such a stupendous political and psychological victory for Nasser, the argument continues, as to spell the instant doom of King Hussein of Jordan and the rather swift collapse of Saudi Arabia's anti-Nasser position. Equivalent changes in such West-leaning nations as Tunisia, Morocco and Libya will follow. A similar effect is seen for East Africa.

Talks at Impasse In Mideast Crisis

Borders Quiet, But Both Sides Are Adamant

By J. Y. Smith
Washington Post Staff Writer

Moves to ease the confrontation between Israel and Egypt were deadlocked yesterday despite new diplomatic efforts.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who arrived here and immediately went into consultation with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, asserted that his government would not tolerate an Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba.

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad issued a statement warning that the entry of an Israeli ship into Egyptian territorial water would be considered an "act of aggression."

The entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba is the Strait of Tiran, the navigable part of which lies within Egyptian territorial waters. It is the only access to the open sea for the vital Israeli port of Eilat.

All Shipping Warned

Riad's statements also said that an attempt by a ship of any other nation to use Egyptian territorial waters while carrying strategic materials to Israel would be considered "an unfriendly act constituting assistance to the Israeli war effort" against Egypt "and all countries."

Despite the seeming intransigence of these statements, the borders of the Middle East remained relatively quiet. An Egyptian report said a Palestinian force had thrown back an Israeli patrol in the Gaza area. An Israeli spokesman denied that any clash had occurred or that any Israeli troops had crossed the border.

There were two explosions in the Jenin area of Israel, near the Jordan border, but they caused no damage or injuries. They were believed to be the work of Syrian terrorists.

Meanwhile, Secretary General U Thant of the United Nations was flying back to New York after a meeting in Cairo with President Nasser of Egypt. There were no immediate indications that he had succeeded in lessening the crisis.

U.N. Chief Hope

It was to the United Nations however, that the United States and Britain looked — at least in public — for a way out of the impasse. British Minister of State George Thompson reiterated this after two days of talks here with high U.S. officials.

But what the United Nations can do depends largely on what the Soviet Union may do. British Foreign Secretary George Brown, in Moscow for talks with Soviet Premier Kosygin and others, apparently failed to win a pledge that Moscow would join Britain, the United States and France in seeking a solution to the confrontation.

In any event, U.S. officials were of the opinion that the longer the diplomacy dragged on with no end in sight the more difficult it would be for Israel to avoid a resort to arms.

Full Reports, A19-22

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United Press International

EGYPTIAN BOAST — This sign on a Cairo street shows an Israeli in a stars-and-stripes hat being crushed by an Arab

boot. The hand-painted legend reads: "With armed force we shall thwart conspiracies of American imperialism and Zionism."

Cairo View: Egyptians Feel Nasser Pulled Diplomatic Coup Egyptians ...

By Patrick Seale Special to The Washington Post

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 26, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

Cairo View: *Egyptians Feel Nasser Pulled Diplomatic Coup*

By Patrick Seale

Special to The Washington Post

CAIRO, May 25—Immediate reaction in Egypt among both intellectuals and common people is that President Nasser has singlehandedly pulled off a highly successful diplomatic coup.

There is a certain nervousness but no real feeling that war is near. No public excitement. No rush to banks or hoarding. For a vast majority of Egyptians, life continues as before.

Certain key personnel—doctors, engineers and other experts—have been told to stand by. The Arab Socialist Union—Nasser's one party mass organization—is attempting to mobilize popular senti-

ment with modest results in the shape of orderly demonstrations in central Cairo today.

Nasser must be purring, and among his entourage, confidence in his strategy seems total.

Nasser's internal position before the crisis seemed impregnable despite occasional rumors of dissatisfaction with his overstretched foreign policy and state of the domestic economy. But he remains unrivalled—an absolute ruler enjoying undiluted power.

The crisis has brought into the open the small group of key men chiefly

See EGYPT, A21, Col. 1

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Egyptians See Political Coup

responsible for executing his will. They are: in foreign policy, Mahmoud, Riad; in defense matters, War Minister Shamseddin Badran; on domestic issues, Interior Minister Sharawi Gomaa, and in the overall field of propaganda and policy ideas Muhammad Haikal, a Nasser confidant and editor of the Cairo daily Al Ahram, which has now become almost the sole source of official news in Egypt.

Weak Economy

To Western experts, Egypt's economy seems weak, bedeviled by an unchecked population explosion, and endemic foreign exchange shortage and an overstaffed, lumbering bureaucracy. But this has been so for years and the regime survives. The hopes centering on the Aswan High Dam and newly discovered oilfields can only be for long-term future development. Inevitably mobilization will mean more belt tightening and a diversion of scarce resources. Maintaining 80,000 men in Sinai in addition to 50,000 in Yemen cannot be cheap. The incalculable factor is extent of Soviet aid. Egypt is said to hold six months' stock of grain.

In the non-Arab world, Egypt has some good friends, notably India, Yugoslavia and the whole Communist camp. Also some smaller, but quite useful friends like Cyprus. An interesting country is France, which has moved in the past two years from a strong pro-Israeli stand to a position of near neutrality—a big gain for Egypt. Nasser has received messages from both President de Gaulle and President Tito in the past few days.

In the United Nations, Egypt's position is quite strong as demonstrated by the unproductive Security Council meeting called at the request of Canada and Denmark.

Cordial Relations

Nasser enjoys cordial relations with U Thant to whom he has outlined his whole legal case in Gulf of Aqaba, which experts say is carefully and skilfully prepared.

Most military experts hold the view that the five year Yemen campaign has undoubtedly improved the Egyptian war machine. Air crews, field commanders of all ranks and especially men concerned with logistics have gained valuable experience. But battle discipline and morale remains untested against a modern highly equipped enemy. If Egypt survives the first week of all-out Israeli attack a long drawn-out war could be to her advantage. She could draw on large reserves of manpower and in a war of attrition could perhaps overcome Israel by weight of numbers.

The crisis has brought messages of support for Nasser from practically every Arab country. But these effusions mean little in practical terms. There has been next to no effective cooperation or planning between Arab armies. Algeria, for example — perhaps the second most powerful Arab state—would be hard put to airlift more than a token force to Egypt.

Soviet Support

In the event of a clash with Israel backed by the United States Egypt's hopes of support rest on the Soviet Union. Egypt's War Minister Badran—a key figure in the present crisis—flew to Moscow today, no doubt seeking hard and fast assurances.

Egypt's weak spot lies in its heavy concentration of population in Cairo and the Nile Delta that is extremely vulnerable to air attack. Army and Air Force bases are widely dispersed in the desert but Egypt's 30 million population lives crowded on the banks of the Nile.

On a recent visit to Cairo, Field Marshal Montgomery said that to subdue Egypt one must take Cairo. This principle no doubt remains true. The capital is the political and military nerve center, but to an inexperienced eye it seems relatively undefended and unprepared for all

out war. Civil defense is rudimentary.

Egypt's strongest striking force is now deployed in Sinai. It is a mobile mechanized force of 80,000 men. Its armor includes a relatively small number of new Stalin tanks, but several hundred T-34s.

Egypt's main pride is her air force, entirely Russian trained and equipped. It includes 72 Mig-21's, about 150 Mig-19's and Mig 17's and 64 bomber aircraft.

Deadly Enmity

Nasser cannot expect the present crisis to heal his deadly enmity with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, King Hussein of Jordan or President Bourguiba of Tunisia whom he villifies on every possible occasion and for whose overthrow he publicly calls. These rival rulers—now led him verbal support against Israel. They cannot appear to hate Israel less than he does. But he would be unwise to count on their aid.

Indeed if one of Nasser's aims is to wipe clean the humiliation of Suez, another is to demonstrate for all to see that he is sole and supreme Arab champion to whom all must bow.

Nasser has in the past week achieved all the aims of his present action. He has regained control of the Gulf of Aqaba and of the Gaza

frontier. He has restored the pre-Suez situation. His satisfaction must be immense. He wishes for the moment to go no further. The ball is now in his enemies' court. But he hopes that Israel and the United States will accept the fait accompli. They cannot rest his gains from him short of war. Nasser expects to get away with it at least in the short run. He does not believe that America will go to war over the waterway or that Israel will dare to fight alone. He has won an important diplomatic victory without firing a shot. The long run can for the moment look after itself.

Thant Is Flying To U.N. After Nasser Talks

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., acting privately to caution May 25—Secretary General U Thant was on his way back from Cairo late tonight to report to the Security Council on his discussion with President Nasser of Egypt to ease the Middle East crisis.

Two diplomats here said today they understood that Nasser had agreed to some renewal of armistice supervision machinery along the border with Israel, but that he was adamant in his determination to close the Tiran Strait at the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

Egyptian troops have taken over the position at Sharm el-Sheikh overlooking the Strait from Yugoslav contingents of the now withdrawn United Nations Emergency Force. Egypt also leases a Saudi Arabian island in the middle of the Strait.

Mining Unconfirmed

There was no confirmation here or reports that Egypt has sown mines in Tiran Strait.

U.N. officials explained today that Thant will have nothing to say publicly until he delivers a written report to the Security Council. It is considered unlikely that another Council meeting will be held before Saturday. The last meeting on Wednesday ended in angry exchanges.

Much interest here centers in the possibility of a four-power meeting of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France to discuss the Middle East. The idea was advanced yesterday by French President de Gaulle and endorsed separately by the United States and Britain.

Despite reports that the price of Soviet participation is some sort of de-escalation in Vietnam, delegates here were privately expressing the hope that a four-power meeting could be held, perhaps starting through ambassadors in the U. N. Many here believe that the Middle East crisis is linked with Vietnam.

Russians Silent

Although Soviet representatives were saying nothing publicly, there were hints that the Soviet government may be

Meanwhile Egyptian diplomats were said to regard the failure of the Security Council to adopt a mild resolution yesterday calling for restraint as a victory for Nasser. At a dinner last night, and Egyptian representative is said to have boasted of the victory.

The United States was being accused by some delegates here of trying to ram through the Security Council resolution even though it knew Thant had cut short his visit in Cairo and was returning today.

This allegation is untrue. American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg did not learn of Thant's change of plans until a late afternoon recess of the Council after the Canadian-Danish resolution had been introduced with American and British support. Other Western delegations were told at the same time.

Ends in Disagreement

The meeting broke up in disagreement after the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, India, Mali, Nigeria and Ethiopia had expressed strong reservations about the resolution. The Communist countries, India and Mali declined to join consultations about a further session.

U.N. officials gave no confirmation to reports that Thant was disturbed when he learned that the Council was meeting in his absence.

Why there was so much non-Communist opposition to a Security Council meeting and to the resolution was the subject of much post-mortem inquiry today.

Indian Ambassador Gopalaswami Parthasarathi showed clearly that he was miffed about not being consulted and indicated that India was pursuing a policy of solidarity with Egypt.

The Africans were under Arab pressure, and suspicion also was voiced that they were paying back the Western countries for not supporting their recent General Assembly resolution on South-West Africa. But some also insisted that their stand was inspired by genuine concern not to do anything to undercut Thant's mission.

Underlying much of the private discussion today about possible courses in the Middle East was the Vietnam war. Rightly or wrongly, Vietnam has in fact poisoned the atmosphere at the United Nations, and there is a corresponding suspicion among African and Asian countries of American motives.

Soviet Backing Is Less Than Arabs Expected

By Victor Zorzal

Manchester Guardian

LONDON — 'The Soviet statement of support for the Arab countries in the Middle East crisis falls short of the direct promise of assistance which the Arabs would have liked.

It does not commit the Soviet Union to any definite action, and puts the Kremlin's response to possible "aggression" by Israel on a par with any response that might be forthcoming from other Communist countries. It amounts to little more than the promise of diplomatic intervention, rather than the threat of military action.

To declare, as the statement does, that the maintenance of peace in the area which adjoins the Soviet people is again a statement of the obvious which is capable of being put much more threateningly—as indeed it has been on previous occasions.

At the very least, the Kremlin is choosing its words with care, in order to avoid inflaming an already dangerous situation.

Suez Statement

During the Suez crisis, the Kremlin issued a statement of support for Egypt, which included a hint—but no more than a hint—that the Soviet Union to nothing in military terms, but the Arabs have never been allowed to forget the Soviet claim that this intervention proved to be decisive.

The Soviet objective in

the Middle East is to weaken Western influence in the area and then to exclude it altogether.

The visible signs of this influence are the oil companies and the U.S. 6th Fleet. How the Soviet Union uses their presence is best shown in its broadcasts in Arabic.

Moscow Radio's explanation of recent events describe Syria as a victim of the "foreign oil monopolies."

The 6th Fleet, Moscow reminds the Arabs, "is steaming near the Syrian shores, ready to support Israel and strike a blow against the progressive Syrian Republic."

No Incitement

In none of the Soviet commentaries is there any direct incitement to military action against Israel. Nor, to those familiar with Soviet propaganda techniques, do the Moscow broadcasts constitute indirect incitement.

When the Kremlin really wants to stir up trouble, its propaganda experts are not as mealy-mouthed as this. During the past few days the Moscow broadcasts have been notably restrained.

The Kremlin, it would appear, was taking its time to determine exactly what line it should follow in a situation that may have taken it by surprise, just as it took the Western powers by surprise.

U.S. Warships Head For the Crisis Area

U.S. warships in the Mediterranean and Red Sea started to converge on the Middle East crisis area yesterday, discarding the business-as-usual deployment.

While Navy officials here stressed that no provocative actions were planned, they did state that three attack carriers in the Mediterranean were already near or heading toward Egypt.

They also said the destroyer Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. was leaving the Indian Ocean and steaming into the Red Sea. It will join the other destroyer there, the Fiske, and the Valcour, flagship of the small Middle East force that operates in the Red Sea area.

The cutting edge of the Sixth Fleet that operates in the Mediterranean are the attack carriers America and Saratoga. Navy officials said the America had left the western end of the Mediterranean, where it had been participating in naval exercises, and was steaming toward the crisis spot.

The Saratoga already is in the Eastern Mediterranean, close enough for its planes to reach Egypt and Israel in a hurry. A third smaller carrier of the Essex class, the Intrepid, is also serving with the Sixth Fleet.

The Intrepid had been headed for Vietnam but was ordered to stay in the Mediterranean. The Intrepid can fit through the Suez Canal while the larger America and Saratoga carriers cannot, according to the Navy.

In another response to the Egyptian-Israeli crisis, the cruiser Little Rock left its port at Gaeta, Italy, and joined the Marine amphibious

force now afloat in the Mediterranean.

The Sixth Fleet also includes the cruiser Galveston and about 18 destroyers, which could support military operations or evacuate civilians before any shooting starts. There are also a number of amphibious and auxiliary ships in the fleet.

Although an Egyptian newspaper said early this week that Egypt had already mined the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, which leads to Israel's port of Eilat, military intelligence sources here said last night that they had no proof that this actually had been done.

Ike Calls U.N. Best Forum for Mideast Talks

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 26, 1967;
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pg. A21

Ike Calls U.N. Best Forum for Mideast Talks

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 25 (UPI) — Former President Eisenhower said today that the United Nations was the best instrument for resolving the current tensions between Israel and the Arab world.

"None of us should be too hurried in getting into this," he said. "Any unilateral action by anyone could be a very serious mistake. We ought to have a concert of nations."

Gen. Eisenhower held a five-minute news conference on the Middle East crisis in his office

on the campus of Gettysburg College.

He outlined a "general understanding" he said was reached 11 years ago on the status of the Gulf of Aqaba, which is now under blockade by Egypt.

He said that under the agreement ending the 1956 Middle East crisis, the understanding was that the gulf would be considered international waters.

"And logic still sustains that it should be," he added.

However, Gen. Eisenhower order resulted in what was said he did not believe that known as the Eisenhower doctrine, which holds that the United States is committed to guarantee the sovereignty of any Middle East nation against Communist aggression.

In 1958 Gen. Eisenhower, as President, ordered Marines landed in Lebanon at the request of its government. The

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Letters to the Editor

Cathedral Bacchanale

Looking at the pictures in your newspaper on May 23, "Boys and girls dancing in the Cathedral" one wonders who is kidding whom.

DENISE BERNIER.
Washington.

UNEF Guidelines

Friends of the United Nations and proponents of an International Rule of Law can only view with deep concern and dismay the hasty withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force. The action is particularly regrettable because preliminary reports indicate that the Secretary General believes that the Force would have to be evacuated if Egypt withdrew her consent.

Actually the question of withdrawal of UNEF was specifically regulated in an *aide-memoire* which the late Secretary General, Dag Hammarskjöld, painstakingly negotiated with Egypt and which the General Assembly subsequently "ratified" in Resolution 1121 (XI). Under its terms the Cairo Government agreed to be guided "in good faith" by its acceptance of the resolution which established UNEF when exercising its rights as to the "presence and functioning" of the Force. Thus while the initial entry of the troops required the approval of the host government, once given the Force does not remain at the sufferance of the host. Any other interpretation would compromise the Force to the politics of an individual state and would prevent the United Nations from exercising full control and responsibility for it. A state which invites the U.N. to dispatch a force into its territory accepts the presence of that body until its mandate has been fulfilled.

And it is for the U.N. to interpret that mandate, guided by the organ which established the Force. This is certainly the manner in which Prime Minister Lester Pearson, the father of the United Nations Emergency Force, viewed the issue. In his statement to the General Assembly on November 23, 1956, he noted that control of UNEF is in U.N. hands and "must remain there"; otherwise it would not be a U.N. Force. The then representative of Canada went on to add that: "the Force is to remain in the area until its task is completed, and that would surely be for the determination of the United Nations itself."

As a result of the *aide-memoire*, Egypt has accepted a treaty obligation which enables the General Assembly and thus the Force, which is a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, to perform such functions as are essential of its purposes and authorizes it to carry them to their legitimate and logical conclusion. There is, however, another factor which needs to be taken into consideration — the principle of *estoppel*. A state cannot blow hot and cold—*allegans contraria non audiendus est*. This doctrine of *estoppel* was clearly regarded as applicable by the late Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, to the situation at hand. In his news conference of March 26, 1957, he stated that, once obtained, the consent "cannot be arbitrarily withdrawn" for other parties will have placed reliance on it. The United States "would question, certainly, whether Egypt has the right arbitrarily to alter and change a consent once given until the purpose of that consent has been accomplished."

Obviously the Egyptian de-

mand constitutes a violation of her obligations and is a major disservice to the cause of peace. The action of the Secretary General is not in the interest of the United Nations, especially at a time when that Organization is under attack from different quarters.

GUENTER WEISSBERG,
Associate Professor of Government,
Colby College. Author
of "The International Status
of the United Nations" (1961).
Waterville, Maine.

Forget Our Dead?

The May 22nd issue of *The Washington Post* brings home a very disgraceful aspect of American life. Next to a photo of wounded and dying marines at Conthien in Vietnam is an article concerning the building of a powerline to cross the Antietam Battlefield area, the scene of the bloody 1862 engagement.

How quick we are to forget our war dead of past conflicts and how ready we are to demand the lives of our men to fight in new conflicts. At least let us dignify their efforts by remembering the words of President Lincoln spoken at Gettysburg one year after the Antietam engagement . . . "in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who have struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract . . ." Let us humbly add, let us not desecrate.

L. D. GELLER,
Assistant Professor of History,
Madison College.
Harrisburg, Va.

1000 Steps Backward

I wouldn't walk across the street to hear Governor Wallace speak—but I am thoroughly disgusted with college students who invite certain people to speak, only to mob them.

I am repelled by all this physical action against views verbally stated.

I don't care who's speaking—"rushing the speaker's podium"—that's heard so much these days.

That's a thousand steps backward.

MARILYN E. FADER.
Annandale.

Unusual Complaint

Very few letter-writers complain to you because their letters were printed, so this is an unusual complaint.

Last April 25 I wrote a letter commending *The Washington Post* for its news and editorial coverage of the tragic plight of the Nation's uranium miners. My letter criticized the failure of Federal agencies to act on this problem.

On May 6, Secretary of Labor Wirtz promulgated a sound safety standard covering radiation tolerance in uranium mines. Three days later I wrote him a congratulatory letter, which was released to the press (as the enclosed copy indicates).

Therefore I was both astonished and embarrassed when my April 25 letter appeared in *The Washington Post* on May 13. In the light of the Secretary's subsequent action, much of what I wrote on April 25 no longer applied. The publication of my letter at so late a date amounted to an unfair reflection on what the Secretary had done in the meantime.

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER,
Director, Department of
Legislation, AFL-CIO.
Washington.

"Faustian Stage"

Dr. Howard B. Levy, a Brooklyn, N.Y. physician now a captain in the Army Medical Corps stationed at Ft. Jackson, S.C., is currently being tried by court martial there on several charges growing out of his alleged antiwar attitudes and statements. He faces as much as 11 years in Federal prison and dishonorable discharge. The charges against him under articles 133 and 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice relate in part to statements made by him to Negro soldiers in conversational settings. It was reported in the press on May 12 that the Army's trial counsel had contended that it was not so much what Capt. Levy had said but the way he had said it. Capt. Levy has been active in civil rights work in South Carolina.

Once again we must deal with the individual's right to free expression of opinions as guaranteed by the First Amendment, in juxtaposition with the application of military law. This comes at a particularly turbulent time, when members of the House Armed Services Committee have demanded (May 5) that the Justice Department disregard the First Amendment even for civilians who have uttered certain statements about the draft law. On that date the First Amendment found a sturdy champion in Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson.

All this commotion, together with the unfortunate geographical locale of the court martial proceedings against Capt. Levy, surrounds the trial with an atmosphere extremely prejudicial to the defendant. Consider the setting for the trial: South Carolina, a state of honorable military tradition, whose military college, The Citadel, has sent forth officers to die for their country on battlefields all over the world; the home state of General Westmoreland, head of forces in Vietnam, and also of Chairman Rivers of the House Armed Services Committee; a state that fired the first artillery shot in anger in the Civil War, and where "inciting Negro insurrection" was made punishable by death in 1862.

It is on this Faustian stage that the drama of Capt. Levy's trial will be played out. The shadow of another captain from another time may fall across this stage too—the shadow of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus. Not only Capt. Levy, but our Constitution is on trial today in South Carolina. Let us hope that the Army, in its prosecution of this young physician, will show the most meticulous regard for his Constitutional rights.

LYTT I. GARDNER, M.D.,
National Chairman, The Physicians
Forum.
New York.

Better Unsaid?

Is it wise war reporting to print statements of American soldiers, whose platoons were overrun by North Vietnamese, that they survived by playing dead?

Would it be surprising if, after some of these news reports came to the attention of the North Vietnamese high command, it sent an order down that a bullet be placed at the base of the skull of every wounded American soldier found after a position was overrun?

COPLEY W. FLOURNEY,
Arlington.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

Behind Nasser's Aggression

THE CRASH of virtuous illusions being shattered should now resound around the world. The famous "peace-keeping function" of the United Nations has been shown up as a hollow sham, by the hasty withdrawal of the U.N. "peace-keeping" force from the Egyptian-Israeli border.



Alsop

By that same act, the much-belauded U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, has been nakedly revealed as far too weak a reed to lean on. And the claim that the Cold War was always a figment of the imagination of nasty-minded persons has been all too decisively answered.

For there should be no mistake about the central fact, that Gamal Abdel Nasser now dares to threaten Israel solely because of the Soviet Union's support, and quite possibly, because of Soviet encouragement. The trouble on the Gulf of Aqaba is in truth another major Cold War maneuver, comparable to the past threats to Berlin. But it is a more dangerous maneuver, because less direct and more astutely conceived.

The fashionable illusionists will attribute this new turn of events to the Soviets' strong feelings about the Vietnamese war. But this will be nonsense, as usual. The preparations for the present confrontation began as long ago as 1955, when Nikita S. Khrushchev made his first major arms agreement with Nasser.

Since then the expansion and modernization of Nasser's army, navy and air force have been wholly financed by the Soviet Union, and all Nasser's military equipment has come from Russia. The Soviets have additionally paid the entire bill for Nasser's ugly war in the Yemen, where the Egyptian air force has lately begun free use of poison gas.

Nor is this aid for Nasser an isolated phenomenon. Over four years ago, the Soviets moved into a second position on the Red Sea, beginning large-scale arms deliveries to Somaliland. With occasional interruptions caused by Syrian internal chaos, Syria, too, has been getting Soviet military and economic aid on a big scale for years on end. And a Soviet desire for a position in North Africa is indicated by the large Soviet arms deliveries to Algeria.

THESE ARE no more than the main outlines of a really huge Soviet investment. But they are quite enough to indicate a long standing Soviet intention to oust all Western interests and influence from the oil-rich Middle East, using Nas-

ser as the prime lever for this purpose. If there is any connection at all with Vietnam, it arises from the fact that Nasser and his Soviet friends perhaps think that the heaviness of the American commitment in Asia now offers them a particularly good Middle Eastern opportunity.

It may be their notion that Egypt can get away, scot free, with the strangulation of Israel by the blockade of the Straits of Tiran. If this should be allowed to happen, of course, another aggressive move in the Middle East would follow very soon. And in the upshot, the Soviets would end by attaining almost all their Middle Eastern objectives.

Fortunately, however, this will not be allowed to happen. Either the Israelis will fight, as they have informed the U.S. Government they must soon begin to do, unless the Egyptian blockade-threat is lifted. Or the United States, perhaps with other maritime powers in support, will move to break the alleged blockade of the Tiran Strait, as the Israelis have requested.

IT IS BELIEVED here that the Israeli army can still give Nasser's army a thorough trouncing, although Nasser's Soviet arms and airplanes will make this a much more costly business than the Suez affair. Despite this short-term cost, it is probably in Israel's interest to confront Nasser alone; for nothing less than this kind of decisive test and proof can insure Israel's long-term survival among the hate-poisoned Arabs.

Israel instead wants the United States to intervene in the Strait of Tiran, primarily because of the deep Israeli fear of indiscriminate bombardment of Tel Aviv, including bombardment with poison gas, by Nasser's Soviet-equipped air

force. Having the United States at their sides seems a necessary reinsurance policy to the Israelis; and it now seems likely that the United States will accede to the Israeli request unless Nasser backs down first.

Either way, the ablest analysts of the U.S. Government are almost dead sure that the Soviets will not intervene on the spot in their turn. But either way, the Soviets stand to benefit. For even if their tool, Nasser, is thoroughly frustrated, as he deserves to be, the United States and other Western countries will be blamed by the Arabs; and this will lead to the kind of turbulence in all the Arab countries, in which the Soviets will have a chance for big gains.

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Insight and Outlook

Living With Colonel Nasser

By Joseph Kraft

THE SECURITY SYSTEM of the Middle East has had a great fall, and the trick now is to put it back together again. But that means more than assuring a safe passage for ships through the Gulf of Aqaba.



Kraft

It also means finding a way to live with Colonel Nasser and the other progressive leaders of the underdeveloped world. And it equally means a change in the climate which causes the Soviet Union to back these leaders with so little discrimination.

Aqaba, to be sure, is the immediate issue. Israel has a life or death requirement for access to the rest of the world through the Gulf. Closing it off to ships, as Colonel Nasser has threatened to do, is a casus belli—an act sure to bring war.

Perhaps it will be possible to keep the Gulf open by arrangements for a new United Nations presence. Perhaps it will be necessary for the maritime powers, including the United States, acting singly or jointly in a Users' Club, to force the issue by sending ships through. But on this matter the requirement is for a precise, forceful stand.

IN THAT CONNECTION there is little reassurance in the statement made by the President on Wednesday. It featured loose, rambling structure; travelogue references to "the birthplace of civilization"; a description of the Gulf as merely another "sensitive area"; and focus on the United Nations to the virtual exclusion of what past presidential declarations called "other courses of action." The men who wrote that statement gave the impres-

sion of drawing back at precisely the wrong point.

The right place for drawing back is in the general stance taken toward Colonel Nasser and the other leaders of the nonaligned Third World. Far from being sympathetic to these leaders, American officials have recently been prone to ridicule them as wild dreamers, their heads stuffed full of nationalistic conceits.

American policy, moreover, has moved to discipline them by putting their countries on short rations while offering more lavish assistance to rival nations with more conservative regimes. Thus the United States has been favoring Saudi Arabia over Egypt in the Middle East, Morocco over Algeria in North Africa, Ghana over Guinea in Black Africa, Pakistan over India in South Asia.

THE RESULT has been a distinct set against the United States in many parts of the underdeveloped world. Colonel Nasser has taken the lead in playing on those feelings now. But he has had some willing helpers, notably in the matter of pushing United Nations troops out of the Middle East.

Both the Yugoslavs and Indians were prepared to withdraw their contingents from the U.N. forces the minute the issue was raised. And Secretary General U Thant, a Burmese, highly sensitive to Third World opinion, complied with Colonel Nasser's request on troop withdrawal almost before it was made.

Thus, many leaders of the Third World nurse grievances against the United States. President Nasser is now trying to force a confrontation on these issues. And he deserves some consideration.

So do his chief backers. The Russians are under

heavy competitive pressure from the Chinese to show themselves as a force to be reckoned with in the underdeveloped world. The more so as there is so little they can do about the bombing of North Vietnam.

In these circumstances they tend to reach for anything that looks anti-American. That is why they have made such a parade of their support for Egypt now.

The sensible way to meet this problem is to afford Moscow a legitimate role in the Third World as a peaceful influence. The settlement arranged by Russia between India and Pakistan at Tashkent is a model of what is wanted. Participation in a high-level conference on the Middle East offers another means to the same end.

The change in attitude that I am suggesting, to be sure, is not going to come overnight. But neither is the present Middle Eastern crisis likely to go away tomorrow. If sharp questions for immediate disposition are at stake in Aqaba, there are also involved fundamental issues requiring a long period of adjustment.

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China Backs Arabs At Peking Rally

Reuters

PEKING, May 25—China today staged a rally of 10,000 persons attended by Premier Chou En-lai to announce support for Egypt and Syria in the Middle East crisis.

The rally in Peking's Great Hall of People was told that China stood with the Arab countries against U.S. and Israeli "aggression."

After Kuo Mo-jo, vice president of the National People's Congress and president of the Academy of Science, spoke, the hall echoed to roars of "Down with U.S. imperialism. Down with British imperialism."

From Israel: Military Said to Expect Sudden Egyptian Attack Israeli ...

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 27, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

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microfilm.

United Press International

Israeli tanks maneuver in the desert of southern Israel during Mideast tension.

From Israel

Military Said to Expect Sudden Egyptian Attack

This story was written in Damascus and filed from Beirut.

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, May 26—An authoritative source said today that Egypt has built up an indisputably offensive force along the Sinai border with Israel and that an attack could come momentarily.

The thinking of this source, which is said to reflect current thinking of the Israeli military, goes like this:

It is not that President

Nasser thinks he can win but can accomplish so much by the first strike that when, as expected, the Great Powers intervene, he will have won what looks like a triumph and will have proved Israel a paper tiger.

This source said that he feels an Egyptian offensive attack can be stopped only by an immediate declaration by the United States that an attack on Israel will be considered an act of aggression against the United States and some concrete gesture

that American force will be used in the event of an attack.

News agencies reported these developments in Israel:

Israel warned today that it would not wait indefinitely for an end to the Egyptian blockade of the vital Gulf of Aqaba and the withdrawal of the large Arab troop concentrations along its borders. "Israel is not willing to forego its vital interests,"

See ISRAEL, A11, Col. 4

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Israeli Military Said to Expect Cairo Attack

one Foreign Ministry official said. "We must consider what to do if those maritime powers which have vital interests in the freedom of shipping do nothing.

"We don't believe there is a great deal of time," he said. But officials stressed that Israel was not issuing an ultimatum or setting a time limit.

Tension Builds

The warning came as tension gradually heightened in Israel, surrounded on its borders by big Arab forces. The Israel Government appeared to be grimly marking time pending the return of Foreign Minister Abba Eban Saturday from Washington where he was meeting with officials to solicit American action.

Foreign Ministry officials said Israel wanted not just pressure on Nasser but action by the big maritime powers to ensure freedom of shipping in the Gulf.

The officials brushed off

as irrelevant suggestions for United Nations ships to patrol the Gulf of Aqaba or for a revival of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

They said three conditions were required to restore the situation to normal. These were reopening of the Tiran Strait, de-escalation of forces on the border and cessation of guerrilla raids into Israel from Arab territory.

"Reopening of the Strait will be a key to the rest," the officials said. They placed great stress on the importance of Eilat to the Israel economy.

Sealing off the port for any length of time would harm Israel's entire development program and economic prospects, they said.

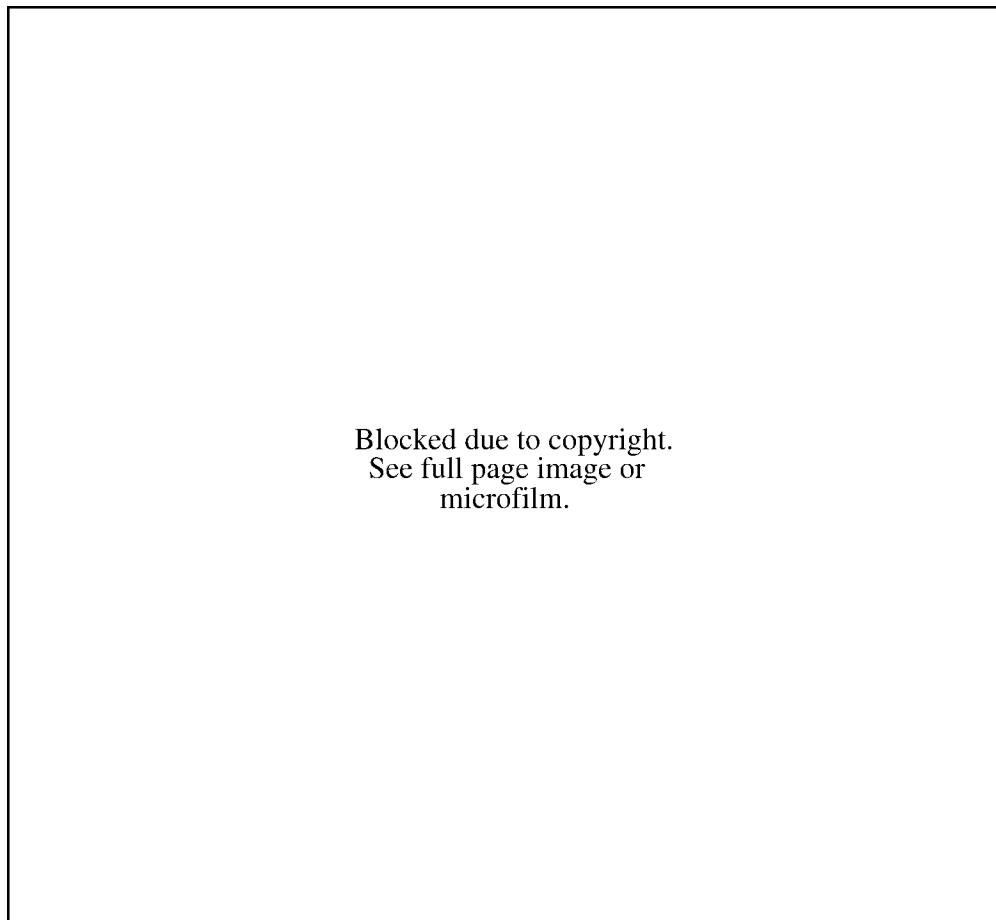
One project that might be jeopardized was a projected \$50 million Israel-American chemical complex in the Negev Desert. Another blow would be at the country's trade with Japan, which now runs at \$55 million a year.

The warning also coincided with indications Israel's defense buildup was at a new height and that Israeli troops, tanks and planes were ready to strike.

One highly placed official said Syria has concentrated troops on Israel's northeast border. "It worries us," the official said of the Syrian move.

Poised For Action

Newsmen who visited the threatened border areas returned convinced the Israeli army, made up both of



Associated Press

Volunteers line up to give blood in Tel Aviv in case war breaks out.

bought regulars and reservists called back within the crisis flareup, was poised for action.

Army officers said confidently that Israel could again whip the Arabs as it did in 1948 and 1956. They admitted the price would likely be higher this time. If

the Israelis have gotten stronger, so have the Arabs.

Prime Minister Levi Eshkol and other top Israeli officials were in continuous consultation on the crisis amid mounting criticism from opposition quarters they were dragging their heels.

Some influential Israelis were even asserting privately that the government may have erred militarily by not striking back immediately after Egypt clamped on the Aqaba blockade and rushed troops to the Israeli frontiers.

From Syria: Officials Relish Crisis But Public Is Indifferent Syria's ...

By Milan Kubic Special to The Washington Post

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 27, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

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United Press International

An Egyptian soldier scans the terrain from his post on the Sinai Desert.

From Syria

Officials Relish Crisis But Public Is Indifferent

By Milan Kubic

Special to The Washington Post

DAMASCUS, Syria, May 26—On the surface, Damascus is as quiet as a ruptured drum.

The movies playing Indian and Pakistani films are packed, the suburban schools are open, and in the evening the usual coteries of pensioners and office workers gather at the downtown cafes for their ritual cup of Turkish coffee and water pipe.

The only public signs of

crisis are shopkeepers' complaints of reduced buying, interpreted as a sign of insecurity, and four air-raid drills since the Middle East began to rumble.

If the public shows little more than apathy, the leftist government has an overblown opinion of Syria's importance in Middle Eastern affairs. For example, Nagy Darawshe, editor of the official Baath Party daily, explained the crisis by saying, "The imperialism found in

our revolution was a threat to its interests, and it stirred up its Israeli agents to attack us."

The strongmen of Syria appear to relish the crisis and seem determined to push it through its bitter end, presumably with the help of the Communist nations and the sympathetic portion of the nonaligned countries.

The concrete sign of this was the mobilization of 60,-

See SYRIA, A10, Col. 7

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Syria's Leaders Relish Their Role In Mideast Crisis

ment toward the border so quickly, with their Czech and Soviet-made equipment, that battle dress in the streets of Damascus has become a rarity.

What they are doing is kept under tight secrecy, and no non-Arab observers have been permitted to visit the inflamed border.

The verbal cannonade, in contrast, is stunning both in its fervor and its Stalinesque heavy-handedness.

"The defeat of all reactionary imperialist plots against the Arab revolutionary system," ran a recent government statement, "and its increasing threat to the imperialist oil interests pushed the battle to the stage of direct clash between the Arab people and Israel, the main imperialist tool in the area and the guardian of its interest and monopolies . . . the (Arab reaction) has confirmed the aptitude and unlimited ability of the Arab nation to control its fate . . ."

President Johnson's statement about the international status of the Gulf of Aqaba provoked a denunciation in Baath, the Party daily, saying, "Our people will not allow anyone, whatever his barbarism and tyranny, to allege that these Arab waters are international."

Ali al-Jundi, news director in the Ministry of Information, told me, "For me, this crisis is a personal dream at long last come true. We are finally on the brink of a war which will liberate Palestine and free us to accomplish our goals of Arab unity under freedom with socialism. Every Arab has known for the past 19 years that Israel was created to make these achievements impossible . . ."

Much of this fury is part of Syria's long-standing contest with Egypt for Arab leadership.

At least equally important, however, are the immaturity, ideological fervor and economic headache which have plagued the Syrian government since it took over in a coup 11 months ago under the Baath

freedom and socialism.

To promote Arab unity Syria has maintained secret (and usually illegal) Baath cells in most Arab countries, thus incurring the resentment of brother Arab governments.

The Syrians are nonetheless optimistic about their military cooperation with Iraq, although there were no local signs or confirmation of reported Iraqi troop movements into Syria in the past few days. As for Jordan, whose King Hussein the Syrians denounce as "traitor to Arab interests," they seem to hope that Hussein will be forced to join the battle by his army officers.

The government's idea of "freedom" has been to take over all Syria's newspapers and keep the jails-filled with its "enemies."

Economically, the government has nationalized Syria's skimpy commerce and industry and started redistributing land. But 200,000 middle-class professionals, technicians and managers have reportedly left the country, and the economic growth rate has slumped. In addition, lack of rain wrecked the last two cotton and wheat crops, which make up the bulk of Syrian exports, and the government has had to depend on Soviet aid to cover the shortages.

Finally, leading members of the government are members of the small Alawite sect of Islam, whose sudden importance cannot sit well with the majority of Syrians, who belong to the Sunni sect.

As a result, most Western observers in Damascus believe that the government is extremely unpopular and that its main prop is fear, which the collective leadership cultivates as carefully as other governments promote their popularity.

"The Syrian government is shaky," said one European diplomat, "and it partly hopes to shore up its strength by being super-tough on Israel."

This article was filed from Beirut, Lebanon, because of filing conditions in Damascus.

Nasser Pledges 'Total' Offensive If Conflict Comes

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, May 26—Egyptian President Nasser said today "We knew that by closing the Gulf of Aqaba it might mean war with Israel" and if war comes "it will be total and the objective will be to destroy Israel."

Nasser, in a speech to the Council of the Pan Arab Workers Federation — broadcast locally and throughout the Middle East by Radio Cairo—accused the United States and Britain of being in favor of Israel but paid tribute to French President de Gaulle.

Although France had taken part in the 1956 Suez campaign, Nasser said, it is not now aligned with Israel "thanks to the personality of Gen. de Gaulle, who has not followed the Anglo-American Line." Nasser also praised the Soviet Union for its support and accused America and Britain of being enemies of the Arabs.

Nasser said Egypt would not give up its right in the Gulf of Aqaba and claimed that Egyptian aircraft had made reconnaissance flights over Israel.

Notes Troop Shift

"Now there are only six brigades on the Syrian border, the rest having been concentrated near the Egyptian border," Nasser said. He did not disclose when the flights were made.

"We shall not back down on our rights in the Gulf of Aqaba," Nasser said, adding that the Gulf will remain closed to Israeli shipping.

Earlier in the day, the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram reported that Egypt had rejected five American proposals to settle the Middle East crisis.

"We feel confident that we can win a war with Israel,

See CAIRO, A10, Col. 3

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microfilm.

gyptian soldiers dig foxholes along the Israel border, with their weapons close by, as they prepare for a possible attack.

AIRO—From Page A1

Nasser Says Israel War to be 'Total'

With God's help," Nasser told Egyptian labor leaders. "War with Israel will not be restricted to the Egyptian frontier or the Sinai frontier. We feel we are ready now for a war with Israel."

Reject LBJ View

On the issue of the Gulf of Aqaba, whose closing has brought the Middle East to the brink of war, Al Ahram said Egypt specifically rejects President Johnson's view that restrictions on the shipping in the Gulf constituted an act of aggression.

Egypt also turned down a suggestion that it guarantee freedom of shipping through the Tiran Strait, the entrance to the Gulf, before sending its armed forces to Sharm el Sheikh, the fortress dominating the Strait.

The newspaper said Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad told the U.S. Ambassador Richard H. Nolte that Egypt has the right to block Israeli shipping in the Gulf and prevent strategic materials from reaching Israel.

Riad told Nolte in their talks this week that America created Israel and the present events in the region were the result of America's backing, Al Ahram reported.

The paper, which normally reflects the thinking of the Egyptian government, said Riad told Nolte that "If Israel carries out any aggression on any Arab country we shall consider you as partners."

The five points rejected by Egypt were:

- The United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) should remain in Gaza and Sharm el Sheikh, at the head of the Gulf, pending a United Nations resolution.

- Egypt should not send any forces to Sharm el Sheikh before guaranteeing freedom of shipping through the Tiran Strait, and the United States considers any restrictions on shipping in the Gulf an act of aggression which would have far-reaching consequences.

- No Egyptian armed forces should enter the Gaza Strip, a sliver of Egyptian territory protruding into Israel manned by UNEF after Israel temporarily occupied it in 1956.

- The United States should be responsible for the administration of Gaza until the problem is settled.

- The Egyptian military buildup in Sinai is dangerous and as a solution to the problem, Egyptian forces should pull out of Sinai while Israeli troops in the Negev should withdraw to their previous positions.

Curt Exchange

The Al Ahram story included a report of a curt exchange between Riad and Nolte during their meeting. After the proposals were presented, Al Ahram said Riad asked Nolte whether they represented instructions or demands, and that Nolte replied "No," they were mere points of view, "just a joint attempt at thinking aloud."

Riad reportedly remarked "Thinking aloud is between people who trust each other

but we do not trust your policy."

The same issue of Al Ahram carried a front page editorial by the paper's editor, Muhammad Heikal, a Nasser confidant who often provides candid glimpses of the Egyptian President's thinking.

Heikal said that an armed clash between Israel and Egypt was inevitable and that it could come at any time and anywhere.

He said the clash was bound to come because it was economically important for Israel that its ships be able to pass through the Gulf of Aqaba. "That is why Israel will resort to arms," he said.

"We should expect the first blow from the enemy. Then we will strike strongly and effectively."

The newspaper also said that "a confrontation is developing hourly between the Arab nations and the United States Government, instead of with Israel. The United States 'with all its huge efforts to

aggression is pushing herself to the point of no return," the paper charged.

It said President Johnson is readying himself to play the same role in the current crisis as Sir Anthony Eden did in the 1956 Suez war when he was prime minister of Britain.

While it was the Gulf of Aqaba that precipitated the crisis, some of the attention has turned to the desert Israeli-Egyptian borders in Sinai and Gaza. At his Sinai headquarters, the commander of the Egyptian desert force, Maj. Gen. Saad Shazli, 45 said, "We have now amassed enough troops to repel any surprise attack and then mount a counter offensive."

Meanwhile, the first plane load of American Embassy wives and children to be evacuated from Cairo took off for Athens tonight. There were 153 persons aboard the special TWA plane. The evacuation of the 433 dependents previously was scheduled to begin Saturday.

Eban of Israel Discusses Crisis With Johnson

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States continued to grope yesterday for a compromise formula on shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba as both Israel and Egypt increased their talk of the imminence of war.

President Johnson himself was the focus of massive pressure from both nations in the Middle East crisis.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban finally met with President Johnson at 7 p.m. Earlier he saw Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Eban had expected to see the President at about noon. Although the Israeli Foreign Minister had hoped to talk to newsmen on his way from the Presidential visit, he was brought into the White House by a side door and Presidential aides let it be known he would not see reporters while there.

Crucial Questions

The crisis issue appeared last night to boil down to these crucial questions:

Would Egypt limit its blockade of shipping through the Gulf so that at least some vessels, including oil tankers, could sail to and from the Israeli port of Eilat?

If Egypt would do so, would Israel accept that or would it decide to go to war in hopes of regaining the free and total access it had enjoyed the past 10 years before President Nasser's move?

There were some slight signs that Egypt might make some concessions. But there were no signs that they would satisfy Israel.

Eban's mission here clearly was to find out how far the United States meant to go in backing the President's statement of last Tuesday that the Gulf is "an international waterway" and that "a blockade of Israeli shipping is illegal."

In short, would the United States resort to force, if need be, to back Israel if it went to war to assert what it contends are its rights?

Totally Mum

On that point, as on every other aspect of American diplomacy, the Johnson Administration was totally mum yesterday.

The most that was said was a remark by Secretary of State Dean Rusk that the situation "remains very tense but we are hopeful that good sense will prevail."

On leaving for a quick trip to Des Moines, Iowa, to address the Iowa Bar Association, he elaborated to newsmen at the airport that the United States is looking forward with much interest to the report, due to be made public at 11 a.m. today, by United Nations Secretary General U Thant on his Cairo talks with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

"Meanwhile," said Rusk, "we have been urging calm and moderation and giving peaceful processes a chance to work."

Again yesterday, despite all the war talk in Cairo and Tel Aviv and the mounting belief here that war is growing near-

See CRISIS, A11, Col. 1

U.S. Seeks Peace Key As War Talk Mounts

er, there was no substantial Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said that any military action in the Middle East. attempt by nations other than Israel to sail ships through the Gulf with "strategic materials to Israel" would be considered "an unfriendly act."

The only incident reported was some antiaircraft fire from the Egyptian side of the Gulf apparently aimed at two Israeli fighter planes. There were no reports of damage.

Much of what the United States is trying to do has been shrouded behind a public facade of working through the United Nations. However, Israel openly distrusts that forum while the Egyptians are putting great stress on it, in each case because the veto of the Soviet Union protects Egypt in the Security Council. That, of course, is fully recognized in Washington.

In Ottawa, Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson told the House of Commons that he and President Johnson had reached "complete agreement" in their Thursday talks on "the importance of maintaining the right of access to and innocent passage through the Gulf of Aqaba and that everything possible should be done through the United Nations to see whether that can be arranged so that danger spot can be removed."

But at the White House Presidential Press Secretary George Christian told newsmen that "no decisions" had been made at the talks.

Special correspondent Gerald Waring reported that Pearson said that the two heads of government had also agreed that "in some appropriate way there must be a United Nations presence there which will operate on both sides of the border" between Egypt and Israel. That border is a secondary problem at the moment but a U.N. presence there could become part of a peace formula by providing protection against Israel for Egypt so that Nasser could, in turn modify his stand on the shipping blockade.

On the question of ships carrying the Israeli flag Nasser has been very clear. They shall not pass—the same rule he has enforced since 1948 for the Suez Canal. But he has never said the same for what is far more important to Israel in economic terms: the right of ships flying other flags to go to and from Eilat.

On Thursday, for example,

Yesterday the Egyptian counselor in Washington, Mohamed Habib, pointed out to newsmen that Nasser's May 22 speech had referred specifically only to closing the Strait of Tiran, which leads to the Gulf, to Israeli-flag ships.

Habib added that Egypt would permit "innocent passage" by other ships but qualified this by saying that ships carrying "strategic materials" constituted a threat to his country's national security because it regards Israel to be a belligerent nation.

None of these remarks, or other word from Egyptian sources in Washington or elsewhere, constituted a clear indication that Nasser is prepared to trim his embargo. But taken as a whole they do constitute a hint.

The problem for the United States thus has become how to construct a shipping agreement which is based on what appears to be Egypt's almost-but-not-quite total embargo position and how to do it in a vast hurry.

The critical diplomatic question is whether any new proposals can be effected before Israel decided it would prefer to fight than to compromise.

The impact of the crisis continues to echo in other capitals. In London Prime Minister Harold Wilson talked with Foreign Secretary George Brown who was just back from Moscow. Wilson cut short his scheduled trip next week to Canada but said he still intends to visit Washington next Friday for talks with Mr. Johnson.

In Moscow, a few hours after Brown's departure, the Soviet Foreign Office called a press conference to issue a new statement backing the Arab nations against Israel. But there was no word of any firm Soviet action either diplomatic or military.

U.S. Committed to Defenses, Israelis Say

Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 26—The United States has made extensive commitments to Israel to defend her right of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba, an Israeli source said today.

The detail and scope of the commitments, dating from early 1957 after the Suez crisis and the creation of the defunct United Nations Emergency Force, are said by a source to have astonished high State Department officials when they examined a protocol Thursday with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

There was no indication of whether the commitments may affect any current American action in the attempt by President Nasser of Egypt to close the Strait to strategic shipping to the Israeli port of Eilat.

Diplomats here were searching desperately for means to prevent an Arab-Israeli war as Secretary General U Thant prepared a report to the Security Council after his return last night from talks with Nasser in Cairo. Thant's report is to be made public Saturday morning.

If a clash should occur, the Council could meet immediately. Otherwise, it is likely to conduct further consultations and delay a meeting until next week.

The prevailing mood among Western delegates here was gloomy. One senior Western ambassador said privately he feared war in the Middle East was inevitable, and the main question was whether it could be limited.

Some diplomats have suggested privately that if Nasser showed any conciliation in his talks with Thant, an arrangement might be possible where the Gulf of Aqaba would be reopened to ships of other nations trading with Israel.

Oil from Iran is the most important strategic commodity coming into Eilat, although Israeli imports from Eilat also are important to the economy. Most of this commerce is handled by foreign vessels, however, and use of the Gulf by Israeli flag ships is not extensive.

But an Israeli source said today that this sort of compromise would be unacceptable because it would violate the principle of freedom of navigation for all nations.

Reports that U Thant was stressed by the calling of a Security Council meeting Wednesday during his absence were contradicted emphatically by authoritative sources today.

Members of the Council went to the extent of asking Under Secretary Ralph Bunche to check personally with Thant by telephone. They were informed that he did not object to the meeting and had made no comment about it.

According to one highly-placed Western diplomat, investigation of the reports of Thant's distress disclosed that they came from Egyptian

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on microfilm.

U Thant
is report awaited

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From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, May 26 — The Soviet Union today called on Western powers to halt all "provocations" in the Middle East, which it accused of supporting.

Foreign Ministry press chief Leonid Zamyatin, in an unusual press conference, was asked if the Soviet Union would boycott a Big Four approach to the crisis, or use its influence to restrain the Arab states.

He bristled and said, "Our understanding is that the source of tension is the policy toward Israel. If Great Britain, the United States and other Western governments use their influence on Israel, then this will be a real contribution to peace in the area." He said Moscow had no doubt Egypt and Syria were doing their best to preserve peace.

In his prepared statement, Zamyatin expressed Soviet support for Arab "defense measures to protect their interests" against the "pressures of imperialism." He declined to discuss specific points such as Egypt's threat to stop Israeli ships from entering the Gulf of Aqaba.

Zamyatin sought to compare the Middle East crisis with the one in Vietnam. In both cases, he said, one side provoked a crisis and then sought guarantees to stop it.

He spoke just two hours after British Foreign Secretary George Brown left Moscow after three days of talks.

Before leaving, Brown told newsmen, "Here and in other capitals there is a very great, urgent desire to defuse the situation. If that is so, there is a chance it will be defused." But Brown also said the Soviet position on the Middle East was "what one might call theasserite line." Several reporters cabled that the talks had produced no result.

Zamyatin said the talks with Brown were frank and useful, although the approaches of England and the Soviet Union will differ on a number of questions.

In another development, the U.S. Embassy disclosed that Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson had discussed the crisis with Soviet Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov on Monday.

Thompson plans to fly to Washington next week to discuss the Middle East and other issues. U.S. sources quoted by Reuters said the trip may be postponed if the crisis worsens. One of the items on his Washington agenda is said to be the lack of progress in U.S. efforts to open talks with the Kremlin on a moratorium on anti-ballistic missile systems.

Egyptian Defense Minister Shams ad-Din Badran met today with Soviet Premier Kosygin and Defense Minister Andrei Grechko.

[From Paris Waverly Root of The Washington Post reported speculation that Communist China might be brought into any Big Four consultations on the Middle East. The reasoning: Moscow dares not sit down alone with the Western powers for fear of giving credence to Chinese charges that the Soviets are in league with the "imperialists." Moscow has not yet replied to the French proposal for Big Four talks,

Skipper Doubts Gulf Blockade: Antiaircraft Fire 3 More Ships
 By Hanns Neuerbourg
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 27, 1967;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
 pg. A11

Skipper Doubts Gulf Blockade

By Hanns Neuerbourg

AQABA, Jordan, May 26 (AP)—The skipper of a West German freighter said tonight that he sailed through the Strait of Tiran into the Gulf of Aqaba without seeing any evidence of an Egyptian blockade. He said he transited the strait earlier in the day and saw no indications of mine fields or any Egyptian naval units.

"We passed through the Strait of Tiran at 11 a.m., and there was absolutely no control, no search," Capt. Johannes Buse, 57, of the freighter *Stolzenfels*, said.

Antiaircraft Fire

Earlier, it was reported from Aqaba that Egyptian antiaircraft guns apparently fired on two Israeli Mirage fighters at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Cairo's semiofficial *Al Ahram* had reported the *Stolzenfels* was stopped, boarded and searched by Egyptian au-

thorities before being allowed to proceed.

The skipper of the 3902-ton Bremen-based ship said if there were any mines he would assume he would have been given either an escort vessel or a chart to get through safely.

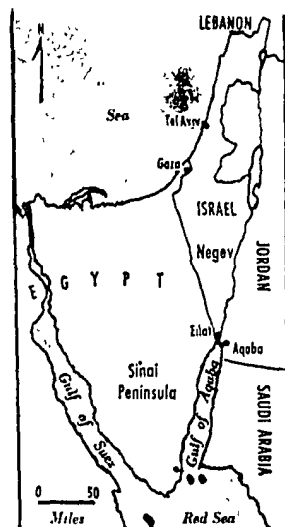
"But we saw not a single Egyptian naval unit," Buse added.

Al Ahram had reported that mines were laid earlier this week.

3 More Ships

Another indication of whether Egyptian controls were more than a matter of words is expected to come Saturday when three vessels—a Danish ship, identified here as the *Estelle Maersk*, the American freighter *Green Island* and the Greek ship *Trans Modowi*, are due to arrive.

The report of the attack on the two Israeli fighters said



The ... Post May 27, 1967

that what appeared to be two antiaircraft gun explosions reverberated around the hilly rim of the gulf and two Israeli fighters landed shortly afterward at the Israeli gulf port of Eilat, apparently undamaged. The Mirages returned to Eilat from the direction of the Egyptian border, a few miles away.

It was the second Egyptian-Israeli incident in the Aqaba area in two days.

Earlier this week, Egyptian shore guns fired on an Israeli patrol torpedo boat and forced it to return to Eilat. There were no hits, eyewitnesses reported.

Egypt has announced it has blockaded the entrance to the Gulf, the Strait of Tiran about 100 miles south of here, to Israeli shipping. It announced Tuesday that Egyptian naval patrol boats had been stationed in the strait and that the strait had been mined.

A French sea captain who brought the freighter *Chateau Margeau* through the strait on Wednesday also said he saw no evidence of mining or any Egyptian naval patrols.

A Search for Compromise

It is not too difficult to guess at the objective of both the Russians and Gamal Abdel Nasser in the Middle East, if only because well-qualified authorities on the area have been guessing at it, and warning against it, for years. The nightmare long envisaged has been that of a Middle East sharply polarized into two camps, with the United States drawn into lonely alliance with Israel, and the Soviets falling effortlessly into league with a coalition of Arabs united by the only issue which can keep them from each other's throats.

That issue, of course, is Israel. Or rather, it is an Israel which can be made to appear—by Mr. Nasser as well as the Soviets—to be about to attack the Arabs, with the full backing of the United States "imperialists." When that happens, Mr. Nasser becomes leader of all the Arabs; the oil sheikdoms and monarchies come under heavy pressure to take reprisals against the "imperialists" and their oil interests; and the Soviets need only sit back and watch United States and Western interests suffer while Russian influence grows.

If this is indeed the plot, the role of this country in the current crisis suggests itself. On the issue of the Aqaba blockade, our course is clear. We must support free access by the Israelis to their port of Eilat. But nothing could serve our interests worse than a jingoist, unilateral effort to do so by waving the American flag. This would invite the cutting of oil pipelines and destruction, or nationalization, of United States and other Western oil facilities.

Our best hope, at this stage, is to tackle the issue the Egyptians and the Soviets have raised. It is not necessary to concede an Israeli threat to propose measures to deal with the problem of Egyptian and Arab security. The problem can be approached, after all, as one of security for the area as a whole, for Israel as well as Syria, for example, or Jordan, or Mr. Nasser's U.A.R.

What is urgently needed is the reintroduction of an international peace-keeping force along the Israeli-Egyptian frontier, and on both sides of it, with both countries pulling their forces back to create a demilitarized zone. Similar measures are also needed along the Israeli-Syrian border (now inadequately safeguarded by U.N. inspectors), not because there is any reason to believe that Israel intends to invade Syria, but because this would also help remove another of Mr. Nasser's talking points.

If it can be demonstrated that there is no legitimate Israeli threat to Syria, or Egypt or any other Arab state, then Mr. Nasser's face will be saved. He will no longer need to worry about "strategic" goods passing through the Strait of Tiran to Israel. Such traffic will then become no more than the "innocent" use of Egyptian territorial waters which the United States is pledged to uphold and the Geneva Law of the Sea is supposed to guarantee.

President Nasser, indeed, would then be free to tell his Arab followers that he has secured his original purpose in demanding that the United Nations forces be removed. He did so, he insists, in order to be free to move into Israel to help defend Syria from Israeli attack.

The United Nations is still the logical place to begin in seeking such a solution, however little peace-keeping potential it may have shown in the current Middle East crisis, up to now. The alternative to a compromise settlement, for Mr. Nasser, is a war he might very well lose. He has hinted he might accept some new U.N. presence along his frontier. When the alternative is action by the United States which would only play into the hands of the Soviets and Mr. Nasser, a compromise which sacrifices no vital American or Israeli interests is surely worth a try.

Irresponsibles Gone Mad

U.S., Britain Bear Burden of Peace

By William S. White

IN AN ERA where the irresponsibles have gone mad—of a Nasser Egypt lawlessly seizing an international waterway and of petulant peaceniks everywhere picking at those men of duty who must bear the burden of resisting the Communist technique of aggression by “wars of liberation”—the peace of the world rests on the backs of two responsables, and two alone.



White

Many have mocked that “special relationship” between the United States and Great Britain which so annoys the peaceniks of all ages, whether old Charles de Gaulle of France, the young left-wingers of London or the precious “new thinkers” of an old isolationism in the United States Senate.

But where would the world be today but for the towering reality that Britain and the United States do indeed hold that special relationship and do in fact believe that order and peace are not to be bought merely by slick rhetoric and by turning eyes away from the profound truth that aggression unchecked anywhere is aggression invited everywhere?

It is clear that if the Middle East is not to be set aflame by Arab extremists using against pro-Western Israel the same techniques the Communist invaders are using against South Vietnam, the fire will not be put out by pseudo-peacemakers who would rely on phrase-making in Aqaba just as they insist

that words alone can halt the Communist aggression in Vietnam.

IF THE BALLOON does not go up, to change the metaphor, it will not be because of the exhortations of a new left which has opted out of life itself because life is hard and dangerous. It will be because of the power and the sense of responsibility of the Anglo-Saxon world. In all the confusing and frightening present maneuvering, the only maneuvering that really matters is coming from two powers, and only two.

Again as so many times before the outcome rests at last upon the skill, the determination and the strength of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom.

What such as U Thant of the United Nations may say makes headlines. But it also makes moonshine. The hard kernel is simply this: The United States and Britain are engaged upon an enterprise, lofty and mortally important, to bring the Soviet Union, which has fully backed Nasser in the past and is currently backing him only verbally, into their own concert of adults in an earth full of the shrill clamors of the immature. They are trying to persuade the Russians, before it is altogether too late, to draw in their strings on Nasser.

It is a diplomacy of infinite hope and danger, and no less of infinite delicacy. If the men who must conduct it—President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk for the United States and Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Foreign Minister George Brown for Britain—are allowed to operate

without splanetic back-biting and elbowing by irresponsibles seeking to justify their own notions of cut-and-run and look-the-other-way, the lowering storm should pass at length.

But if the extremists who have made a shambles of true dissent on the linked issue of Vietnam go far enough here in irresponsibility they can well embolden Nasser as so long they have emboldened the North Vietnamese invaders.

WHEN THE VAST majority of Congress and all of its top leaders in both parties fully endorse the admonitions of the United States Government to Nasser it is an appalling thing to see such an official as the embittered Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. J. William Fulbright, use this somber hour publicly to sneer at this warning—solely because he does not like what is being done in Vietnam.

It is said by the Senator's friends in naive explanation of his extraordinary conduct that he “simply can't stand Johnson.” But the Senator is not hitting here at a man, however manifold his shortcomings, but rather at the United States. The former Republican Vice President, Richard M. Nixon, for one, has far better reason not to “like” Johnson. And this is what Nixon says:

“In the conduct of crisis diplomacy there are times to speak and times to let private diplomacy proceed unhindered. Let us by practicing a statesmanship of restraint allow it to go forward unhindered by self-serving or even well-intentioned interference.”

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Israel Gets Ready for Mideast War Without Excitement or Histrionics: ...

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 27, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A13

Israel Gets Ready for Mideast War Without Excitement or Histrionics

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, May 26—Israelis have set about battling down their hatches without dramatics. The process is done in an air of resignation, if not melancholy, but without excitement.

There are no banners or rallies, no flamboyant statements, no histrionic declarations from newly mustered units, and no newspaper pictures of rifle-clutching young husbands making heroic farewells to wives and babies.

The International Agricultural and Food Exhibition scheduled to run through June 10, was shut down quietly after three days. The reason given was simply "the security situation."

Volunteers

There are news reports, to be sure, of many young volunteers — minors and foreign students — offering their services, but they are reportedly flatly, often with the note that there really isn't much opportunity for them to serve.

Newspaper editorials speak of "gravest trials" and "the abyss of war," no of

holy missions and glorious victory.

Traffic here and in Jerusalem is about half of normal, newspapers a fraction of their former size and shops are mainly woman-ed, not manned. But no hullabaloo is made of it.

Disappear in Night

The men of Israel's essentially civilian armed forces simply have disappeared as their summons came, singly and usually by night.

In short, Israel has not used what is a national requirement as the beverage to intoxicate national morale.

The reason is simple. There is no need to.

There is no war fever but neither is there any scurrying for evasion or a hiding place. If war comes, the Israelis will accept it, sick at heart but, it would seem, without a dissenting voice on the necessity.

There is no expectation of a frolicsome walk, of an Israeli knife cutting through Arab butter. There is common agreement that will be bloody, terrible, desperate but—if all else fails to end Egypt's blockade—requisite.

U.S. Tourists

It has taken several days of hammering by the United States Embassy to persuade American tourists that the wise course is to get out. Until a couple of days ago, more tourists arrived than left.

And even though 1231 American tourists left by air Wednesday and another 1300 Thursday, there remain about 2000, or two-thirds of the normal number for this time of year.

So few visitors put themselves on waiting lists that it was difficult to persuade airlines to provide special flights. A few did so, but as late as Thursday, a special TWA plane left with 23 empty seats.

If war comes, of course,

the rush will be terrific, but in the meantime there seems to be a touching faith that the American Embassy will see to everyone's evacuation. Getting the tourists out will be no little task, but only the start of a more difficult job of moving many of the 8000 other Americans here.

Dual Citizenship

Some 1700 of these hold dual citizenship and presumably will not want to leave. Some of the remainder will probably not seek to flee, and it is clear that the American students, teachers and youngsters who came to work for a while on the kibbutzim will stick tight.

The Embassy's most immediate headache today, on the eve of the Jewish Sabbath, is a flock of Yeshiva students — mostly minors studying at orthodox religious schools—whose families in America are screaming for their return. The embassy is trying to bring in special planes for them, but if they come tonight or Saturday, neither the schools' rabbis nor the young scholars themselves will permit their departure until the Sabbath is over.

At the moment, indeed, they refuse even to answer the phone to discuss the prospects.

By Drew Pearson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 27, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. C7

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Nasser Seen in All-or-Nothing Gamble

By Drew Pearson

There is reason to believe that President Gamal Abdel Nasser has decided upon a stupendous gamble calculated

to make him kingpin of the entire Arab world. Otherwise he will go down in ignominious defeat.

Real fact is that never in his two decades of rule over Egypt had Nas-

ser been lower in prestige—up until this week. Now he has electrified the Arab world and is riding so high that it's impossible for his bitter enemies, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and King Hussein of Jordan, to refuse him support.

If he comes out on top of this winner-take-all gamble, he will be the first man in a thousand years able to dictate to the Arab world. If he loses, he will not have lost much, because at the rate things were going in Egypt, he would have been kicked out of power.

Here is what he faced at home:

1. A long and expensive war with 70,000 Egyptian troops pinned down in Yemen, causing such bitterness among young officers that Nasser feared rebellion if they returned home. In a war against Israel, however, they will fight enthusiastically.



Pearson.

2. The revolt of the Moslem League. This included the sons of some of Egypt's best families, and came within hours of succeeding.

3. Food. The United States canceled its wheat agreement with Egypt, and it will not be long before people will be hungry.

4. Business. The Egyptian economy is limping. There have been business failures.

5. Nasser's balance of payments is so bad that he has not been able to keep up his installments to the World Bank.

All these have been relegated into the background—by accident or design—as a result of the showdown over Israel.

Nasser Abandons Caution

Significantly, Nasser has been a restraining force among other Arab leaders when it came to military designs on Israel. He has urged caution, has argued that the Arabs lacked a united general staff, were not prepared for war. This time Nasser has been the opposite. He could have satisfied the Arab world merely by expelling the U.N. peace-keeping force from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Aqaba.

Instead Nasser took on the Western world by closing the Tiran Straits. In my opinion he did this, first, because of his deteriorating position at home; second, because he

knew he would have tacit Soviet support.

The diplomats are still guessing as to what he and Foreign Minister Gromyko talked about when they conferred in Cairo. But, regardless of what they discussed, Nasser is a shrewd enough strategist to know that the Soviet, being embarrassed by the United States in South Vietnam, would like nothing better than to embarrass the United States in the Near East.

U.S. Losses

If Nasser wins a military showdown with Israel the losses to the United States will be devastating. Every other Arab leader, no matter how friendly to the United States, would be under his thumb. Libya, which distrusts and dislikes Nasser, would be called upon to cancel the giant American Wheelus Air Force Base in Tripoli.

There would be pressure to cancel the American communications center in Eritrea, a station vital to tracking our satellites.

American oil investments in the Near East could come under the control of an Arab oil combine which could set both prices and royalties.

Should Nasser emerge as the hero who defeats Israel there would be immediate revolutions against the moderate monarchies of the Near East—Morocco, Jordan and Libya—which have given their coun-

tries progressive, stable governments.

Several recent factors point to the probability that Nasser has been preparing for a showdown with Israel for some time.

The official Egyptian newspaper has been running a series of articles on American foreign policy, highly critical of the United States. U.S. policy is described as a huge spider web, seeking to ensnare small countries to be devoured. The last article showed Egypt breaking loose from the last strand of the spider web—namely, the food agreement with the United States. It so happened that this agreement literally prevented Egyptian starvation during the last five years, and it was ended not by Nasser but by the Johnson Administration.

Another significant event was the fact that Nasser recently recalled his long-time Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Mostafa Kamel. Ambassador Kamel was near the top in the diplomatic corps, and carried influence for better American-Egyptian relations. Suddenly this spring he was recalled.

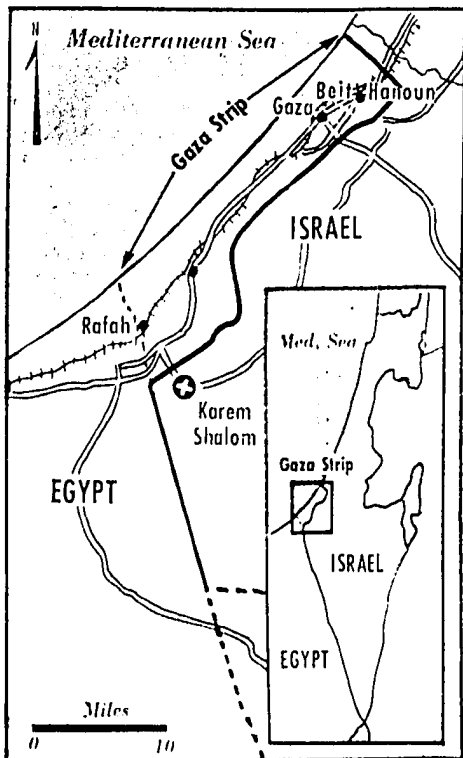
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Jack Anderson, substituting for Drew Pearson, will report on the strange safe passage the Communists give U.S. oil shipments in Vietnam at 6:40 p.m. today over Radio WTOP.

Israel Faces a Grim Choice: News Analysis Israel Seen Facing Grim ...

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 28, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A1

Israel Faces a Grim Choice



The Washington Post May 28, 1967

SCENE—Israel says one of its half-tracks hit a mine at Karem Shalom.

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

"Of course time is running out for the Israelis."

That remark by an American official yesterday epitomized the Middle East crisis as of last night.

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, by proclaiming his form of blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, has presented Israel with a fait accompli. As United Nations

News Analysis

Secretary General U Thant put it yesterday, the Egyptians' "general aim" is to "return to the conditions prevailing prior to 1956."

That was the year Israel, by striking into Egypt, opened the Gulf for all shipping to its port of Eilat. Now Nasser has, in fact, recreated 1956 and dared the Israelis to fight.

The Israeli option is to go to war to overturn Nasser's act. But the pressures clearly were building up to prevent any such Israeli move.

U Thant's premise, in his report, was that everything should be done to keep the peace. Hence, he said, his "major concern must be to try to gain time. . . ."

Further meetings of the U.N. Security Council, now in prospect, would take a

See CRISIS, A16, Col. 1

Israel Seen Facing Grim Choice As Pressures Against War Build

lot of time. Egypt wants a meeting and is prepared to bring a bill of particulars against Israel, an excellent stalling tactic.

The Soviet Union, ready with its veto to bar any vote in Israel's favor, has done its best to polarize all the Arab states, with Moscow their champion against Israel and the United States.

And the United States, when it has said anything at all beyond President Johnson's strong words of support for the principles on which Israel is standing, has said only that the U.N. is the proper forum.

The Squeeze Is On

In short, the time bind is squeezing Israel. The more time that passes, the more Nasser's act becomes imbedded and the more talk there will be that Israel can live without the Gulf of Aqaba as indeed it did from 1948 to 1957.

Exactly what President Johnson told Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban at the Friday evening White House meeting was being held secret yesterday.

But Eban's comments in both Paris and on his return home yesterday gave no hint of any definitive American pledge to back Israel with force, if necessary, to make Nasser back down. Indeed, Eban's comment about his "exploratory trip" and about "new considerations" he was bringing his government sounded more like a man whistling in the dark.

Israel clearly is under American pressure not to rush to war; in short to abandon the idea of "backdown or showdown," as one official had put it.

As time passes, too, other nations are beginning to express their own particular concerns. Yesterday Secretary of State Dean Rusk received the Arab ambassadors from Kuwait, Lebanon and

Libya. The first and the last represent oil-rich nations with big Western investments. Lebanon is the banker nation of the Middle East. All stand to lose much if the United States should back an Israeli strike to assert free passage in the Gulf.

Under Secretary Eugene V. Rostow received the Indian, Dutch and French Ambassadors. India is worrying about its vital grain shipments through Suez, the Dutch are world-wide merchantmen and the French, while close to Israel, are the only major Western power about which Nasser has recently spoken a good word.

If there is a common theme from all of them it clearly is: let's not have a war.

The Soviet Union's charge d'affaires also called on Rusk. Given the public Soviet position, it is a reasonable assumption that at the least he was delivering a reiteration of Moscow's backing for Nasser and his friends and repeating Moscow's warning to Israel.

Credit for No War

Indeed, if there is no war, Moscow on past performance can be counted on to claim the credit by its deterrent words to Washington.

Finally, there is the cloud of Vietnam here in Washington. While the Administration insists there is no connection, there is in the sense that Mr. Johnson would be much more free to be much bolder in the Middle East if he did not have half a million men tied down in the Far East.

The decision on war or peace, on a gamble that might or might not work or on accepting Nasser's reversion to the status of 1956, is now Israel's. And that presumably is what they are talking about today in Jerusalem.

Israel Waits; Mine in Gaza Injures Seven

From News Dispatches

TEL AVIV, May 27—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban arrived here tonight after a mission to Western capitals and said he had “weighty considerations” to promptly relay to Prime Minister Levi Eshkol.

Before Eban returned an Israeli Army spokesman said that an army halftrack truck detonated a mine near the Gaza Strip this morning, slightly wounding seven soldiers.

The spokesman said the truck was on a routine patrol near Karem Shalom when it hit the mine at 11:15 a.m. He said that the mine was probably Egyptian made.

It was the first incident in the Gaza Strip reported by Israel since the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) left the area last week.

On his arrival, Eban told reporters at Tel Aviv airport he had “conversations which ought to be known by the Prime Minister” on his trip to Paris, London and Washington.

The Israeli Foreign Minister arrived in Washington Thursday for talks with President Johnson after meetings with President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Harold Wilson. Israel’s next move in the crisis

See ISRAEL, A16, Col. 4

Israel Waits; 7 Reported Injured in Gaza

depend largely on the nature of the report Eban makes to Eshkol.

A cloak of silence covered the 85-minute talk with President Johnson last night in Washington. But at Orly Field in Paris, where his El Al airliner stopped for refueling on the way back to Tel Aviv, Eban told reporters that the United States firmly backs the use of the Strait of Tiran by ships of all nations.

"Washington has made known to me proposals particularly firm and vigorous for maintaining freedom of passage in the Tiran Strait to ships of all nations, without discrimination as to flag or cargo," Eban told newsmen.

Egypt announced she had mined and blocked the narrow entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and said it is closed to all Israeli ships and those ships which carry "strategic materials" for Israel.

'Eliminate' Blockade

Eban continued: "For Israel, the essential thing is to eliminate this illegal and intolerable situation which arose a few days ago. It is evident that peace cannot co-exist with this illegal blockade."

"I will add that we are deeply moved by the wave of solidarity and active sympathy which has shown itself in world opinion. Israel will not face this test alone."

However, in some diplomatic quarters here the opinion was expressed that unless Eban brought back solid guarantees of Western support for action to open the blockaded Gulf, Israel might be forced to take unilateral action.

This same feeling of pessimism came from a highly

placed Israeli source who said today "it seems almost impossible to conceive how a conflict can be avoided."

Officials here were reported to be against Western proposals to work through the United Nations for a solution. Some sources branded this week's inconclusive Security Council

meeting on the crisis as a "farce."

Critical of U.N.

Eban himself was bitterly critical of the United Nations for withdrawing its peacekeeping UNEF force from the Egyptian-Israeli border.

A new Arab threat to Israel came in a speech last night by Egyptian President Nasser in which he said if war broke out Egypt would seek to "destroy Israel." Israeli officials said the speech proved that the closing of the Gulf was "only part of an over-all policy of aggression."

Meanwhile, the atmosphere among ordinary Israelis remained one of watchful calm. This morning the streets were virtually empty as always on the Jewish Sabbath.

Special prayers "for our defenders" were said in synagogues by the very young, the middle-aged and the elderly. Men of military age were conspicuous by their absence from Israeli cities and towns. It was a brilliantly sunny day and later some persons relaxed on beaches. But again, they were the very young, the middle-aged and the elderly.

The evacuation of Americans from Israel started to slow down. U.S. Embassy sources said only 740 Americans—tourists, dependents of U.S. officials and residents—

departed yesterday. Twice that number departed the day before.

Thant Asks Mideast 'Breather': Both Sides Urged To Avoid a Clash; ...

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 28, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A1

Thant Asks Mideast 'Breather'

Both Sides Urged
To Avoid a Clash;
Pope Sends Plea

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 27—Secretary General U Thant sought to buy time today by calling on both Egypt and Israel to avoid a clash in the Gulf of Aqaba that he fears “will inevitably set off a general conflict in the Near East.”

At the same time Thant reminded the Security Council that it has the power under the United Nations Charter to compel the parties to the 1949 armistice to refrain from hostilities.

A peaceful solution, he said in a special report to the Security Council, “will depend upon a breathing spell which allows tension to subside from its present explosive level.”

[A Vatican spokesman said Pope Paul VI had sent an appeal for peace to the Egyptian and Israeli governments. The appeal, sent through Apostolic Delegates in Cairo and Jerusalem, said it was an absolute necessity to preserve peace and expressed hope that every effort would be made to do so, the spokesman said.]

Thant gave no detailed account of his talks with President Nasser of Egypt this week following withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force at Egypt's request.

He avoided any criticism of Egypt but noted that he had called attention in Cairo to “the dangerous consequences which could ensue” from attempts to restrict innocent passage through Tiran Strait to and from the Israeli Port of Eilat.

Both Nasser and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad had assured him, Thant related, that Egypt would not initiate an offensive against Israel. Their aim was to return to the conditions prevailing before 1956 and to full observance by both sides to the Egyptian-Israeli armistice agreement.

“My major concern must be to gain time in order to lay the basis for a detente,” Thant said. He ended his report with an appeal for U.N. members not to despair.

A request from Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed El Kony for “urgent consideration” of a letter to the Security Council brought a flurry of excitement this afternoon.

The letter turned out to be a catalog of Israeli “aggression” dating back to 1949, and ending with a charge that Israel had mobilized earlier this month for an invasion of Syria “as confirmed” by Thant's May 19 report to the Security Council.

Thant's earlier message spoke of “persistent reports” of Israeli troop movements and concentrations, but added that reports from U.N. observers attested that there were no concentrations or unusual troop movements on either side of the line.

Some diplomats here regarded the letter as a ploy to get

See NATIONS, A20, Col. 3

'Breathing Spell' in Mideast Proposed by Thant

Egyptian charges against Israel on the Security Council agenda and perhaps to preempt any Western move to discuss the Tiran Strait.

All the same, delegations were taking the Egyptian request seriously. Since Thant's report is already before the Council, a meeting over the weekend is not ruled out.

Statement by Goldberg

A statement by American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg said that the United States is "immediately consulting with all Security Council members and other interested governments to determine how the Council might as a matter of greatest urgency proceed to discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security."

Nevertheless, there was some feeling here that the possibility of a clash in Tiran Strait had slightly receded as a result of counsels of restraint urged upon Israel—but outside the United Nations. What cannot be entirely predicted is the effect of Israeli public opinion.

Some of the feeling of slightly lessened tension derives from reports that Britain has made clear that she does not have the resources to back Israel in a major test. France has opted out, and it is thought unlikely that the United States would welcome a unilateral involvement even though the American commitment to Israel's security remains valid.

Some sources here are encouraged at the possibility of a four-power conference, how-

ever, on the basis of new expressions of interest in Moscow.

Courses of Action

Thant's report pointed to three possible courses of U.N. action if the appeals for general restraint succeed:

1. Revival of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission. EIMAC has not functioned since 1956, when Israel denounced the Armistice and subsequently declined to allow U.N. truce supervisors on her side of the Egyptian-Israeli border. Thant asked Israel to resume participation.

Canada, particularly, has urged that EIMAC be used as the vehicle for re-establishing a U.N. presence in the Gaza Strip and on both sides of the border in the Sinai Peninsula. It is thought conceivable that Egypt might agree to some sort of U.N. observation at Tiran Strait.

2. Renewed activity of the Israeli-Syria Mixed Armistice

Commission. Syria has most recently refused to participate in a discussion of border cultivation rights. Previously, however, Israel had declined to consider many thousand individual Syrian complaints.

Thant referred indirectly in his report to guerrilla strikes by the Palestine Liberation Army using Syria as a base for raids into Israel.

3. Security Council action to enforce provisions of the armistice agreements. Thant did not specifically call upon the Council to act or suggest means whereby it could enforce its decisions. But he asked the Council to recall its own 1949 resolution and 1948 order issued under its authority in the Charter.

Security Council resolutions, however, have a way of being forgotten or ignored when convenience suits. A 1951 resolution, for example, affirmed the right of free

navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba where Tiran Strait is located. Thant did not mention this in his report.

The Secretary General appeared defensive in his introduction reply to criticism at his decision to withdraw UNEF as hasty.

Withdrawal of Troops

Thant alluded to the decisions of India and Yugoslavia to withdraw their UNEF troops unilaterally after the Egyptian request.

His acquiescence in Cairo's demand, he asserted, was "a recognition of the sovereign authority" of Egypt. "In no official document relating to UNEF has there been any suggestion of a limitation of this sovereign authority."

This last point is disputed by some authorities. A 1957 agreement negotiated with Nasser by the last Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold refers to mutual willingness

to maintain UNEF "until its task is completed."

D. W. Bowett, in a 1964 book, "United Nations Forces," wrote that the Secretary General clearly indicated that in insuring the independence of UNEF "it was necessary to curb the Egyptian government's unilateral right to require withdrawal."

Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, who as foreign secretary won a Nobel Peace Prize for his U.N. work after the Suez Crisis, recalled in a statement in Ottawa Wednesday that he had objected at the time to the fuzzy arrangement between Hammarskjold and Nasser because he thought "it might cause a lot of trouble in the future."

"The lesson to be learned," Pearson said, is that in the future U.N. peacekeeping forces must have a foundation on which to act "so that their work cannot be sabotaged."

U.N. Center Still Active In Mideast

By Roy Brunton

London Observer

JERUSALEM, Jordan — Although the United Nations has withdrawn its forces from the Israeli-Egyptian border and the Gulf of Aqaba, the U.N. flag still flies in one crucial spot in the Middle East.

On a hilltop in no-man's land, south of Jerusalem, the former Government House, residence of the High Commissioner during Britain's Palestine mandate, now shelters the headquarters staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO).

Government House and its grounds are a U.N. enclave, one gate leading out into Israel, the other into Jordan. In principle, the uniformed truce observers, who have the responsibility of policing the frontiers between Israel and her Arab neighbors, can come and go as they wish.

Strength of 400

The total strength of UNTSO in recent years has been about 400, the front-line element being about 130 officer observers—unarmed, but all professional soldiers—drawn from Sweden, Belgium, Canada, the United States, France, New Zealand, Italy, Australia, Norway, Ireland, Denmark and Holland.

Their commander, Gen. Odd Bull of Norway, has a 24-hour teleprinter link with U.N. headquarters in New York, via the U.N. radio relay station at the Palais des Nations, Geneva. He can also talk direct to U Thant, the U.N. Secretary General, by radio telephone, if necessary.

The UNTSO men think in terms of four separate armistice agreements—one for each of Israel's Arab neighbors—and four Mixed Armistice Commissions (known as MACs) each comprising representatives of Israel, of the Arab country concerned, and of the United Nations.

While the commissions with the Lebanese and Jordanians have functioned after a fashion ever since UNTSO came into existence after the Arab-Jewish fighting in 1948 and 1949, the Syria-Israel MAC has repeatedly been boycotted by one side or the other.

The Egypt-Israel MAC was indefinitely suspended from 1956, when the U.N. Emergency Force took up positions as a buffer in the Gaza Strip and Sinai, until the moment Thant agreed to Cairo's request that it be withdrawn.

Enlarging the truce-observer corps in the hope that its mere presence will have some restraining influence is one of the few expedients left to Thant in the present situation. But in the Sinai Peninsula, anyway, the border runs across desert dunes, hills and ravines, where an entire regiment could slip across under cover of darkness.

The development of mobile U.N. observation posts "in sensitive sectors" as recently proposed by Thant, even in combination with the use of reconnaissance aircraft, can have but little effect in isolating the two sides from each other.

"Liberation Army"

In addition there is the fact that the Palestine Liberation Army, (PLA) controlled by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Cairo, is committed by its chairman, Ahmed Shukairy, to waging guerrilla war.

The PLA, commanded by Maj. Gen. Waguid Medani, a British Army officer during World War II, was created in 1964 for "liberating occupied Palestine," as the Arabs call Israel. It has an estimated 30,000 trained men in the Gaza Strip, 6000 in Syria and 4000 in Iraq, all recruited in Arab refugee camps, especially in the Strip. Some were sent for training in guerrilla tactics to China, which is now offering more arms. A few are said to have gone to fight with the Vietcong as a gesture of sympathy.

Israel's Unexpected Delay Seen Taxing Nasser's Patience: News Analyses

By Flora Lewis Special to The Washington Post

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A15

Israel's Unexpected Delay Seen Taxing Nasser's Patience

By Flora Lewis

Special to The Washington Post

CAIRO—The first sign of impatience gnawing at President Nasser in the current crisis came Friday. Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of the newspaper Al Ahram, is one of the two or three men in this country who are really close to Nasser. It was not just a journalistic urge that led Al Ahram to publish today a harsh blow-by-blow account of U.S. Ambassador Richard Nolte's first encounter with Egypt-

News Analyses

ian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad last Tuesday.

Heikal wrote in a signed editorial that he believed an Egyptian-Israeli clash is "inevitable." Aqaba is too vital to Israel, he said, for it not to "accept the challenge for war."

That was a change in the official line here, which has been that Egypt has done nothing but exercise its sovereign rights. It may have been sheer gloating, an attempt to savor the last drop of what the Egyptians claim

is an accomplished triumph. More likely, it meant just what it said: That Egypt is emotionally, politically and militarily prepared to fight and finds the other side's unexpected waiting now disturbing.

Nasser shrewdly maneuvered so that his enemy would be obliged to fire first. But the enemy has held his fire and Nasser no longer knows what to expect. Meanwhile, the effort to sustain psychological readiness for war continues.

There is no question that Egypt's land and sea forces are greatly superior to any

that can be brought to bear against it at the Tiran Strait entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. No U.S. warship has tried to pass through the Suez Canal to the Red Sea entrance of the Gulf since the crisis started.

But there is a disadvantage to being the gatekeeper in the current situation. You have to wait for the challenge, and it may be impossible to avoid firing the first shot when a stranger pushes at the gate.

The Western guarantors of Israel have warned Tel Aviv not to send a test ship

through the Strait, since that would fall in the category of Egypt's list of "acts of aggression" to which it is committed to respond. For political reasons, it seems likely that the United States also finds it wiser not to conduct the first probe.

It may be that the purpose of President Johnson's sudden trip to see Prime Minister Pearson was to ask Canada to test "innocent passage" with an unarmed ship carrying oil or some other cargo to Israel.

The Egyptians would probably try to stop the ship for inspection and con-

fiscation of the cargo, but its captain can be instructed to refuse. Either it would proceed, re-establishing free passage, or the Egyptians would halt it by force—thus being the first to fire.

If the ship were lost, retaliation might come in the form of bombing the Egyptian post commanding the Straits. Then the war would either be over or on. So the risk can hardly be taken until the further, harder decision is made on the extent of American willingness to intervene with force, if necessary.

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France, Russia Send Messages to Nasser

From News Dispatches

President Nasser of Egypt received messages yesterday from President de Gaulle of France and Premier Kosygin of the Soviet Union as Radio Cairo called for a holy war against Israel.

The contents of the messages were not disclosed but informants by the Associated Press said Kosygin had replied to a request from Nasser for more arms because of the possibility of war with Israel. There was some speculation that de Gaulle, whom Nasser has credited with "objectivity" in the Middle East crisis, had counseled restraint.

In other developments, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad conferred in Cairo with Huang Hua, the ambassador of Communist China, and Premier Kosygin held another meeting in Moscow with Shamseddin Badran, the Egyptian minister of war. An official announcement said Kosygin and his guest had "continued the friendly exchange of views" they began May 26. There were no other details.

Message From China

There were no reports on the exchange between Riad and Huang. But a Radio Peking broadcast monitored in Hong Kong quoted Chen Yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister, as saying: "The 700 million Chinese people, armed with

the thought of Mao Tse-tung, will firmly stand on—the side of the Arab people and support their just struggle."

This flurry of diplomatic activity was accompanied by exhortations blared over loudspeakers in the streets of Cairo for war with Israel. Authorities took draconian measures to prevent disturbances or panic. Foreign embassies were heavily guarded. The exodus of American, British, Canadian, Swiss and other foreign nationals continued.

Severe penalties have been announced in Egypt for hoarding, increasing prices or speculating in essential goods.

In Washington, officials were able to clear up one mystery arising from an article in the Cairo newspaper al Ahram, whose publishers, Mahmoud Haikal, is one of Nasser's closest friends and confidants.

Al Ahram said U.S. Ambassador Richard Nolte, during one of his calls on Foreign Minister Riad, had presented a five-point plan to settle the crisis. One of its points was that Egypt withdraw its forces from the Strait of Tiran and open the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping, thus removing the very reason for the situation.

Officials in Washington were mystified by the report, which the Soviet press picked up and described as having the "smell of an ultimatum" from

the United States to Egypt. Investigation finally revealed that al Ahram had been talking about a note delivered by the United States to Egypt on March 15, 1957, during the Suez crisis a decade ago. Nolte apparently referred to it during one of his talks with Riad.

Volunteers Offered

Meanwhile, pledges of support for Egypt should fighting break out with Israel poured in from as far away as Malaysia, where the government of that predominantly Moslem country announced it was prepared to send volunteers.

In Damascus, Syria, trade union leaders from 11 Arab countries pledged themselves to destroy oil pipelines and to cripple the activities of western companies throughout the Arab world if Egypt is attacked by Israel with western support.

Radio Baghdad broadcast a speech by Lt. Gen. Abdel Rahman Aref, the president of Iraq, in which he declared that his country and all other "revolutionary" Arab states were "firmly resolved to eliminate Israel."

The oil-rich sheikdom of Kuwait told the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union that it would "suspend" the commercial operations in Kuwait of any nation which intervenes on the side of Israel in case of war. The Emir of Kuwait donated \$1 million to the Egyptian armed forces for their "heroic stand for the Arab nation."

In Beirut, Lebanon, an explosion near the U.S. Embassy shattered several windows last night, but there were no injuries reported. A second blast occurred about two miles from the building and it also was believed to have caused no injuries.

'Peace Pilot' Leaving for Middle East

Reuters

PARIS, May 27—Israeli "peace pilot" Abit Nathan left here today in an antiquated single-seat plane, hoping to save the Middle East from war.

Nathan, a former bomber pilot who owns a restaurant in Tel Aviv, arrived here last night from Britain and said he was hoping to arrive in the Middle East "before the killing starts."

Nathan, an advocate of Arab-Israeli friendship, flew a private peace mission to Egypt last year, but the Egyptians sent him straight back.

He said today he would fly via Nice on the French Riviera through Italy and Greece or Turkey to Cyprus, where he would decide whether to head home to Israel or make a dramatic flight to Egypt or Syria. He was worried that his 80-MPH light plane might not get him there on time, he said.

4 Conditions Outlined By Nasser

By Phillip Knightley

London Sunday Times

CAIRO, May 27—During his conversations with U.N. Secretary-General U Thant on Thursday, Egypt's President Nasser outlined four conditions for ending the present crisis. According to a source present, these were:

- International recognition of the Straits of Tiran is within Egyptian territorial waters:

- Israel's full acceptance of the general armistice agreement of 1949, which brought to an end large-scale fighting between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

- U.N. policing of all armistice lines and frontiers.

- No Israeli forces to be allowed in the demilitarized zone.

Nasser made it clear that he was prepared to allow the U.N. emergency force back on Egyptian territory if Israel agreed to accept the force. Thant came away from the meeting convinced of Nasser's sincere wish to negotiate, and he privately described the talks as "very successful," this source said.

When word reached some ambassadors in Cairo there was a general easing of tension.

The first of Nasser's conditions is obviously the most important to Egypt. The Egyptian leader told Thant that he recognized the U.N. resolution on the right of innocent passage in the Gulf of Aqaba, but there is disagreement on what constitutes innocent passage.

If War Came in Middle East: A Historical Precedent A Famine Problem A ...

By J.Y. Smith Washington Post Staff Writers

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. C1

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A young Israeli stares through barbed wire at Arab territory.

If War Came in Middle East

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writers

IF WAR BROKE OUT between Israel and its Arab neighbors, it would be a catastrophe for the Middle East, but its reverberations—economic, political and diplomatic—would be felt around the world.

The effect of the almost inevitable closing of the Suez Canal, for example, would be immediate and bleak. The delivery of grain to famine-threatened India would be interrupted, as would the delivery of much Middle Eastern oil to Western Europe and Britain.

The pattern of world trade and shipping operations would be torn asunder. The stability of the British pound, which is only now emerging from three years of persistent pressure, could be threatened again.

Or take the destruction or nationalization of any substantial part of the Middle East oil industry. This could have many of the same effects. Moreover, the Arab states would suffer from the loss of oil income. Conversely, the other oil-producing areas of the world could look to expanding markets as they were called upon to fill the gap.

A Historical Precedent

NEITHER THE CLOSING of the Suez Canal nor the disruption of the oil industry is a far-fetched possibility in the event of war. Both occurred during the Suez crisis of 1956.

Apart from such specific probabilities and their possible consequences, there is the danger of a confrontation between the United States, presumably in the role of Israel's champion, and the Soviet Union, the patron of Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser and the radical Arab states.

It is this polarization of a Russian-backed Arab bloc facing an American-backed Israel that Washington policy-makers have been seeking to avoid. There could, however, be a number of extremely unpleasant consequences to war in the Middle East which would still fall short of a situation in which Moscow and Washington would once again stand eyeball to eyeball with the rest of the world holding its breath to see if anybody blinked.

The mere notion that the Suez Canal could be put out of commission again is enough to make U.S. shipping officials pale. "We'd be in one hell of a fix," said Rear Adm. Ralph K. James, USN (ret.), executive director of the Committee of American Steamship Lines. Robert C. Duane, chief of the Resources Transportation Division of the Agency for International Development, agreed that it would mean "a major interruption of world trade."

A Famine Problem

ONE OF THE NASTIER problems that would follow from such an interruption would be how to maintain grain shipments to India, where tens of thousands of people face starvation in the drought-ridden state of Bihar. A substantial part of the relief grain now goes through the Suez Canal. Duane and other shipping experts estimate that it would take at least three weeks to reroute the shipments around the southern tip of Africa.

But even if the initial interruption were no more than three weeks, that would not be the end of the difficulty. It would require many more ships to maintain the present rate of delivery to India because of the increased distance around the Cape of Good Hope.

It is anticipated that the demands on shipping if the Canal were closed would be greater than in 1956, when the United States was forced to take 230 ships out of its reserve fleet, or more than were needed during the Korean war.

There is the matter of Vietnam. The war has made enormous demands on American shipping. It has reached the point where there is a shortage of crews, particularly of licensed officers.

There are certain limitations on the number of ships that can be taken out of mothballs. The U.S. Government's reserve fleet as of last June 30 numbered 1190 vessels, of which 517 were candidates for scrap. Of the remainder, about 160 have been recommissioned because of the war in Southeast Asia.

"We'd be scraping the bottom of the barrel," according to one Government source, "if we had to commission some more."

A Fruit of Suez

CONCERNING TANKERS and the effect that the closing of the Suez Canal might have on oil, there is some disagreement. The American Merchant Marine Institute says that the tanker situation may be better than it was in 1956, mainly as a result of the impetus in the building of supertankers which came from that earlier crisis. The big tankers don't use the Canal and they can carry oil around the tip of Africa more cheaply than smaller vessels can move it through Suez.

Against this cautiously optimistic view, other experts cite the possibility that an increased demand for tankers might lower dry bulk capacity, since many tankers recently have been carrying cargoes such as grain for India

and Pakistan. Thus an apparently strong position in tankers might simply work to make shortages in other areas more acute.

No matter what the cargoes, world shipping rates would be bound to go up; in 1956, they jumped four to seven times.

Since the consequences of closing the Canal are patently so serious, the question arises of what might work to keep it open—or force it open if it were closed.

On the first point, the Canal earns about \$100 million per year in tolls—and President Nasser is aware of how much this money is needed by the Egyptian treasury. On the other hand, there is the extreme ease with which Egypt or Israel might block the Ditch in time of war.

In October, 1956, the Egyptians sank ten blocking ships in the channel and it was the spring of 1957 before another ship moved the length of it. It is this great vulnerability that makes it so likely that an important part of the Middle East's oil production would be interrupted in the event of war.

Some experts with long experience in the area suggest that the whole infrastructure of the oil industry would become the target of terrorists, including the pipelines to Mediterranean ports, the refining plants, the wells themselves and the loading facilities on the Persian Gulf. If that were to happen, it could take months to get the oil moving again.

Nonetheless, there are those who suggest somewhat cynically that destruction of the facilities would cause less trouble than nationalization of the industry by Arabs who want to strike

See EAST, Page C3, Column 5

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If War Came in Middle East

EAST, From Page C1

a blow at "U.S. imperialists" and the friends of Israel. The theory here is that it would be easier and quicker to reconstruct the facilities from the ground up than to get the industry denationalized and back into private hands.

In either case, the economy of Western Europe and Britain would be affected, although there is a strong feeling that the threat to it would be far less than it was in 1956. One reason is that the earlier crisis occurred just as the cold weather was beginning and fuel requirements were rising.

Another is that Europe now gets only about 50 per cent of its oil from the Middle East as against 80 per cent

a decade ago. Moreover, the new super-tankers, the availability of other markets and the existence of reserve stocks make the present situation somewhat easier.

But there are those hard business decisions. Should the shipowner keep a tanker waiting in the Red Sea on the chance that the Canal will be opened? Should he send it around Africa? Should the businessman buy Venezuelan oil at a higher price or wait for a break in the Middle East?

Then there is the British pound. It has been doing well lately in the world's money markets. Britain paid almost half a billion dollars worth of debts just last week. But what would happen if the "gnomes of Zurich" suddenly got nervous again?

U Thant's Statement After His Talks in Cairo

Following is the text of yesterday's statement to the U.N. Security Council by Secretary General U. Thant.

1. IN MY REPORT of 19 May 1967, which I submitted to the Security Council following the receipt on 18 May 1967 of the official request of the government of the United Arab Republic for the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF), I described the general situation in the Near East at present as "more disturbing, indeed—more menacing, than at any time since the fall of 1956." I can only reiterate this assessment.

2. IT HAS BEEN alleged in some quarters that the prompt compliance with the request for the withdrawal of the force is a primary cause of the present crisis in the Near East. This ignores the fact that the underlying basis for this and other crisis situations in the Near East is the continuing Arab-Israeli conflict which has been present all along, and of which the crisis situation created by the unexpected request for the withdrawal of UNEF is the latest expression. In my special report to the General Assembly, in Paragraph 12, I gave the main reasons for the position that I have taken on this issue. In my report to the Security Council on 19 May 1967, I restated the basis for my decision and pointed out that there was a "widespread misunderstanding about the nature of United Nations peacekeeping operations in general and UNEF in particular." In view of the evident persistence of this misunderstanding and of various recent public statements by some responsible leaders, I feel obliged once again, before proceeding with my report, to restate briefly the grounds for the position which I have taken on the withdrawal of UNEF.

3. UNEF WAS INTRODUCED into the territory of the United Arab Republic on the basis of an agreement between the Secretary General of the United Nations and the President of Egypt. The consent of the host country, in this as in other peacekeeping operations, was the basis for its presence on the territory of the United Arab Republic. When that consent was withdrawn, the essential part of the basis of UNEF's presence ceased to exist.

4. AS STATED IN MY special report to the General Assembly, I consulted with the UNEF Advisory Committee on 18 May 1967. The Committee did not move, as it was its right to do under the terms of Paragraph 9 of General Assembly Resolution 1001 (ES-1), to request the convening of the General Assembly on the situation which had arisen. It was after this meeting of the Advisory Committee, on the evening of 18 May, that I transmitted my reply to the government of the United Arab Republic concerning the withdrawal of UNEF.

5. MY DECISION in this matter was based upon both legal and practical considerations. It is a practical fact that neither UNEF nor any other United Nations peacekeeping operation could function or even exist without the continuing consent and cooperation of the host country. Once the consent of the host country was withdrawn and it was no longer welcome, its usefulness

was ended. In fact, the movement of U.A.R. forces up to the line in Sinai even before the request for withdrawal was received by me had already made the effective functioning of UNEF impossible.

I may say here that the request received by me on 18 May was the only request received from the government of the United Arab Republic, since the cryptic letter to Maj. Gen. (Indarjit) Rikhye (of India, UNEF commander) from Gen. (Mohammed) Fawzi (Egyptian army chief of staff) on 16 May was both unclear and unacceptable. Furthermore, I had very good reason to be convinced of the earnestness and the determination of the government of the United Arab Republic in requesting the withdrawal of UNEF.

It was therefore obvious to me that the position of the personnel of UNEF would soon become extremely difficult, and even dangerous, if the decision for the withdrawal of the force was delayed, while the possibility for its effective action had already been virtually eliminated. Moreover, if the request were not promptly complied with, the force would quickly disintegrate due to the withdrawal of individual contingents.

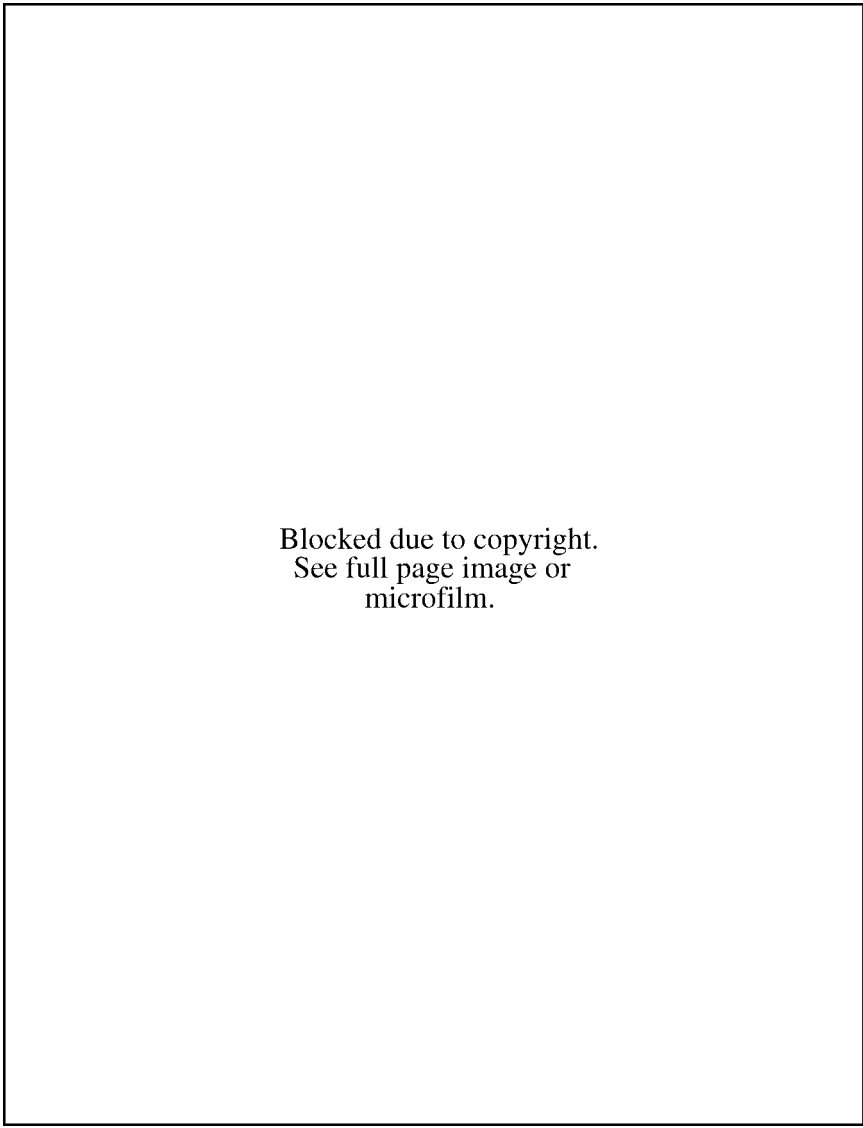
6. IT MAY BE RELEVANT to note here that UNEF functioned exclusively on the United Arab Republic side of the line in a zone from which the armed forces of the United Arab Republic had voluntarily stayed away for over ten years. It was this arrangement which allowed UNEF to function as a buffer and as a restraint on infiltration. When this arrangement lapsed United Arab Republic troops moved up to the line as they had every right to do.

7. IF UNEF HAD BEEN deployed on both sides of the line as originally envisaged in pursuance of the General Assembly resolution, its buffer function would not necessarily have ended. However, its presence on the Israel side of the line has never been permitted. The fact that UNEF was not stationed on the Israel side of the line was a recognition of the unquestioned sovereign right of Israel to withhold its consent for the stationing of the force.

The acquiescence in the request of the United Arab Republic for the withdrawal of the force after ten and a half years on United Arab Republic soil was likewise a recognition of the sovereign authority of the United Arab Republic. In no official document relating to UNEF has there been any suggestion of a limitation of this sovereign authority.

8. IN ORDER TO DISCUSS the situation with the government of the United Arab Republic, and especially in order to examine with that government the situation created by the withdrawal of UNEF, I decided to advance the date of a visit to Cairo which I had planned some time ago for the beginning of July. I arrived in Cairo on the afternoon of May 23 and left Cairo on the early afternoon of May 25 to return to United Nations headquarters.

9. DURING MY STAY in Cairo I had discussions with President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Mr. Mahmoud



United Press International
Secretary General U Thant arriving Friday at the U.N. from Cairo.

Riad, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. They explained to me the position of the government of the United Arab Republic, which is substantially as set forth in the speech given by President Nasser to the United Arab Republic air force advance command on 22 May 1967 which has been reported fully in the press.

President Nasser and Foreign Minister Riad assured me that the United Arab Republic would not initiate offensive action against Israel. Their general aim, as stated to me, was for a return to the conditions prevailing prior to 1956 and to full observance by both parties of the provisions of the general armistice agreement between Egypt and Israel.

10. THE DECISION of the government of the United Arab Republic to resist shipping in the Strait of Tiran, of which I learned while en route to Cairo, has created a new situation. Free passage through the strait is one of the questions which the government of Israel considers most vital to her interests.

The position of the government of the United Arab Republic is that the strait is territorial waters in which it has a right to control shipping.

The government of Israel contests this position and asserts the right of innocent passage through the strait. The government of Israel has further

declared that Israel will regard the closing of the Strait of Tiran to Israel flagships and any restrictions on cargoes of other flags proceeding to Israel as a casus belli.

While in Cairo, I called to the attention of the government of the United Arab Republic the dangerous consequences which could ensue from restricting innocent passage of ships in the Strait of Tiran. I expressed my deep concern in this regard and my hope that no precipitate action would be taken.

11. A LEGAL CONTROVERSY existed prior to 1956 as to the extent of the right of innocent passage by commercial vessels through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba. Since March, 1957, when UNEF forces were stationed at Sharm el-Sheikh and Ras Nasrani at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, there has been no interference with shipping in the Strait of Tiran.

12. IT IS NOT my purpose here to go into the legal aspects of this controversy or to enter into the merits of the case. At this critical juncture I feel that my major concern must be to try to gain time in order to lay the basis for a detente.

The important immediate fact is that, in view of the conflicting stands taken by the United Arab Republic and Israel, the situation in the Strait of Tiran represents

a very serious potential threat to peace.

I greatly fear that a clash between the United Arab Republic and Israel over this issue, in the present circumstances, will inevitably set off a general conflict in the Near East.

13. THE FREEDOM of navigation through the Strait of Tiran is not, however, the only immediate issue which is endangering peace in the Near East. Other problems, such as sabotage and terrorist activities and rights of cultivation in disputed areas in the demilitarized zone between Israel and Syria, will, unless controlled, almost surely lead to further serious fighting.

14. IN MY VIEW, a peaceful outcome to the present crisis will depend upon a breathing spell which will allow tension to subside from its present explosive level.

I therefore urge all the parties concerned to exercise special restraint, to forego belligerence and to avoid all other actions which could increase tension, to allow the Council to deal with the underlying causes of the present crisis and to seek solutions.

15. THERE ARE OTHER possible courses of action which might contribute substantially to the reduction of tension in the area.

In Paragraph 16 of my report to the Security Council on 19 May I referred to the possibility of the Egypt-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission (EIMAC) providing a limited form of United Nations presence in the area. In that report I stated that "it would most certainly be helpful in the present situation if the government of Israel were to reconsider its position and resume its participation in EIMAC."

I suggest that the Council consider this possible approach also during its search for ways out of the present crisis. This form of United Nations presence could to some extent fill the vacuum left by the withdrawal of UNEF.

16. IN PARAGRAPH 17 of my previous report to the Council I also suggested that "it would be very helpful to the maintenance of quiet along the Israel-Syria line if the two

parties would resume their participation in ISMAC, both in the current emergency session and in the regular sessions," and I would wish on this occasion to repeat that suggestion.

17. IT ALSO WOULD BE useful for the Council to recall that, by its Resolution 73 (1949) of 11 August 1949, the Council found that:

"—The armistice agreements constitute an important step towards the establishment of permanent peace in Palestine—."

And reaffirmed:
"—The order contained in its Resolution 54 (1948) to the governments and authorities concerned, pursuant to Article 40 of the charter of the United Nations, to observe an unconditional cease-fire and, bearing in mind that the several armistice agreements include firm pledges against further acts of hostility between the parties and also provide for their supervision by the parties themselves, relies upon the parties to ensure the continued application and observance of these agreements—."

18. IN MY DISCUSSION with officials of the United Arab Republic and Israel I have mentioned possible steps which could be taken by mutual consent and which would help to reduce tension. I shall of course continue to make all possible efforts to contribute to a solution of the present crisis. The problems to be faced are complex and the obstacles are formidable. I do not believe however that we can allow ourselves to despair.

19. IT SHOULD BE kept always in mind that in spite of the extreme difficulties of the situation, the United Nations has played an essential and important role for more than 18 years in maintaining at least some measure of peace in the Near East. In that task it has encountered many setbacks, frustrations, crises, conflicts and even war, but the effort continues unabated.

We are now confronted with new and threatening circumstances, but I still believe that with the cooperation of all parties concerned the United Nations, and the Security Council in particular, must continue to seek, and eventually to find, reasonable, peaceful and just solutions.

'Innocent Passage' Law Is Basis of U.S. Aqaba Policy: Not Ratified by Arabs Specific Application

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. C3

'Innocent Passage' Law Is Basis of U.S. Aqaba Policy

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

“THE UNITED STATES believes that the Gulf (of Aqaba) comprehends international waters and that no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage in the Gulf and through the Straits giving access there-to.”

That statement in a State Department aide memoire by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles handed to Israeli Ambassador (now Foreign Minister) Abba Eban on Feb. 11, 1957, constitutes the rock of American policy today on the critical issue of the current Middle East crisis: free passage through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

But accompanying that simple 1957 statement are a host of collateral problems such as: What is “innocent passage”? Is the doctrine applicable in view of Egypt's contention that it remains in a state of belligerency with Israel? And what are Egypt's rights in its territorial waters?

It is on the basis of the Dulles memorandum and subsequent events this past decade that President Johnson on Tuesday stated that “the United States considers the Gulf to be an international waterway and feels that a blockade of Israeli shipping is illegal.”

First, “innocent passage.” Dulles once defined it at a press conference as “a passage (of a ship) which is not designed to do injury to anybody.”

More definitively, the 1958 Law of the Sea treaty stated that “passage is innocent so long as it is not prejudicial to the peace, good order or security of the coastal state.”

Not Ratified by Arabs

THAT TREATY HAS been ratified by the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel and many other nations but not by Egypt or any other Arab state.

Egypt, as President Nasser said only last Monday, claims “sovereignty over the Aqaba Gulf.” Thus, he contends, “innocent passage” is not applicable.

The Gulf is a narrow body of water, about 15 nautical miles wide by less than 100 miles long with the west shore part of Egypt, the east shore Saudi Arabian and the northern end touched briefly by Israeli and Jordanian territory.

The Strait of Tiran, the entrance from the Red Sea into the Gulf, has a passage for ships less than six miles wide.

The United States does recognize that half the strait is in Egyptian territorial waters and the other half in Saudi territorial waters. But the American contention is that these waters have a special status because they provide entry into the Gulf. It is argued that the rights of all nations, therefore, are subject to international law.

Specifically, a 1949 ruling by the World Court in the Corfu Channel case is cited to back this contention.

In that case, the British successfully sued Albania after two British cruisers had been damaged by Albanian mines. American officials point out that the court held that the right of passage applied, even to warships, because the channel between Albania and Greece provides a water connection to the Adriatic Sea.

It also is pointed out that the 1958 Law of the Sea Treaty states that “there shall be no suspension of the innocent passage of foreign ships through straits which are used for international navigation between one part of the high seas and another part of the high seas or the territorial sea of a foreign state.”

Specific Application

THIS PROVISION WAS a Dutch proposal and was designed specifically to apply to the Strait of Tiran

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United Press International from an official Egyptian Source

Abdel Hamid, eldest son of Egyptian President Nasser, takes rifle practice with the Futuwa Youth Organization at a school in Heliopolis.

situation. And for that reason Egypt and Saudi Arabia would have no part of it.

The United States also leans heavily for its position on the facts of what has happened since the 1956 Suez War in which Israel smashed into Egypt's Sinai Peninsula and cleared the Egyptian guns which had blocked passage through the Strait into the Gulf.

At the end of the war Egypt finally agreed to the stationing of a United Nations force at Sharm el-Sheikh, the key point overlooking the Strait of Tiran. In the American view, as one official has put it, that Egyptian-U.N. agreement meant that Egypt was “obviously accepting the whole arrangement,” though it is conceded that the agreement was not specific on free passage.

In short, while Egypt did not put into writing any agreement on the right of “innocent passage,” it allowed such passage through its permission to the U.N. force to make such passage possible. Egypt thus has acquiesced for

10 years in “innocent passage,” an acquiescence which ended with Nasser's demand that the U.N. force be withdrawn.

There also is the issue of belligerency. Egypt contends that it has remained in a state of war with Israel since 1948, despite an armistice, and thus can exercise belligerent rights in the Strait and Gulf. The American response is that those rights have, in effect, lapsed.

Cited to back this contention is a Jan. 24, 1957, report by the then U.N. Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjold. He pointed to a 1951 (pre-Nasser) Security Council resolution stating that neither side in the then just-ended Palestine War “can reasonably assert that its activity is (that of) a belligerent . . .”

Hammarskjold concluded that “no such claim” of belligerent rights “should be exercised” in the Gulf or Strait.

However, Dulles recognized at a Feb. 19, 1957, press conference that the belligerent rights issue was far from settled. He said he was “hopeful that

there would be a cessation of those exercises” of such rights in the Gulf.

Indeed, on March 26, 1957, Dulles said that he felt “that it is important to get a decision” by the World Court “as to what the legal rights of the parties are” in the Gulf and the Strait. He added that the United States “felt that the preponderance of legal authority was so strong in favor of the right of passage unless there was a contrary decision by the World Court.”

But no case was ever brought and thus no decision was ever rendered.

If Egypt does have belligerent rights, as it contends, then “innocent passage” could hardly apply. The treaty definition, it should be recalled, defines passage as innocent so long as it is “not prejudicial” to the nation's “security.” Egypt is claiming that its security is indeed threatened today by Israel.

From all these bits of history and a mass of other documents it is evident that there is a substantial case for the American contention. But it also is evidence that the case is far from conclusive.

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Letters to the Editor

"Delphic Noises"

The Greek military takeover of April 21 will remain in history as "The coup of the lost opportunities." King Constantine missed a unique chance of regaining his diminishing popularity and the confidence of the political world. He could have succeeded in this by boldly opposing the coup. Instead he behaved like a reluctant debutante and is now being increasingly identified with the dictatorship. He gained a doubtful lip service by the ringleaders and lost his future as a constitutional monarch.

The United States, by taking a firm stand against the military, could have gained prestige and the real friendship of an ally. Instead it chose the easy path of making humanitarian appeals and other oracular delphic noises which will win it no gratitude. United States policy is placing military priority before trust. When the crisis comes, let its allies stand and be counted.

The so-called dictators lost their opportunity of behaving as such. They could have used their power for imposing necessary reforms. Instead they chose the line of least resistance by attacking miniskirts, beards and the clergy, ridiculing both themselves and the country. They overbid even the most demagogic of politicians in promises and one indeed wonders why Colonel Patakos is out and Mr. Papandreou in prison.

Finally, the U.S. press, with few exceptions, has once more displayed its complete lack of responsibility. By sidetracking an issue of grave potential concern to this country into lighthearted commentaries it is deliberately trying to confuse public opinion as to the real dangers inherent in perpetuating the present situation in Greece. Or, perhaps, the public's capacity for serious attention is being monopolized by Vietnam and no room remains for other matters. But would Vietnam had happened if some hard thinking had been given to it from the very beginning?

PANAGIS VOURLOUMIS. •
 Washington.

On U.N. Effectiveness

A long step toward the death of the United Nations was taken May 18 when Secretary General U Thant recommended compliance with Egypt's demand to remove U.N. peace-keeping forces from the Egyptian-Israeli tension-packed border.

This latest action by U Thant merely adds to the growing list of examples of how the United Nations will not stand up to a direct challenge by any nation which has direct Soviet support.

One can search in vain for an example of the United Nations supporting the rights of a small nation that does not have direct backing of a major power. The choice of action in the mind of Secretary U Thant seems always to be based on not trying to decide who is right or which nation is trying to keep the peace but one of deciding which course of action will end up with the least amount of pressure upon the United Nations by the major powers. His decision seems to hinge on which course of action will offer the best chance of success for the United Nations to carry out its course of action — not whether or not the course of action is in support of a nation which seeks peace and equity.

Unless the United Nations

can quickly find the courage to act on what is right, rather than on a course which is one of least resistance, I am afraid that the smaller nations of the world cannot look with confidence to the United Nations as the tower of international strength on the side of peace, which it was hopefully intended to be. In that event, its effectiveness, and thus its very existence for any great length of time, is in serious jeopardy.

MILTON ISEN.
 Washington.

Today's Fad

The front pages of newspapers, and prime spots on radio and television news broadcasts are filled with headlines, stories and pictures about today's fad — demonstrations, boycotts, sit-ins, live-ins, etc.

Although I am not against freedom of speech or expression, I think it is ridiculous the disproportionate amount of publicity given to these types of things, most of which are carried on by publicity seekers, extremists, minority groups and individuals who are unable to face the realities of life.

Let's put things back in their proper perspective. There are certainly more important and worthwhile things going on in the world which demand the attention of the majority of people.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR.
 Washington.

The Fitzpatrick Case

With reference to your editorial entitled, "Justice?" which appeared on Thursday, May 25, 1967, I am constrained to respond to the "unanswered question" posed and to the derogatory inferences to the Metropolitan Police Department.

In the critical assessment of the Police Trial Board findings in the case of private Daniel A. Fitzpatrick it was stated that, "The United States Attorney says he knows of no criminal charges being brought against the officer" for a series of offenses "involving allegations of drunk and disorderly conduct, simple assault, assault with a deadly weapon, discharging a firearm within the city limits . . ."

The fact of the matter is that the entire investigative file in this case was presented to the Chief Assistant, U.S. Attorney's Office, D.C. Court of General Sessions, on Feb. 20, 1967. One week later, a hearing was held in his office, at which the principal witnesses, the accused police officer and all persons involved in this case, were present. After due consideration, the Assistant U.S. Attorney advised on March 1, 1967, that there was insufficient evidence to justify his office in initiating criminal prosecution against the officer. Further, he indicated that his evaluation of the evidence disclosed serious discrepancies in the witnesses' statements and that the would-be complaining witness was not interested in prosecuting officer Fitzpatrick.

In addition to the United States Attorney's Office, the Department also presented this case to the Chief Assistant Corporation Counsel, D.C. Court of General Sessions, for his consideration regarding alleged violations of municipal regulations. On March 9, 1967, the Assistant Corporation Counsel conducted a hearing at which all parties involved

The Thing

We are not all rejoicing. It is true (editorial, May 23) that the Thing on the corner of the Corcoran Gallery looked a bit strange and it is probably true that a few poor souls scraped some paint while watching it, but Thing was pleasant to see, waving to the traffic and evidently very happy in doing so. Granted it had no place to go, but it did have something to do and that was to wave, not expecting anyone to wave back, but just waving because it felt friendly on a breezy day. Who cares if no one knew that Thing was art; it was nice to see something, anything, whose only purpose in being was simply to be, and to wave a little.

Now it will end up on the Mall, alone and unloved, rejected by natives and tourists alike as a "lobster-looking semaphore" in some isolated corner, to gather rust and initials. Progress is progress, however, and whenever progress takes one little unfunctional, unutilitarian step to the side it must be slapped back into line, and the people will truly rejoice and slap their computer cards together in merriment. I doubt that Thing's public will miss it, as much as Thing will surely miss them, but such is the way of life, and of waving. I hope they can find a shady, breezy place for it, near a road somewhere.

DARCY A. VERNIER.
 Washington.

were present and he concluded that his office would take no prosecutive action, again noting that the complainant did not wish to be a witness and that he would not testify even if papers were issued in the case.

Despite this evaluation of the evidence by these legal officers, the Department proceeded with trial board action; but on reflection, I'm sure you must agree that findings in any hearing whether before a court or an administrative board must be based on the character and sufficiency or insufficiency of the evidence adduced at that hearing.

In response to your unanswered question, "What does a policeman, who is white and doesn't fight the system, have to do to be thrown off the force," with its erroneous inference and its detrimental effect on morale, I would cite facts and figures which reflect that during the calendar year 1966, of five members of the department recommended for dismissal by the trial board, four were white.

Since your editorial posed the question of race as a consideration in disciplinary cases, I would also call your attention to the fact that in those cases where the department felt trial board action was justified, during the same calendar year, 33 members who appeared on charges were Caucasian and 18 Negro. These figures in my view do not support your inference of racial bias.

In conclusion, it would seem your editorial writer also disregarded the fact that private Fitzpatrick was suspended, *without pay*, from Feb. 12, 1967, through May 1, 1967, which represented a loss in salary of \$2108.13. In addition, he engaged counsel to represent him at his own expense.

JOHN B. LAYTON,
 Chief of Police.
 Washington.

Egypt Reported Using Gas

CIA Tells White House That Lethal Fumes Were Tested on Saudi Arabian Villages

By Jack Anderson

OMINOUS REPORTS on the Middle East crisis forwarded to the White House by the Central Intelligence Agency say that the Egyptians have used lethal gas in battlefield tests against isolated Saudi Arabian villages.

The highly classified reports were not intended for public release. The authorities consider the situation too sensitive to be issuing accusations against President Gamal Abdel Nasser. But there is no question about the accuracy of the reports. This information is coupled with the knowledge that Nasser keeps on his payroll ex-Nazi scientists who for ten years have been working on the latest type of rocketry.

Meanwhile, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in secret assessments, keep insisting that tiny Israel is quite capable of defending herself. The stark statistics, however, are less reassuring.

The Egyptians alone have a two-to-one arms advantage over Israel. Adding the weapons of the other Arab states on Israel's borders, the advantage is more than three to one. The same combination of Arab nations has a five-to-one manpower advantage over the Israeli armed forces and a 50-to-one population advantage.

Egypt also has an arsenal of missiles capable of hitting any spot in Israel. The Joint Chiefs have pointed out that

these missiles have poor guidance and carry conventional warheads. But wild-firing missiles could do great damage to Israel's population centers.

The only missiles in the Israeli arsenal are ground-to-air Hawks, useful for knocking down planes.

THE STATISTICS may explain why Nasser, who has had the worst of it in his past encounters with Israel, now appears so confident. Another factor is that the Egyptian army is smarting under the stigma of three defeats and itching to atone for them.

Its officers remember with shame the lightning Israeli blitz in 1948, when the British withdrew from Palestine and Israel declared its independence. King Farouk was so confident of taking Israel that he had prepared a Tel Aviv stamp in advance. This defeat led to the young colonels' revolt against Farouk and put Nasser in power.

The second shame of the Egyptian army came in 1956 when the fast-moving Israeli army cut across the Sinai desert behind Egyptian lines and took the Suez Canal in less than 48 hours. Thousands of Egyptians surrendered.

The third Egyptian defeat has been in Yemen, where 70,000 men have been bogged down trying to overthrow the old royalist regime. It has developed into a war somewhat like the present stalemate in

South Vietnam.

Today the Egyptian army, well equipped and well trained, is hell-bent for vindication.

Lobbyists' Friend

THE TOBACCO lobbyists persuaded no less than the dean of the Senate, the venerable Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.), to slip them an advance copy of the latest Public Health Service report on smoking and health. They turned it over to their high-powered public relations firm, Hill and Knowlton, which had the tobacco industry's slick denials ready by the time the report was released.

The tobacco boys made their first approach to the Public Health Service, whose officials flatly refused to let them see the report in advance. Hill and Knowlton suggested that the health officials might not be so diffident if they were called on their home phones. But they were as incorruptible at home as at the office.

Finally, the cigarette lobby pulled strings with Sen. Hayden, who is 90 but in the Joint Committee on Printing, oversees the Government Printing Office. Hayden, who is 90, but in perfect health, simply directed the GPO, which prints all Government reports, to give the tobacco people an advance copy of the report they wanted.

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Soviet Spoor in Mid East

Israel Convinced That Russia Egged On Nasser to Distract U.S. in Vietnam

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

THE FIRST SOLID indication that the Soviet Union encouraged Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser to make trouble between the Arab states and Israel came in a secret Moscow talk between an Israeli diplomat and a middle-level official from the Soviet Foreign office.

Seeking just one solid piece of information from the Russian official of what course the Soviet Union might follow after Nasser's challenge to Israel, the Israeli diplomat came away with the following strong impressions—implied rather than stated:

That Russia *did* encourage Nasser to bring the Middle Eastern pot to the edge of a boil, but had no idea Nasser would move so precipitously;

That the real reason Moscow wanted Nasser to make trouble was to bring indirect pressure on the United States to tone down the war in Vietnam;

That the Soviet Union chose the Middle East because the ingredients were all there to make the United States sweat without directly involving the Soviet Union.

Behind this Soviet move is deep frustration over Moscow's inability to make its influence felt in Hanoi. It is accepted in Washington that the Soviet Union played a serious role in attempting to arrange negotiations between Hanoi and the United States early this year. Also accepted is the fact that Ho Chi Minh simply refused to listen to Moscow.

Fearful of growing Chinese Communist influence on North Vietnam, Moscow decided that the next best way to cool off Southeast Asia was to raise the specter of possible U.S. military involvement somewhere else in the world. Nasser's ambition to reassert his role as Arab leader was the tool at hand, and the Soviet Union deliberately set out to use it.

Now that Nasser has brought the Middle East to the edge of war, Moscow is believed by top U.S. officials to be eager to calm the war passion.

Romney in the South

LEONARD HALL, old-pro boss of the Romney-for-President campaign, is dispatching his top political trouble-shooter for quiet talks with Republicans in North Carolina.

Robert J. (Jack) McIntosh, the former Michigan Congressman who is working full time in the Romney presidential drive, is the emissary. His visit tells much about the Romney drive for delegates in the part of the country where Romney is weakest. Hall has sent Michigan National Committeeman John Martin on a leisurely South-wide sweep, confers frequently with him and, when an opening occurs, such as the

one in North Carolina, will send McIntosh for serious strategy talks with local pro-Romney Republicans.

What prompted the McIntosh visit was a private poll showing Romney leading all other Republican prospects in a large county in the east-central part of the State.

UAW Sitdown Strike

THE FACT that Walter Reuther's United Auto Workers quietly sat out the recent Philadelphia Democratic mayoral primary while the

rest of labor backed Mayor James Tate's successful drive for renomination may foreshadow things to come nationally.

The UAW sitdown strike in Philadelphia indicates a desire by Reuther to keep his distance, at least for now, from the Democratic Party. The reason: violent disagreement with President Johnson's Vietnam policy (which is strongly backed by AFL-CIO President George Meany).

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Associated Press

Pro-Arab demonstrator is held by New York police during Israel parade.

Arabs, Jews Hurl Shoes, Epithets At New York's Parade for Israel

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP) —Arab-Americans and Jews confronted each other in a spitting, shoe-throwing, egg- and tomato-hurling demonstration in Manhattan today amid shouted slogans about the Middle East. The staging ground was the annual "Salute to Israel" parade, but time and again it was nearer a melee than a parade.

It began with 75 Arabs gathered at Broadway and 72d Street to confront an estimated 25,000 Jews arriving for the start of the parade. The Arabs called on the Jews to persuade Israelis to leave Israel and emigrate to other nations.

The parade had been switched from a celebration of Israel's 19th Independence Day to a show of support for Israel in its confrontation with Egypt.

Jewish children, arriving in buses, spat at the Arabs.

The Arabs, carrying signs reading: "No Vietnam in the Middle East, Work for Peace. Help the Israelis emigrate to America," started chanting, "Nasser, Nasser, Nasser" and "Israel is Arab, Aqaba is Arab, Palestine is Arab, Haifa is Arab."

Then a few Arabs took off their shoes and threw them at the Jews, standing across the street. The Jews threw

them back and the air was filled with footgear until police intervened. The Arabs, expressing a desire to have a "dialogue" with leaders of the parade, started up Broadway and Riverside Drive but were pelted with eggs and tomatoes by marchers waiting for the parade to begin.

Police formed a perimeter guard around the Arabs, then added six radio cars and another 30 patrolmen to the ring as the groceries kept flying. Police used the cars to keep the two groups apart.

During one incident, a police detective was splattered by a tomato. The Arabs were doused several times with water thrown from apartment windows.

At the end of the parade, pro-Israelis tossed clods of dirt and taunts at 30 Black Muslims, apparently because of the Negroes' religious affiliation with Arabs. Police quickly halted the outbreak.

The leader of the Arab group, Dr. M. T. Mehdi, general secretary of the Action Committee on American-Arab relations, said his group had a four-point plan for solving the Middle East crisis.

It calls on the United States and Canada to permit Israelis to immigrate there, urges the United States to keep hands off the Middle East, appeals to the United Nations members to accept Israel immigrants and asks American Jews to provide funds necessary for Jews to leave Israel.

Cutoff of Suez Is Threatened By Nasser

**'No Canal' If Other
Nations Intervene.
He Warns World**

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, May 28 — Egyptian President Nasser today threatened to cut off the Suez Canal if outside nations interfere in a war between Israel and the Arabs.

"If war breaks out with Israel, conditions in the Suez Canal will remain unchanged, but in the event of intervention by other countries there will be no Suez Canal," declared Nasser. "I say this clearly and openly."

In a press conference during which he ranged over the Middle East crisis, Nasser emphasized that Egypt rejected British and American contentions that the Strait of Tiran, the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, is an international waterway.

"Any attempt to infringe upon Egyptian sovereignty in the Strait of Tiran would be considered an aggression against Egypt and against the Arab people," Nasser said.

"We will inflict punishment for any such aggression that will go beyond the imagination of the aggressor, whoever they are."

[Special correspondent Patrick Seale writes that the Nasser statement at his press conference was "one of the most conciliatory" of his career. Story on Page A8.]

Nasser held the conference as Egypt moved fresh troops and armor to El Arish in the

See CAIRO, A8, Col. 1

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microfilm.

Associated Press

RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH—U.S. Marines duck into hurriedly dug foxhole in front of tombstone, as Communist batter area with mortar barrage at Conthien,

near DMZ. Elsewhere in Vietnam, U.S. planes hammered railroad targets in North Vietnam, 40 miles from China border, one aircraft was lost. Story, Page A8.

Nasser Threatens to Cut Off Suez Canal

northern sector of the Sinai peninsula today, apparently in the belief this will become the scene of a main clash if war breaks out with Israel.

The Egyptian President, wearing a business suit, white shirt and patterned tie, appeared relaxed as he faced about 300 newsmen in the Foreign Ministry in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis. He sat on a dais in front of a huge eagle insignia, Egypt's national emblem, and was flanked by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and Minister of National Guidance Muhammad Ben Ayek.

Threatens Israel

Nasser asserted that any Israeli ship that tried to pass through the Strait of Tiran

would be seized as Israeli ships were seized prior to the Suez Canal crisis of 1956.

"This is Egyptian territorial water and no Israeli ship will pass through it," he said, adding: "I shall never change this attitude."

During the Suez crisis when Israel, France and Britain attacked Egypt, Nasser blocked the Canal by sinking ships and closing it to all traffic.

The current crisis reached a new crescendo when Nasser announced that the Strait was closed to all Israel shipping and to ships carrying "strategic material" to the Israel port of Eilat at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba. Israel has said that the blockade is intolerable and would be cause for war because it cuts off

the sea route to East Africa and the Far East.

Denounces U.S.

Nasser had words of restrained scorn for the United States. "There is no problem between us and the American people," he said. "We offer our affection to the people of America."

"But the United States Government, in order to win the votes of the Jews, has aligned itself completely with Israel and turned its back on 100 million Arabs in the Middle East."

"Those who stand by Israel are our enemies and those who stand with us are our friends," Nasser said.

Nasser said relations between the United States and Egypt today are "very, very bad." But he said: "It is not fair for the United States to support with her great weight the cause of Israel against the Arabs. By siding with Israel she overlooks one million Arabs." This was a reference to Palestinian Arabs who became refugees when Israel was formed in 1948.

Calls for 'Justice'

"We hope the United States will support justice so that the people of the world can have confidence in her once again."

He said that he does not seek to cause a confrontation between the Soviet Union and America. "We hope it never happens," he said.

Nasser said he was "deeply affected" by Canada's argument that the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) should remain in Gaza after Egypt requested its withdrawal.

This, Nasser said, "places Canada completely on the side of Israel and the United States, which has instigated Canada to oppose us."

Yesterday, Egypt officially requested that the 720-man Canadian contingent of UNEF leave Egypt within 48 hours because of the "suspicious, belligerent and unjustified policy" of Canada.

Canadians Stranded

But a United Nations official said it would be "almost impossible" to get them out by the Monday night deadline. Most of the Canadian units were temporarily stranded at Rafah, two miles inside the Gaza strip, and at El Arish, where Egypt has sent reinforcements.

(In Ottawa, Prime Minister Lester Pearson said that Canada is sending six transport planes to Pisa, Italy, a United Nations staging base, to await instructions for the evacuation of the force. Pearson said the

withdrawal was the result of "a regrettable misunderstanding" of Canada's policy based on assumptions that "are without foundation in fact.")

The Canadian Ambassador, John Starnes, left Cairo unexpectedly today for urgent consultations in Ottawa.

Iraq Acts on Oil

[Baghdad Radio announced that Iraq decided Sunday to shut off oil to any country taking part in or supporting aggression against any Arab state, Reuters reported from Beirut.

[A broadcast said the Iraqi Cabinet also decided to invite all Arab oil-exporting countries to meet in Baghdad to consider similar action.

[Iraq's oil is exported by the London-based Iraq Petroleum Company and its subsidiaries. The company is owned by American, British, French and Dutch interests.]

Aqaba Solution To Be Sought By Diplomacy

By Bernard D. Nossiter

Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, May 28—

Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol said tonight that his government intended to continue its search for a diplomatic solution to the Mideast crisis.

Eshkol said the Egyptian blockade of the Strait of Tiran is an aggressive act and Israel would defend itself against this move when the need arose.

Eshkol said in a six-minute radio address that the government has drawn-up directives "designed to prompt the powers to take effective measures to ensure freedom of international shipping in the Tiran Straits." He mentioned the Soviet Union as one of the countries with which talks continued.

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Associated Press

JAMAL ABDEL NASSER
... at press conference

Cabinet Hears Eban

He said the Cabinet heard from Foreign Minister Abba Eban, just back from Western capitals, about "the increasing readiness in the international arena to act without delay for the immediate removal of the blockade . . ."

Eshkol underlined that the danger to Israel's security was at its maximum. But his remarks were noteworthy for the absence of any threat to take direct action.

A clarifying statement on the government's policy will be issued Monday, said Eshkol. His broadcast followed two extraordinary Cabinet meetings here where, high officials made clear, the decision was made against any immediate aggressive move.

Johnson's Advice

In effect Israel seems to have accepted the urgings of President Johnson not to fire the first shot or even to take such a provocative step as attempting to run a ship through the Egyptian blockade.

However, high officials here made clear that Israel's forbearance has severe limits. It will last, they say, only so long as the great powers, particularly the United States and the Soviet Union, are engaged in active diplomatic efforts to resolve the new Middle East crisis.

Moreover, these officials say, these efforts cannot be strung out indefinitely. Asked if the time limit was one week, two weeks, a month or six months, these sources replied: "You can definitely rule out the last figure."

The decision in favor of restraint-for-now was worked out first at a Cabinet meeting that began at 11 p.m. Saturday and did not break up until 4:30 this morning. Eban reported on his emergency mis-

See ISRAEL, A8, Col. 5

Showdown Is Avoided By Israel

sion to Paris, London and Washington.

The second tense meeting lasted three hours and ended at 6 tonight.

Precisely what President Johnson and his advisers told Eban is not known in detail. However, responsible foreign sources say that the gist of Washington's message was this:

The United States can offer you firm guarantees against your destruction, even and including air cover for your cities against Egyptian bombers, provided that a shooting war is unleashed on the Arab side.

If, however, Israel makes the first move, the United States can offer little but words of sympathy and expressions of goodwill. Give us time, the Washington advice continued, to work out a solution through diplomatic channels.

Strategy Seen

To the world at large Israel's decision may look like a backdown. But officials here contend this is part of a large strategy.

The argument runs that President Nasser of Egypt had worked his nation and his Army up to a fever pitch expecting an Israeli attack in the Sinai Desert this past weekend. Now it is said that his timing has been disrupted and the initiative lies in Israel's hands.

There is a danger in an open attempt to run the blockade because this would back Nasser into a corner. It would leave him with only two options, they say: A face-losing retreat or a hot war.

Israel's restraint, it is emphasized here, cannot go on forever. Economics and morale both argue against unlimited diplomatic maneuvers.

This nation of under 3 million is defended by armed forces that consist largely of recalled reservists. This means that Israel has put in uniform in recent days a sizable fraction of its labor force.

Plants and vital services are working with skeleton staffs and often without key men. There is a temporary milk shortage in Jerusalem, where three delivery trucks were commandeered by the military.

It is pointed out that such a drain can last only a limited time without a decisive move towards war or peace.

Officials here have read with dismay reports from Washington of a compromise solution for the Aqaba question. The reported compromise would enable all ships, including oil tankers, to land at the Israeli port of Eilat provided that none carried an Israeli flag.

Authorities here say that any such plan is totally unacceptable, that free transit of Aqaba is a vital political symbol in Israel's struggle for existence.

Israeli government aides talk hopefully of Egypt's being persuaded to accept a judicial ruling on the Tiran Strait. An international body like the World Court might rule that the waters are international and open to innocent passage.

However, officials here concede that this would constitute a terrible defeat for Nasser and they don't really expect Cairo to buy this.

In the Israeli view, the crisis has now reached a plateau but has not eased off. However, a less subjective view is that the tension has relaxed considerably.

Israel Captures Patrol

Earlier in the day an errant Egyptian motorized patrol crossed the Sinai border near the outpost village of Nizanna. It was promptly arrested by an Israeli Army unit and taken away for questioning. Included were a lieutenant colonel, a major, a captain and two enlisted men.

The Egyptian Foreign Office in Cairo notified the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine of the incident and requested that the captives be released by Israel to "avoid consequences."

Nasser's Aim Seen to 'Freeze' Gains: News Analysis Views of America Silent on Soviet Help

By Patrick Seale Special to The Washington Post
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 29, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A8

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Associated Press

WANT TO FIGHT—New Palestinian recruits serving with civil defense units in Gaza Strip wave their weap-

ons and chant that "We want to fight against Israel. We will take back our homeland. Palestine is Arab."

Nasser's Aim Seen to 'Freeze' Gains

By Patrick Seale
Special to The Washington Post
CAIRO, May 28—Presi-

News Analysis

dent Nasser tonight made one of the most conciliatory speeches of his career. His evident aim was to draw the fuse from the smoldering Middle East crisis created by his expulsion of the U.N. Emergency Force and his closure of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

In firm, but deeply earnest tones, he addressed the world's press and television at the seat of the Egyptian government in Heliopolis, a vast, magnificently decorated palace heavily patrolled by security men. He spoke for an hour and a half with no hint of saber rattling or war mongering.

The Egyptian leader clearly considers that he has fully achieved the objectives of his swift and skillful moves of the past two weeks. His present strategy is to get the international community to accept this new situation as normal and permanent—to "freeze" it.

In his own words tonight: First, "UNEF is leaving and

it shall not return. The subject is closed." Second, "Under no circumstances will we lift the ban on Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba. The subject is not negotiable."

Nasser has won a major battle without firing a shot, regaining by diplomacy what he lost by force in 1956. He has regained political initiative in the Arab world and psychological supremacy over it. He now wishes to consolidate his gains.

The whole burden of his argument tonight was that he had done no more than restored the situation that existed before the Suez war. No Israeli ship passed through Strait of Tiran before 1956. The waters of the Gulf of Aqaba were regional Arab waters. Ships passing through the Strait of Tiran passed within less than one mile of the Egyptian coast. This had never been an international waterway before Israel secured passage by force.

Now he has erased this. He has restored Egypt's sovereign rights. There was in his behavior of the past two weeks "no shade of aggression."

It was not he but Levi Eshkol, the Israeli Prime Minister who had precipitated the crisis by his aggressive threat against Syria on May 12. "This was a challenge no Arab could fail to take up."

Views of America

President Nasser seemed at great pains not to provoke the United States. He described America respectfully as "the richest and most powerful nation of the world." It was America's duty, he said, to seek equity and justice so that the peoples of world could look to her with confidence and respect.

But America had taken sides with Israel—"100 per cent." It now threatened to intervene militarily against him. It was no longer to him the honorable America of President Eisenhower for whose stand at Suez Nasser expressed great appreciation. "But what have the

Arabs done to America?" Nasser exclaimed repeatedly. "We have no quarrel with the American people."

Silent on Soviet Help

Nasser gave no hint that he had acquired Soviet military support—indeed he was anxious to make plain that he relied on no one and nothing except the justice of the Arab case.

"We will not ask any country to intervene if we are attacked. We will leave it to friendly countries to do as they see right." If war must come, Egypt was ready for it. But he was anxious that it should be a local conflict free from great-power interventions and nuclear weapons.

President Nasser looked fit and alert. "I am not an old man," he told the Daily Express correspondent. "I am not a sick man like (Sir Anthony) Eden (British Prime Minister during the 1956 Suez war). Please tell them in England I am not yet 50 and I still have a long way to go. I thrive on crises. I sleep better and wake earlier."

Nasser's Hot Words

President Nasser's belligerence at his press conference yesterday hardly helps promote the "breathing spell" which U Thant has said is urgently needed if the present Middle East crisis is not to explode into war. Threats and bombast do not make it any easier for others involved to exercise restraint.

But continued restraint, by the Israelis in particular, is indicated all the same, for it is important to distinguish between Mr. Nasser's posturing, and his actual performance, between his hot words, intended for Arab ears, and what he might reasonably be expected to have in mind.

If his private statements to U Thant can be taken on their face, he is not going to "initiate offensive action against Israel." Or so U Thant reports. He goes on to report that Mr. Nasser's "general aim, as stated to me, was for a return to the conditions prevailing prior to 1956 and to full observance by both parties of the provisions of the general armistice agreement between Egypt and Israel."

This is not entirely unambiguous. "Conditions" prior to 1956 were pretty bad; Arab terrorist bands were operating out of Egypt against Israel and Mr. Nasser was denying Israeli use of the Gulf of Aqaba. On the other hand, if Mr. Nasser really is seeking strict adherence to the armistice terms, then this means no violations of the Arab-Israeli frontiers, no threats to the security of any of the parties to the conflict, and no good reason for Egypt to exercise control over its territorial waters in the Strait of Tiran in a fashion which denies "innocent passage" of ships carrying "strategic" goods to Israel.

U Thant's proposals for an expanded and more effective United Nations presence and a revival of Mixed Armistice Commissions, operating between Israel and both Syria and Egypt, are an effective answer to Nasser's anxieties. They are even-handed and thus impose no inequity upon Israel. While they would not settle the Arab-Israeli conflict, they would go a long way toward cooling it off, while efforts were made under more auspicious circumstances, without the threat of mines or shore batteries or armed invasion, to settle Egypt's legal "rights" in the Gulf of Aqaba.

The big thing now is to get that breathing spell. And the best way to get it is to ignore the hot words from Cairo and concentrate on the peace-making at the United Nations. The Israeli cannot be expected to continue their restraint if Mr. Nasser physically interferes with Israeli-bound cargo in the Gulf of Aqaba. On the other hand, if Israeli flagships forego a test of the "blockade," and the Egyptians do not tamper with ships of other flags, time can perhaps be bought for action at the U.N. on the proposals in U Thant's report.

U.S. Spy Films Banned by Cairo

CAIRO, May 28 (UPI)—James Bond was barred from Egypt today, just as he was preparing to destroy "Goldfinger" for the third time.

A decree issued by Culture Minister Sarwat Okasha banned all espionage and adventure films, which predominate at local movie theaters. "Goldfinger" had just opened for its third run.

"(They) paint saboteurs and spies and imperialist hirelings as heroes," Okasha said. "These movies are a psychological and ideological weapon used by imperialism to dissipate the powers of the developing nations."

Insight and Outlook . . . *By Joseph Kraft*

Vietnam and the Middle East

THE TROUBLES in Vietnam and the Middle East are connected in the way that beauty lies in the eye of the beholder.

But intrinsically they are as far apart in character as they are in distance. And since the polemically minded are using one case to argue the other, it is useful to get the difference straight.

The crisis in the Middle East represents a familiar diplomatic imbroglio. Relations among seven adjoining states are seriously strained. These states have well-defined boundaries. Within these bounds, the loyal governments have full control over affairs. In that sense, at least, they are all legitimate.

The international community is involved in no ambiguous way. Outside states have important economic interests at stake. The nations within the area are all members of the United Nations with common responsibilities to its Charter. That body has been continuously concerned with disputes in the area.

IN THESE circumstances, the traditional tools of international law and order, clumsy as they may be, have at least some relevance. Concepts of "territorial integrity," and "aggression," backed up by limited application of force at precise points, have been applied in the past with useful results.

It makes sense to try again. Indeed, if a good try is not made, which is the present outlook, the Israelis will be fully justified in applying force unilaterally.

Vietnam presents a much more unusual case, murky, obscure and shot through with internal considerations. The present government of Saigon is a dubious proposition at best. A large fraction of the local population is hostile to the point of insurrection.

Neither is the international standing of the State of South Vietnam crystal clear. Its charter is the Geneva Agreement of 1954. But an implicit assumption of those who drew that agreement was that South Vietnam would not long exist as an independent sovereign entity.

In these circumstances, the concepts of territorial integrity and aggression are highly ambiguous. The chief requirement for Saigon is, and has long been, a government that can command local support. It is a question, to put it mildly, whether that goal is well served by a massive military effort steadily working to expand both the area and intensity of conflict.

There remains, in both cases, the common denominator of great power contention. The Soviet Union has commitments to other Communist countries, and to friends and clients around the world. Soviet leaders can renege on these commitments only at their peril — the more so now that Communist China is bidding for leadership of the bloc.

THUS THE SOVIET Union has been drawn to

support North Vietnam because it cannot allow a Communist state to be submerged by American military action. And Soviet support for Egypt in the current Middle East crisis seems to be more of the same. The point evidently is to embarrass the United States in the Middle East, using it, in effect, as a second front.

But in the sense that the Soviet Union will survive no matter what happens in Southeast Asia or the Middle East, the Russian interest in both cases is less than vital. And all signs are that the Russians are handling both trouble spots in ways designed to avoid entanglement in war.

The American position seems to me parallel. The

United States has commitments to allies, friends and clients. For a good political reason, namely that it is fatal to hand to the opposition the charge of "sell-out," no Administration can easily go back on these commitments.

But that does not mean that American vital interests are at stake. On the contrary, this country will also get along nicely no matter what happens in the Middle East or Southeast Asia.

By underlining these points, the present dual crisis can, I think, have the salutary effect of imparting more stability to American opinion. For it teaches both the difficulty of slipping commitments, and the peril of getting off balance on any one issue.

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Kraft

By Drew Pearson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 29, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. B11

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

U.S. Pledge of 6th Fleet Aid Reported

By Drew Pearson

The most important unknown factor in the Near East crisis is exactly what commitment the United States has given to Israel in return for an Israeli pledge not to produce nuclear weapons.

It can be reported that an emissary from the White House went to Israel two years ago and gave a commitment that if Israel forewent development of the atom bomb the United States would come to Israel's rescue with the Sixth Fleet in case its security was threatened.

It was a rather informal agreement, however. The exact terms of the commitment involving the Sixth Fleet were never put down in black and white, and remain somewhat indefinite, even to those involved in the talks. Furthermore, there remains some skepticism on the part of some U.S. officials as to whether Israel has gone ahead with nuclear production.

This skepticism is based upon the fact that no American, in fact no foreigner, has ever been permitted inside the secret Israeli reactor built in the heart of the Negev Desert and probably the most careful-

ly guarded spot in Israel today.

No commercial airplanes are permitted to fly over the reactor, and arrangements have been made that in case Arab invasion should endanger it, the entire center would be blown up.

Israel's Nuclear Progress

When in Israel last year I interviewed Dr. Ernst David Bergman, chairman of Israel's Atomic Energy Commission, who like many scientists is fearful that his fellow scientists have unleashed a weapon which may prove mankind's undoing. If it were left to Dr. Bergman I am sure that Israel would not even consider the production of nuclear weapons.

He told me that he had recently attended a meeting of atomic scientists in Switzerland, where the opinion was almost unanimous that the spread of atomic weapons must be stopped but equally unanimous that it would be almost impossible to stop—once China perfected its nuclear weapons.

"It is no great problem for a small country to make an atomic bomb," Dr. Bergman said. "The chief problem is expense. Once you have the secret of a peacetime reactor it is not too difficult to build nuclear weapons. The principle of a peacetime reactor and a

nuclear weapon is just the same."

Israel has two atomic centers. In addition the secret center in the heart of the Negev Desert, Dr. Bergman directs a non-secret center outside of Tel Aviv.

Israel's peacetime scientific advances unquestionably are greater than any other country's in the world, considering its size. The Weizman Institute has already developed a computer faster than IBM's. And on the roof of almost every house is a contraption which at first glance might be confused with a TV antenna but which actually is a machine built to harness the rays of the hot Near Eastern sun for use in refrigeration in the summertime or central heating in the winter.

Nasser's Nazi Weapons

Israel's military experimentation has been spurred partly by the fact that President Nasser imported a battery of former Nazi scientists from Germany to work on sophisticated weapons for the Egyptian army. As a result, Egypt has now developed more long range missiles than any other small country in the world. They include the Al Zafir, which carries a 1000-pound warhead and has a range of 235 miles; the Al Kahir, with a similar warhead and a range of 375 miles; also the Al Ared, with a one-ton warhead and a range of 1000

miles. Egypt is reported to have around 300 missiles and a known missile force of 4500 men.

It would surprise no one, therefore, that Israel, in self-defense, had been secretly working on nuclear weapons. In fact, the Office of Strategic Studies in London predicted in 1965 that Israel would be able to produce a plutonium bomb by 1968 and would make two plutonium bombs each year thereafter.

Behind the Scenes

U.S. Warning—The American Embassy in Cairo delivered a note to the Egyptian government 24 hours after Nasser announced the blockade of the Gulf of Tiran. The State Department vacillated all day as to whether to deliver a stern warning, in the end came up with a mouse squeak. It was not a note calculated to give Arab nations any cause for pause.

Israeli Confidence — One problem handicapping Premier Eshkol of Israel is the fact that the Israeli army is super-confident; some of the generals apparently itching for a fight. They remember how easily they defeated the Arabs in 1948 and the Egyptians in 1956.

Premier Eshkol, on the other hand is worried about the long pull, not the first week of war, with the entire Arab world united against Israel.

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Parallel Action

U.S., Soviet Restraint on Mideast Seen

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States is counting on parallel action by the Soviet Union to help resolve the Middle East crisis.

While officials here remained under a presidential injunction to keep mum, there were strong indications that Moscow has let it be known it is exercising a restraining hand on the Egyptian side of the dispute just as Washington has been doing with Israel.

Officials refused flatly to say whether the American proposal put forward at the United Nations yesterday had been checked out in advance with either the Soviets or the Egyptians. However, if the proposal were to face a Soviet veto it probably would increase pressure inside Israel to use arms to break the Egyptian blockade in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Furthermore, it was learned here yesterday that the mysterious Liberian tanker or tankers that have been approaching the gulf, bound for the Israeli port of Eilat, have been turned back. Indeed, one report said all such Israel-bound ships have been turned around.

This would, for some time, prevent a confrontation and could provide a basis for Soviet acceptance of a version of the American proposal at the U.N. Under that proposal

See CRISIS, A10, Col. 7

U.S. Hoping Russia Will Check Nasser

Egypt, for a while at least, back from his extreme positions at least for U Thant's cooling off period.

part of Secretary General U Thant's call for a cooling off period.

If no ships were to arrive, the "blockade" could be held in abeyance verbally while in fact it would be in effect.

The Kremlin over the weekend has sent messages to Washington, Jerusalem and Cairo. None has yet been disclosed. Israeli sources said the tone of the one received in Jerusalem was more moderate than what the Soviets had been saying publicly.

Movement of two American diplomats also could fit the new pattern of activity. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson is returning from Moscow and Charles Yost turned up yesterday in Cairo. Yost, a former envoy to Syria, has been involved in the Washington end of the Middle East crisis.

American officials yesterday were in a relatively relaxed mood after Israel's Sunday decision to forgo war for diplomacy at least for a while. Thus all attention turned to the U.N., where any Soviet-American parallelism would have to end up with a stamp of approval from the world organization's Security Council.

Soviet-American parallelism first worked in a major crisis during the recent Indian-Pakistani war. There both super-powers worked to halt the fighting, but beyond that their interests diverged. Moscow in the end gained considerable credit for bringing the two nations together at Tashkent though that did not resolve their dispute.

In the Middle East situation, officials here feel the parallelism probably extends only to preventing a war. The United States is well aware that Moscow doubtless hopes that in the end it will have gained, and Washington will have lost, stature in the area.

The diplomatic trick, then, is for the United States to make use of what it takes to be the Soviet Union's desire to avoid a war. And to Washington that means that Moscow must get Nasser to pull

The question last night was whether the Security Council approach by the United States was founded on hopes of that or on something more substantial. And the indications were that it was the latter.

U.S. Won't Act Alone Now, Says Javits

United Press International
Senator Jacob Javits said yesterday the U.S. must prevent the people of Israel from being "driven into the sea."

This should be done together with other nations if possible, but alone if necessary, he said.

The New York Republican told reporters after a half hour meeting with Secretary of State Rusk there was "no question of unilateral U.S. action at this time."

But the U.S. "should not foreclose any options" while seeking a peaceful solution to the Middle Eastern crisis, he said.

In his view, he said, the U.S. should seek action through the U.N. or, if the U.N. fails, through some form of multilateral cooperation with other countries.

"This is not only a struggle for the preservation of Israel, but vital interests of others, particularly maritime nations, are involved," the Senator said.

Nasser Says Russia Will Bar Intervention

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, May 29—President Nasser said today that the Soviet Union has pledged to block any American or Western attempt to intervene in Israel's favor in the Middle East crisis.

He also indicated that, having restored the Arab-Israeli balance to what it was before the 1956 Suez aggression, he would not rest until full Arab rights are restored in Palestine as they existed in 1948.

Nasser said War Minister Shamseddin Badran, who returned from Moscow yesterday, brought an assurance from Soviet Premier Kosygin "that the Soviet Union stands with us in this battle and will not allow any country to interfere so that the state of affairs prevailing before 1956 may be restored."

It was the first indication of a solid Soviet commitment in the escalating Arab-Israeli struggle, and Nasser added: "This is the stand we have been hoping for."

[In Jerusalem, Israeli Premier Eshkol told Parliament that he expects the United States and other maritime nations to take action to remove the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba. Page A10.]

Nasser was speaking to members of the Egyptian National Assembly who visited him after conferring upon the President power to rule by decree during the present emergency. For the first time in this crisis, he indicated that Egypt will not rest easy once its claim to authority over the Gulf of Aqaba is accepted by everyone but will pursue the

See CAIRO, A10, Col. 6

Nasser Says Soviet Pledged To Block U.S. Intervention

fight for restoration of an Arab Palestine.

"We are ready to reopen the case of Palestine," he said. "We have restored the situation as it was before 1956. Allah (God) will certainly help us to restore the pre-1948 state of affairs."

Before 1948, Palestine was a British-mandated territory with a heavy majority of Arabs over Jews in its population. Nasser was unquestionably referring to an Arab Palestine and not restoration of a British mandate over Palestine.

Nasser said the battle was "much bigger" than a simple fight over the Gulf of Aqaba. "It is the rights of the people of Palestine, and the aggression against them which took place in 1948 with the help of Britain and the United States."

"We are not facing Israel but those behind it," he continued. "We are facing the West."

He said the Soviet Union was with the Arabs in this battle but repeated his concern that the Middle East crisis could touch off a major war that no one wants. "In the name of the Egyptian people I thank the people of the Soviet Union for their great stand of genuine friendship," Nasser said.

News agencies reported these other developments in Egypt:

U.S. State Department adviser Charles Yost arrived here unexpectedly tonight for consultations on the Middle East crisis.

Yost, a former U.S. Ambassador to Syria and deputy chief delegate to the United Nations under the late Adlai Stevenson, currently is a member of the State Department's Advisory Commission on Middle East Affairs and a senior fellow of the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations, a private organization.

Amid the heat and bustle of the streets of Cairo, there were more signs of preparation for a possible battle—a rash of posters pasted on buildings urging a Jihad (holy war).

The posters carried verses from the Koran such as "prepare whatever strength you amass to crush your enemies" and "anyone killed in a Jihad will be a martyr." According to Moslem belief, any Moslem killed during a Jihad automatically goes to Heaven.

Larger posters fluttering above city squares proclaimed: "The Gulf of Aqaba is territorial water" and "look and see how Gamal (Nasser) is tackling the enemy."

Last night, the 49-year-old Egyptian leader defied the United States or anyone else to lift the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, and warned that should any country interfere in a war between the Arab states and Israel, he would seal off the Suez Canal.

Observers here expressed the belief that Nasser had neither worsened nor eased the situation in his remarks at the press conference, but had dispelled any doubts on Egypt's determination to retain control of the Tiran Strait, which is the entrance to the Gulf.

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said today that U.N. Secretary U Thant has asked Egypt for more time to complete the evacuation of all 720 Canadian U.N. troops. Monday night is now the deadline.

About 10,000 persons attending a rally in Cairo of the Palestine Liberation Organization chanted, "We want to fight" and "Next stop Tel Aviv", and heard the group's chairman, Ahmed Shukairy, say war with Israel was imminent.

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microfilm.

United Press International

RUGGED TRAINING—An Arab policeman takes commando training near Cairo during Egyptian buildup.

U.S. Requests U.N. to Seek Blockade End

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 29—The United States asked the Security Council this afternoon to call on Egypt to forego her blockade of Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba. But the Soviet Union offered little hope of cooperation.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg urged the Council to support the appeal of Secretary General U Thant for all parties to exercise restraint to afford a breathing space for dealing with the underlying issues.

But there is little chance that the Council will include shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba in any resolution it may pass.

A proposed Danish-Canadian resolution merely endorsing the Secretary General's plea for restraint was not introduced because of the lack of full agreement among non-permanent members of the 15-nation Security Council. The attitude of the Soviet Union was not known in advance.

Soviet Blames Israel

When Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko did speak this evening, he put the whole blame for the crisis on Israel, allegedly upon U.S. instigation. He gave no hint of any understanding between Moscow and Washington on reducing the temperature in the East.

Instead, Fedorenko followed a blanket attack on American policy in Vietnam with a demand for withdrawal of the U.S. 6th Fleet from the Mediterranean. He recalled that the Security Council had censured Israel for a raid on Jordan last November, but neglected to mention that a Soviet veto previously had prevented even a mild admonition to Syria for raids into Israel.

A painful indication of the Soviet attitude came when Federenko objected to a 10-minute recess to permit delegates who had been sitting for nearly three hours to go to the bathroom.

Break Protested

Evidently suspecting an attempt at consultations in the course of the session, Fedorenko and Bulgarian Ambassador Milko Tarabanov protested the 10-minute break announced by Council President Liu Chieh of Nationalist China.

Goldberg announced that he had asked for the recess and said he did not think it "delicate" to state the reason.

Fedorenko retorted with a blast at the Chinese delegate as a "dead man" and charged a "mysterious delicacy" on the

See NATIONS, A10, Col. 1

U.S. Calls for U.N. Appeal to Egypt To Lift Blockade of Israeli Shipping

part of the U.S. had been given as the reason for a "staged adjournment."

At this Goldberg withdrew his request, saying he found Fedorenko "singularly obtuse."

Officials here could not recall any previous instance in the Security Council in which the Cold War had degenerated into a test of kidney durability.

Earlier Egypt accused the United States of following a double standard by invoking a rule in the Gulf of Aqaba which it did not apply to its own situation when it stopped shipping bound for Cuba in 1962.

In an hour-long speech to the Council, Ambassador Mohamed El Kony said the United States was threatening other states when they enforced their legal rights.

In a patent appeal for African support, he accused the United States of ignoring the U.N. Charter in "washing its hands completely of Southwest Africa" and following its economic interests in Rhodesia.

El Kony asked the Council to call on Israel to cooperate in reconstruction of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission and to reinstitute the Truce Supervision Headquarters at El Ouja. The Secretary General, he said, should report to the Security Council within 15 days.

The Egyptian government had had reason to believe that Israel "seriously contemplated armed attack on Syria" on May 17, El Kony said. It then got in touch with Syria and asked for withdrawal of the U.N. emergency force so it could aid Syrian resistance.

Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael replied that the charges of troop concentration were unfounded. He compared what he said were El Kony's "Big lie" tactics to those of Hitler.

Rafael recalled that in 1951

the Security Council had ruled in the case of Egyptian denial of free passage through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba that "such belligerent practices and blockades cannot co-exist with the armistice regime" between Egypt and Israel.

He suggested five immediate steps to be taken in the crisis: Cessation of inflammatory speeches and threats, respect for obligations of non-belligerence, withdrawal of troops to their positions at the beginning of May, measures to prevent territory from being used for aggressive purposes, and no interference with shipping in the Strait of Tiran.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, it was learned, is planning to return to Washington and to visit the United Nations within a few days.

Meanwhile there is much muttering about the seeming impotence of the United Nations in the crisis. Disillusionment with the U.N. was spurred by Thant's decision to withdraw UNEF, and many here begun to compare the apparent eclipse of the organization's peacekeeping functions with the disintegration of the League of Nations.

Some blame Thant's pliability for accentuating the process. But Thant himself spoke back in his speech broadcast to Pacem in Terris in Geneva yesterday by condemning the tendency of some countries to pay "lip-service" to the principles of the U.N. Charter but to depart when their vital interests are threatened and to justify their courses "by the most elaborate casuistry and deceptive double-talk."

Sources here implied that Thant was talking both about the United States in Vietnam and about Egypt and Israel in the Near East crisis.

Canada Bitter

Canada was especially bitter because of the circum-

stances of an Egyptian request to Thant Saturday for summary withdrawal of the 886 Canadian troops in the now dismembered UNEF.

The Egyptian message alluding to fear of hostile reaction to the continued presence of Canadian troops was said to have stemmed from an erroneous report that two Canadian destroyers were en route to test the blockade in Tiran Strait. Actually they had been ordered to stand by to evacuate the UNEF contingent.

Five Hercules transport planes were scheduled to evacuate the unit today to Pisa, Italy.

Israel Awaiting U.S.-British Action on Blockade: 'Action Expected' Change in Leaders Urged

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 30, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A10

Israel Awaiting U.S.-British Action on Blockade

From News Dispatches

JERUSALEM, May 29—Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said tonight he expected the United States, Britain and other countries to take action shortly to remove the Egyptian blockade on shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba.

"This anticipation, which is based on definite, explicit and authorized statements, has greatly influenced the considerations, policies and attitudes of the Israeli government at this stage," Eshkol said in a speech to the Knesset (parliament).

He was reporting on the hurried mission of Foreign Minister Abba Eban to Washington, London and Paris last week.

Eshkol said that the United States, Britain and other maritime countries have agreed to ensure freedom of shipping in

the Strait of Tiran, which is the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and Israeli's key port of Eilat.

'Action Expected'

"Such action is expected within a short period of time," Eshkol told a crowded chamber.

The Prime Minister, who has been under attack here for a decision to hold back for the time being any military action to open the Strait, said, "We are also informed that practical deliberations on this subject on an international level are being held.

"It was our duty to first test this international undertaking."

But he added: "Israel's attitude still is that Israel sees in the blockade of the Strait of Tiran an act of aggression against her.

Eshkol said Egyptian Pres-

ident Nasser was driving the region to the brink of war by his blockade announcement, threats of guerrilla war and massing of troops, all with aggressive intentions.

"As long as the armies of Egypt and her allies are massed on Israel's borders, there is the danger of a conflagration," he said.

He warned Nasser that fiery speeches and threats may be sowing illusions among his followers, and added: "Egypt's ruler should remember this is not the first time he has been carried away by imagination and seen himself a victor before even engaging in battle."

Eshkol told the Parliament that the Israel Army was at its peak in manpower, equipment, know-how and fighting spirit and must remain mobilized.

Following Eshkol's speech, former Premier David Ben

Gurion, who is commonly regarded as an advocate of vigorous action, suggested that Israel might be well advised to heed the counsel of its friends.

"We do not always have to accept our friends' view," he told a press conference in the Knesset building, "but at the same time we cannot always disregard their view.

"The conduct of a war, if it is forced upon us, demands military responsibility and also political responsibility and wisdom."

Ben Gurion stressed that Israel could not ignore the threats of annihilation issued by Nasser, comparing Egypt's threats with the Nazi holocaust of World War II.

Observers said his remarks appeared to condone the Eshkol government's decision to refrain from immediate military action until it could determine whether moves by the United States and other governments could open the Tiran Strait.

Change in Leaders Urged

Meanwhile, the independent daily newspaper Haaretz urged today that Ben Gurion should take over leadership of Israel from Eshkol.

The paper said in an editorial that Eshkol was not the right man to lead the country as head of the government and defense minister in the present confrontation with the Arab states.

It said the number of people who wanted the leadership change was increased by Eshkol's broadcast to the nation last night. In his speech he indicated Israel's willingness to await action by the United States to remove the Egyptian blockade, Haaretz said.

The editorial proposed a Cabinet shuffle which would give elder statesman Ben Gurion the premiership, put Eshkol as a vice-premier in charge of civilian affairs and bring in

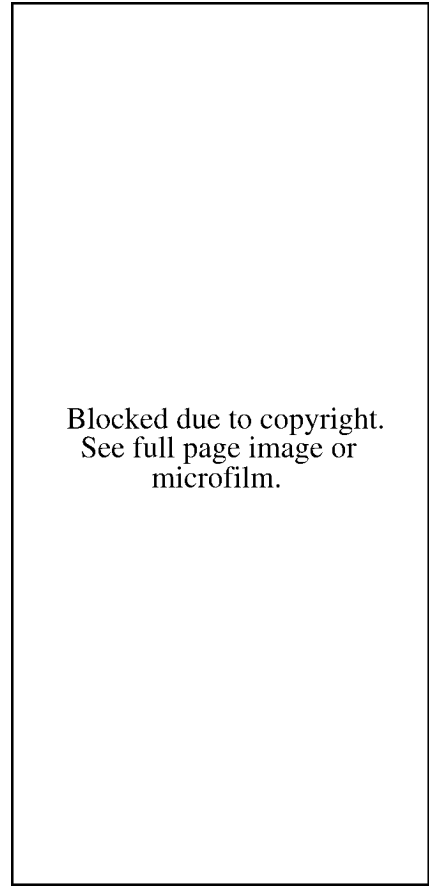
former chief of staff Maj.Gen. Moshe Dayan as Defense Minister.

The 80-year-old Ben Gurion was Israel's first Prime Minister in 1948 and directed his country's successful military campaign against the Arabs.

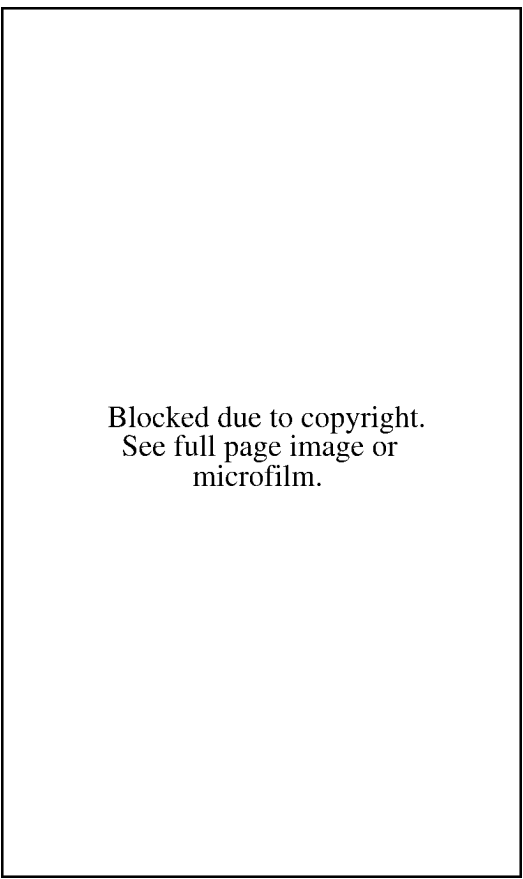
Except for a two-year break, the fiery Zionist led Israel until his retirement in 1963.

After a dispute with Eshkol he came out of retirement to form a rival political party and fought the 1965 elections, gaining enough seats to form a small opposition faction in Parliament.

LBJ Hopeful About Middle East



OFFICIAL BEAUTY—Miami Policewoman Betty Majewski, 23, hands out parking tickets with a firm, businesslike manner.



But, once off duty and with hair fluffed out, her official manner gives way and what emerges in the Miami sun is all girl.

Associated Press

By Laurence Stern
Washington Post Staff Writer

SAN ANTONIO, May 29—President Johnson remains hopeful that "diplomatic processes" now under way among world capitals will avert full-scale war in the Middle East.

But White House spokesmen maintained a cautious silence today over what steps the Administration is taking to restrain military conflict between Egypt and Israel.

"The President is hopeful that this will continue to be a time for diplomacy in seeking a solution to the tensions in the Middle East," said Presidential Press Secretary George Christian. "... As long as diplomatic processes are at work it is a hopeful sign".

Mr. Johnson, in Texas for the Memorial Day weekend, conferred by telephone with Vice President Humphrey as well as his principal advisers on the Middle East crisis—Secretary of State Dean Rusk, United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg and Special Assistant for National Security Affairs Walt W. Rostow.

Thompson to Return

Christian confirmed that U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Llewellyn E. Thompson will return to Washington this week for consultation with the President. It is assumed that the Ambassador will give Mr. Johnson a report on Soviet attitudes toward the crisis in the Middle East.

The White House declined to comment on press reports abroad that the President had sent a message to Cairo appealing for restraint. There was also no comment on a British press report that Mr. Johnson had given Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban a guarantee of economic assistance to Israel, including oil imports, if she refrained from taking military action against Egypt.

Mr. Johnson's apparent intention to remain in Texas for the full holiday weekend indicated that there was no expectation of an immediate blowup in the Middle East.

\$2.2 Billion Bill

In other developments, the President signed a \$2.2 billion supplemental money bill that includes the Administration's request for \$75 million in anti-poverty summer funds. It also includes \$818 million for civilian and military pay increases, \$470 million for public assistance, \$216 million to meet costs of higher mail volume and \$91 million for the Medicare Trust Fund. The Medicare appropriation resulted from an underestimate by the Administration in the number of applicants.

[The appropriation measure includes an \$8 million Federal payment toward the cost of operating the District of Columbia Government, and allows the city to borrow an additional \$6 million from the Federal Treasury. Most of the funds are for pay raises granted by Congress last year and for increases in the construction cost of new schools. It also provides \$1.6 million for a sanitary land fill to end burning on the Kenilworth Dump and \$420,000 for a police communications system.

[The city had requested funds to launch a summer recreation program but was told by Congress to apply instead for a Federal grant.]

The White House also confirmed today that Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt has been invited to visit President Johnson at the LBJ Ranch. He probably will come the weekend of June 17.

The President announced his intention to nominate Bruce E. Clubb of Alexandria, Va. as a member of the United States Tariff Commission. He is now a member of the law firm of Chapman, DiSalle and Friedman and lives at 8700 Greystone pl., Alexandria.

The President also announced that Brig. Gen. Kenneth Joe Hodson, 54, now assistant judge advocate general for military justice, will be the new judge advocate general, succeeding retiring Maj. Gen. Robert Hall McCaw. Mr. Johnson will nominate him for Major General.

Israel Pins Hopes on Being Alert

By Drew Pearson

Last year in Tel Aviv I interviewed Maj. Gen. Isaac Rabin, the Israeli army chief of staff, regarding the defense of his country in case of such a crisis as has developed today.

He pointed to a map of the Near East. It was a graphic map, showing his little country, about the size of Massachusetts, with a 610-mile border and a population of 2,500,000, surrounded by 50 million Arabs. The map was so jagged that at one point a corridor of Jordanian-Arab land protruded like an arrow toward Haifa. And the distance between that arrow and the Mediterranean Sea was only seven miles. Thus, the width of Israel at one point is about equivalent to the length of Manhattan.

Gen. Rabin, nevertheless, seemed confident of his ability to defend his country.

"We depend for our defense first on being alert; second, on our ability to buy arms from the West to counterbalance Russian arms in Arab hands; third, on our reserves.

"We cannot afford a huge standing army, so we depend on a small, well trained, well armed reserve, ready to be



Pearson.

called up within 48 hours. Every young man and woman in Israel must serve two years and then spend one month each year in military training.

"We have to be on the alert because with modern weapons Tel Aviv is only nine minutes from Cairo by fast jet bomber, and four minutes from Jordan."

There is no question about the fact that the Arab leaders have entertained a healthy respect for the Israeli army. Traveling through Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan in 1957, one year after the Israeli advance to the Suez Canal, I found Arab leaders terrified of the Israelis. The last thing they wanted was another showdown with fast-moving Israeli tanks and armored cars.

Surprise Is Key

But that was 10 years ago, and since then it has been quite evident that at least two of the Arab states, Egypt and Syria, have been systematically building up for a showdown.

Thus, one important advantage which Gen. Rabin emphasized — surprise — is now gone. And this is why Israeli leaders have been restless over the delay caused by U Thant's pilgrimage to Cairo, the United Nations debate, and the stern advice of London and Washington not to precipitate hostilities.

During this intervening

time, a huge Egyptian army is reported concentrating in the Sinai Peninsula between Israel and the Red Sea. Thus it would be difficult, if not impossible, for Israel to repeat what Gen. Moshe Dayan did in 1956 when he used old geological trails through the desert to get behind the Egyptian army and seize the Suez Canal.

What adds to Israeli pessimism is the fact that the Arab states have been embarked on a long and systematic arms buildup, thanks to help from Moscow, in preparation for a final attempt to carry out the Arab boast of pushing Israel into the sea.

When I was in the Near East a year ago, I obtained confidential figures on Arab strength. The situation has not changed materially since then. Here is the lineup of military might in the Near East:

Tanks—The Soviet has sent 2500 tanks to the Arab states, of which 500 are T-54s, just as powerful as the American M-60s, and considerably more powerful than the American M-48.

Against this, Israel has about 600 tanks, chiefly M-4 Shermans, some Centurions, and a few M-48s. In the past, the Israeli army has been able to outmaneuver and outgun its Arab opponents. However, the inescapable fact is that Israel is outnumbered in tanks about four to one.

Air Power—The Soviet has sent about 150 bombers to the Arab states, chiefly Ilyushin 28s, of which 120 are flown by Egyptians. Since Israel is a small country, no bigger than Massachusetts, with long borders completely surrounded by Arab neighbors, this is considered an ample force to bomb any and every Israeli city—if war comes.

In addition, the Arab states are well equipped with the latest Soviet fighter planes, Mig-19s, and Mig-21s. The total Egyptian air strength is estimated at 500 planes, including 52 Mig-21s, 80 Mig-19s, 60 transport planes, and 40 helicopters.

Israel has about 450 aircraft, including 75 Mirage fighters equipped with Matra air-to-air missiles, considered the latest thing in French fighters. It also has 55 Ouragon fighter-bombers, one squadron of transport planes supplied by the United States, one squadron of helicopters and 60 Magister jet trainers.

Missiles — Russia has now delivered to Egypt 14 fast patrol boats of the Komar class plus four of the Osa class, each carrying missiles somewhat on the order of our Polaris set-up except that they are not nuclear. They have a range of 20 miles, and since Israel is long and narrow, these patrol boats could do tremendous damage in case of war.

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Lowest Level Of The Year

Market Prices, Sales Decline

By Philip Greer

Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK, May 29—Wall Street traders who did not take advantage of the long holiday were sorry today. Sandwiched between the weekend and Memorial Day stock market activity dropped to one of its lowest levels of the year—and, to make matters worse, prices dropped with it.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.34 points to close at 864.98. Standard and Poor's 500-stock composite was down 0.49 points to 90.49 and the NYSE index gave up 0.26 to 49.99.

Once again the Dow rails went their own way with a 1.60-point jump to 248.93 and once again Chicago and North Western Railroad accounted for most of the jump. C-and-NW, which leaped 160 points on Friday after announcing plans to take over Essex Wire Corp., added another 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ to finish at 134 $\frac{1}{8}$. At one point during the day the stock was ahead more than 17 points.

Volume dropped off to 6.59 million shares from 7.81 million on Friday. Losers widened their margin over winners, with 738 stocks falling lower while 426 advanced. On Friday, 641 stocks lost ground and 536 moved higher. New highs fell to 47 from 55 and new lows rose to 29 from 27.

Traders Unsettled

Analysts said the market's action did not carry much significance because so many people had taken the holiday

Markets Closed

All major stock exchanges and commodity markets will be closed today in observance of Memorial Day.

off. But they conceded that the Middle East crisis is still proving unsettling to the traders who did show up.

The pointed to the action in the international oils, where Texaco lost $\frac{7}{8}$ to 74 $\frac{5}{8}$, Mobil dropped 2 points to 41 $\frac{3}{8}$, Gulf was off 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 64 $\frac{3}{8}$ and Royal Dutch gave us $\frac{7}{8}$ to 37 $\frac{3}{4}$, as an indication of the effect the tension is having on the market. During the day, brokers' news tapes carried reports of outbreaks of gunfire along the Israel-Egypt border.

Glamor stocks took a whacking early in the session but came back part way before the close. Xerox was off 8 points before rebounding to 279 $\frac{1}{4}$, off 2 $\frac{3}{4}$. Control Data, off more than four in the morning, closed at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, off 1 $\frac{1}{4}$. Fairchild Camera climbed back from 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ to off 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ at 102 $\frac{7}{8}$ and Texas Instruments was down more than three before closing at 131 $\frac{1}{2}$, off 1 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Losers in the blue chips included Du Pont, down 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ at 155, United Aircraft, off 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 103 $\frac{3}{8}$ and International Nickel, down a point to 90 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Essex Most Active

Essex Wire was at the top of the active list and, after Friday's profit-taking, jumped 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 43 $\frac{3}{8}$. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railroad and Pacific, which is working on a merger with C-and-NW, was third most active, ahead 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 59 $\frac{7}{8}$, its highest price of the year.

In between, Occidental Petroleum jumped 3 points to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ after a court ruled that

Kern County Land must open its books to Occidental or give the court the reasons why it won't.

With auto production cut back this week by the holiday, the car makers' stocks dropped lower. General Motors and Ford each lost a point, to 78 $\frac{7}{8}$ and 50 $\frac{3}{4}$, respectively, while Chrysler lost half a point to 41 $\frac{1}{4}$. American Motors, on the active list, was off $\frac{1}{8}$ to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Airlines, which have been hit regularly lately, as earnings reports are released, moved lower again. Northwest Airlines said its net for the first four months rose to \$1.80 a share from \$1.77, but the stock dropped 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 113. Pan American's split stock was on the active list at 33 $\frac{3}{8}$ down $\frac{3}{8}$ from Friday's adjusted close. Eastern gave up 1 $\frac{1}{8}$, American was down 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, Trans World lost 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ and United gave up 1 $\frac{7}{8}$.

General Electric agreed to invest another \$30.2 million in its joint venture with France's Machines Bull and the stock gave up 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 86 $\frac{7}{8}$.

Elsewhere on the merger front, Studebaker and Worthington both sold off on final plans to combine. Studebaker trimmed a loss of more than two points to close at 62 $\frac{3}{4}$, off 1 $\frac{1}{8}$. Worthington also down more than two, finished at 64 $\frac{3}{8}$, off 1 $\frac{3}{8}$.

American Stock Exchange prices also moved lower as volume dropped almost 20 per cent. The Amex average lost 6 cents to \$18.59, with turnover falling to 2.39 million shares from Friday's 2.98 million.

International Aqaba Escort Plan Reported

By Alfred Friendly
and Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Foreign Service

*(This dispatch was passed
by Israeli censors.)*

TEL AVIV, May 30—The United States is reportedly consulting other Western maritime nations about the possible creation of an armed international escort for merchant ships traveling through the Gulf of Aqaba.

According to knowledgeable sources this plan would take effect only if less drastic diplomatic efforts failed to open the Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf.

The Western powers are first trying to get the United Nations Security Council to agree on a declaration about innocent passage through international waterways.

Russia Seen as Hurdle

But there is scant belief here that the Soviet Union will agree to this.

The next step, it is reported here, would be a declaration by the non-Communist powers themselves. They would then see if President Nasser of Egypt would respond by lifting his blockade of the Gulf.

To back up their words, under the reported American scheme, a naval task force would be composed of ships from as many nations as possible.

These are the components of the international mechanism that The Washington Post reported Tuesday is being considered to break the blockade.

U.S. Still Looks to U.N.

American officials here say they have no knowledge of the escort proposal. However, this is consistent with Washington's public position that it is now thinking only of U.N. action.

It is reported that Britain has already endorsed the escort scheme. The Scandinavian nations are said to agree in principle, but they would have trouble bringing any naval

See ISRAEL, A16, Col. 1

International Escort for Aqaba Ships Reported to Be Advanced by U.S.

vessel to the Gulf without a long delay.

France is listed as cool to the whole idea. Other countries consulted include Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Japan.

It is regarded here as unthinkable that Egypt would fire on armed ships of Western powers. The question mark is how the Soviet Union would respond to such a display of force.

Israeli Viewpoint

At a press conference in Jerusalem today, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban noted that the Soviet Union could scarcely think it was a good idea for international waterways to be blocked. His obvious reference was to Russia's dependence on free passage through the Bosphorus and the Skaggrak.

The implication was that the Soviet Union would be unlikely to oppose an international declaration for free and innocent ship passage in international waterways, even though it did not join in such a statement by Western maritime powers when the Gulf of Aqaba was an issue in 1957.

Thus, if an international declaration were issued, and the Soviet Union did not oppose it, the matter might end there with Nasser being obliged to yield the point.

Eban refused to disclose any specifics on the coordinated effective action to open the Strait of Tiran that he indicated other maritime states were taking, or the details of the common cause for the restoration of the legal situation that he said was being made. He said the issue is not one of dogmatic attachment to any method.

He mentioned various possi-

bilities being discussed as international methods, concerted action by the four great powers including Russia, and finally, practical consultations by the maritime nations.

Critical of U.N.

Eban made abundantly clear, in the corruscating phrases for which he is known, that he entertained not the slightest hope of solution through the United Nations.

"My own belief in the curative powers of the United Nations for severe international ailment is, I am sorry to say, very limited," Eban said, "and it is limited really because of experience. Those who have swallowed the medicine as often as we have should be regarded as experts in its efficacy."

"The United Nations, let me use the most massive understatement of this century, did not emerge from the events of the past few weeks with brilliance or credit. In fact, we find ourselves here with a situation which in very large measure arises from error of United Nation judgment."

Charges Failures

"I recall, again what the two main symptoms are: the buildup of forces in the Sinai and the announcement of the intention to close the Strait of Tiran. Now, each of those problems was one for which the U.N. took a specific responsibility in 1957."

The object of the U.N. presence was to ensure that there would be legality and nonbelligerence in the Gulf and that there would be a less explosive situation regarding the balance of forces in the Sinai.

"The abandonment by the U.N. of both of those functions within a matter of a few hours, without any correspond-

ing or parallel attempt to think about the consequences of the chaos, which were inevitable, or to work out alternative measures for securing the same results—this failure is massive and even of historic dimensions."

Suspense Period Limited

The foreign minister said that the period of suspense into which Israel had entered while awaiting the results of concerted diplomacy with other nations was a matter of days or weeks.

"At any rate," he told reporters, "you can eliminate from your vocabulary all the other descriptions of time, namely, years and months."

Restating a position his country has announced without exception from the beginning of the crisis, Eban implied that if no other solution opened the Gulf and led to the dispersal of Arab troops on the borders, Israel would act alone. He said:

"This is a central and vital national interest which will in no circumstances whatsoever be surrendered or abandoned. It is the kind of national interest for which a nation stakes all that it has, all its interests—for which it is ready to assume every responsibility and to undergo every sacrifice."

"Let there be no mistake then about the crucial character of this issue or about the unlimited—the unlimited—effort that Israel is prepared to invest in the restoration of the legal situation."

Mild Mideast Resolution Seen Emerging at U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 30—Agreement began to emerge today on the idea of a mild resolution calling for restraint by all parties as the Security Council continued its debate on the Middle East crisis.

After the Council meeting American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg and French Ambassador Roger Seydoux saw Secretary General U Thant separately in what might be the beginning of an effort to work out a common Soviet-American-British-French approach.

It is generally recognized here that if the four major powers are in agreement other nations will be under strong compulsion to follow and the dimensions of the problem will become more manageable.

[Official sources in Paris quoted by Reuters said the Soviet Union had rejected a French proposal for Big Four talks to try to resolve the crisis. The rejection had been expected. Israel welcomed the original proposal, while Egyptian sources at the United Nations said the Big Four alone could not solve the problems of the Middle East.]

The formal effort for a consensus in the Security Council probably will be made Thursday. Today's meeting was largely taken up with Arab recitations of Israel's alleged sins. Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko was notably quiet.

No resolution has actually been introduced. The primary question is whether the final

language will call on the parties to "forego belligerence," as recommended by Thant in his report last Saturday.

India is said to have objected in a morning meeting of non-permanent members of the Council to inclusion of the "belligerence" phrase. If it were used it presumably would be aimed at halting Egyptian efforts to close the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

Goldberg argued strongly that the appeal for a cooling-off period ought to include

See NATIONS, A16, Col. 4

Mild Pact Emerging From Talks

"avoidance of acts of belligerency." He recalled a 1951 Security Council resolution relating to innocent passage in the Gulf of Aqaba and Suez Canal. It stated that neither party to the Egyptian-Israeli armistice agreement could reasonably assert belligerent rights.

New Council President

Whether anything that comes out of the Council will be so explicit remains very doubtful. But Danish Ambassador Hans Tabor said this afternoon there was broad agreement on at least an appeal for restraint.

Tabor is to become president of the Council by rotation on June 1. One reason why nothing has transpired so far is that Communist countries do not recognize the right of the incumbent president, Ambassador Liu Chieh of Nationalist China, to a permanent seat in the Council.

Tabor added that an appeal for restraint is only the first task of the council. More important is to tackle the substantive parts of Thant's report listing the tension points as the Gulf of Aqaba and the Egyptian-Israeli and Israeli-Syrian borders as potential flashpoints.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Georges Hakim contended that in ousting the U.N. Emergency Force and reoccupying positions at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba Egypt had only restored the situation that existed "before the Israeli aggression against Egypt in 1956."

Alliance Charged

"The world lived with it before and can live with it now," he said, noting that Egypt still considered herself at war with Israel and never had given up her rights in the Gulf.

Syrian Ambassador George Tomeh declared that an "a priori spiritual alliance" exists between the United States and Israel. He quoted Vice President Humphrey as remarking that Israel does not need a written alliance.

Goldberg replied to Tomeh that the United States had been "even-handed." He recalled that the United States had called the Security Council meeting in the Suez crisis of 1956 to deal with an Israeli-British-French attack on Egypt and had voted against its traditional friends.

Last November, he noted, the United States joined in a Security Council vote to censure Israel for an attack on Jordan.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed el Kony, who argued yesterday that Israel had seized her brief coastline on the Gulf of Aqaba after the 1949 armistice was concluded, said this afternoon that Egypt would continue to exercise rights in territorial waters. She claims that these include the Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf.

El Kony dismissed Goldberg's argument of yesterday that this position violates the Geneva convention on the law of the sea as "irrelevant."

The Council will meet again Wednesday afternoon.

Egypt and Jordan Sign Defense Pact

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); May 31, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

Egypt and Jordan Sign Defense Pact

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United Press International

ALLIES — Egypt's President Nasser embraces King Hussein of Jordan as they meet to sign a defense pact.

Nasser's Feud With Hussein Ends Abruptly

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, May 30—President Nasser today signed a mutual defense pact with King Hussein of Jordan, whom less than a month ago Nasser denounced as an agent of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

The mercurial shift in Arab world politics was explainable only in terms of closing the ranks to face the enemy Israel. Until 11 a.m. today, when the Jordanian monarch landed his plane at Almaza military airport, the two leaders were considered mortal enemies.

When Hussein landed, however, Nasser was at the airport to meet him along with Egypt's four vice presidents, the Prime Minister and the speaker of the National Assembly. Hussein and Nasser embraced and drove off to Kubba Palace to work out the pact which is identical with the Egyptian-Syrian pact signed last November.

'Dear Brother'

After the signing Nasser, 49, addressed Hussein, 31, as "dear brother," the nicest thing he has said about him in the year since the Arab progressive and conservative factions have broken apart.

"This defense agreement has erased all our differences in one moment," Nasser said.

If anything he was more effusive than Hussein, who said that despite past differences "our two countries stood always as one hand and one heart."

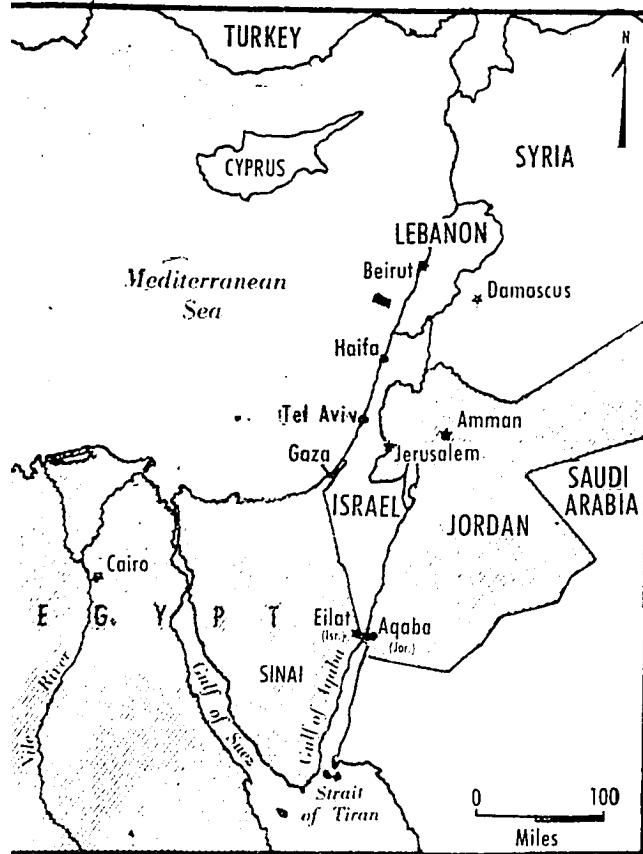
Hussein, who wore battle dress and had a pistol slung low on his hips, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by the pact which should ease domestic pressure on him greatly. More than half his country's population are Palestinians who tend to favor Nasser over the Hashemite throne.

"Our action today will stun the world," Nasser commented in the understatement of the day.

Bitter Foe Called In

In the most bizarre performance of the six hours Hussein spent in the Egyptian capital, his bitter foe, Ahmed Shuk-

See CAIRO, A16, Col. 1



The Washington Post

May 31, 1967

CAIRO—From Page A1

Nasser, Hussein Sign Defense Pact

Shukairy, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization was—as he later put it—“summoned” to participate in the talks for one hour. Only on Monday Shukairy in an interview described Hussein as “a traitor to the people” who had “alienated himself from the Arab cause.”

Afterward Shukairy said curtly, “This agreement needs no comment. We only hope it will move from paper to the battlefield.”

To add insult to injury Shukairy was prevailed upon to fly back to Jordan with Hussein to show the people the Arabs were again a united front.

How united only time will tell. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, the leader of the Arab conservative bloc, is on a state visit to Belgium.

Faisal's Visit Rumored

The Saudis have mobilized in this crisis and there were rumors in Cairo that Faisal too would be flying here soon.

The pact, like the Syrian pact, put Egypt in command of the Jordan army's operations if war breaks out. In his statement, Nasser stressed that “This is a phase of serious action. Statements, however strong, are not enough. We are facing the battle of destiny.”

“Jordan and the UAR will stand united on the front line.”

The events were a dramatic reversal of policy right up to the moment of signing. In his press conference last Sunday, Nasser said flatly that the “reactionary” Arab leaders could not be brought into the fold because they were in league

with the United States, which stands behind Israel.

If war breaks out this means the American-armed and equipped Jordanian Army will come under Nasser's command.

Hussein's trip here came at his own initiative, Nasser said, and for the moment the world could only speculate why Nasser changed his mind and brought him back into the club. The consensus here was that for different reasons both leaders wanted to keep the restive Palestinians on Jordan's West Bank facing Israel under control.

The Palestinians have waited bitterly for 20 years for their Arab brethren to restore what they think of as their usurped homeland in what is now Israel and they reacted with immense enthusiasm to Nasser's dramatic steps of last week: ejecting the United Nations Emergency Force and closing the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

Advantages to Hussein

Hussein, who had to bloodily suppress Palestinian riots late last year, had clear advantages in joining up with Nasser. He has belatedly armed the Palestinian border villages.

Goaded by the Cairo-based Voice of Palestine Radio, these embittered refugees posed a mounting threat to Hussein's throne in the current crisis.

For Nasser the danger was that the Palestinians would get out of control and launch a large-scale guerrilla war, thus inviting Israeli reprisal. Either move against Hussein or against Israel—could spark chaos on the West Bank and lead to a situation where Is-

rael would move in and take control, thus virtually completing an Israel takeover of the old British mandate territory of Palestine.

Phone Call to Iraq

During Hussein's brief visit, he and Nasser telephoned Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Aref. They may have discussed Iraqi troop movements into Jordan as well as Syria, where they are already in positions facing Israel.

The defense pact left several important strings still untied. One was Jordan's relations with Syria, which are close to a breaking point following a Syrian bomb explosion at a Jordanian customs post which killed 16 people.

Another is the question of U.S.-Jordanian relations. Nasser has described the United States as the “real enemy” behind Israel, but Jordan is dependent on the United States for both economic and military assistance.

The pact is valid for five years with a one-year notice for unilateral withdrawal. Like the Syrian pact it provides that an attack on one country will be considered an attack on both.

Embassy Silenced

Officers at the U.S. Embassy are under orders not to talk business with American journalists here to cover the Middle East crisis.

An Embassy spokesman confirmed that all requests to see top Embassy officials “would be turned down.” The order follows a controversial briefing given by Ambassador-Designate Richard H. Nolte last Tuesday which the Embassy

insists was off the record, but which most of the two dozen journalists present understood to be usable but not for attribution to American or diplomatic sources.

The spokesman agreed the ban could impede the press from making qualitative judgments of the Middle East situation but he added, “These guys have not much to say. Anyway they're awfully busy.”

Sen. McCarthy, Clergymen Express Support for Israel at Local Rally

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Staff Writer

More than 5000 persons roared their approval yesterday as Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn.) and clergymen from the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths voiced support for Israel in the current Middle Eastern crisis.

"There is a unity of thought and a unity of commitment" to Israel in the Johnson Administration and the Congress, McCarthy told the crowd at a rally sponsored by the Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.

He said the United States has "the legal and moral obligation" to respond with arms

if Israel is invaded by Egypt. "We must be ready and quick to respond," he said.

He also told the rally that America, as the greatest sea power in the world, should take the lead in opening the Gulf of Aqaba to all shipping, including Israeli vessels.

"The closing of the Gulf by Egypt is an act of aggression against any nation that respects international law and the tradition of the open seas," McCarthy said.

He said force should not be used, however, until all peaceful means have been explored and he called for a "postponement of violent acts" until the United Nations has had a full opportunity to settle the dispute.

The Minnesota Democrat called the Middle East crisis "a more serious test of our moral commitment" than Vietnam.

Criticism of Policy

He mildly criticized earlier United States policy for not forcing Egypt to open the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping in 1956 and for not trying to prevent the arms race in the Middle East.

"We spent too much attention to disarmament in outer space and in the Antarctic and too little in an area where the peace has been threatened," McCarthy said.

He was the main speaker at a rally which saw more than 3000 persons crowd into the main ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel. Others listened to the speeches through public address systems set up in four other rooms in the hotel.

Declaration Approves

The rally approved a resolution calling for the United States to support Israel fully.

"We express our support of any steps by our Government that may be necessary to resist acts of war against Israel, to protect the national sovereignty of Israel and of the other states in the area and to

preserve peace in the Middle East," the declaration said.

Before McCarthy spoke, the Very Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Rev. Graydon E. McClellan, general presbyter of the Presbytery of Washington, and the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Washington representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, supported Israel's position.

"A Problem for All"

"This is a problem for all people who believe in justice," Msgr. Higgins said.

Rabbi Ralph Simon of Chicago, first vice president of the Rabbincial Assembly of America which is currently meeting at the Shoreham, said appeals will be made this week in every synagogue in the Nation for funds to help Israel.

He also appealed for Christians in the United States to support Israel.

that we are doing so. It is a confusing process, but also one that works when handled with delicacy, as was demonstrated in the Kashmir crisis and the subsequent Soviet peace initiative at Tashkent.

There is scant evidence that it is working now in the Arab-Israeli dispute. But then, by the nature of the process, there would be no public evidence. Some sort of tacit collaboration with the Soviets, however, is probably going to be essential if the present state of suspended animation between Israel and Egypt is not yet to explode into hostilities. For if there are vital interests to be saved, there is also, for all concerned, the vital matter of face.

The Need for Face-Saving

Middle East crises have a habit of never quite following even the most careful scripts and it is probably a good guess that the current one has been carried wide of whatever mark President Nasser and his Soviet sponsors originally had in mind. There is now no easy way out for anyone concerned and no perceptible way to perpetuate the present impasse indefinitely. A tense confrontation between two keyed-up armies on a bleak desert under a searing sun cannot be sustained for very long.

Under the circumstances, it is of little use to argue about how events might have unfolded if we, or the Israelis or the United Nations or U Thant had acted otherwise. The urgent need now is for delicate diplomacy directed toward the twin objectives of protecting vital interests while saving faces all around.

The difficulty of this diplomatic mission can perhaps best be measured in terms of the saving of face. Rightly or not, Mr. Nasser almost certainly cannot appear to be retreating openly from his blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba. The Israelis cannot appear to be surrendering their right of access to the open sea from their port of Eilat. The Russians cannot appear to be anything less than stalwart champions of the Egyptian cause.

The almost inevitable result, in this crisis as in most others, is that appearances for a time will probably deceive, if we are to forestall an outbreak of hostilities. Thus a face-saving formula might find Israeli flagships not plying the Strait of Tiran (which they don't usually do, anyway), thus giving the impression of a blockade, while ships of other flags do ply the Strait, thus giving the impression that the Israeli right of access to the open sea remains uncompromised. In the meantime, the Russians, hopefully, would be practicing "parallelism" by not vetoing a Security Council resolution in favor of restraint and non-belligerence and by exerting a moderating influence on Mr. Nasser, even while heaping public abuse on the United States and Israel.

In this grim charade, the most important element is probably going to be this shadowy and elusive business of "parallelism," by which we and the Soviets labor in a common interest without conceding publicly—or even, perhaps, to each other—

U.S., Egypt Offer U.N. Resolutions; Concern Deepens

Russians Begin Moving in Ships

By John Maffre
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Like the visible part of an iceberg, ten Russian warships—all surface vessels—are scheduled to move through the Strait of Bosphorus into the eastern Mediterranean. The first ship was passing through yesterday.

By themselves, the ten ships could not upset the naval balance mounted there by the huge U.S. 6th Fleet with nearly 50 ships, including two carriers.

But if anyone in Washington knows, no one is saying what part of Russia's submarine fleet — by far the world's largest—is moving unseen into the western end of the Mediterranean through the Strait of Gibraltar.

This is one of the elements of the guessing game going on in world capitals as the Russian escort ship Magomet Gazhiev, a 4750-ton vessel built like a frigate, began its passage through the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara, the Dardanelles and the Aegean Sea to reach the Mediterranean.

As the modest Russian naval presence is being almost doubled, a visiting carrier with the 6th Fleet—the 33,500-ton USS Intrepid — prepared to follow its original plan to sail through the Suez Canal on its way to duty off North and South Vietnam.

In a rare comment today on naval movements in that area, the Pentagon said the U.S. was not going to test the Egyptian blockade south of Suez at the Strait of Tiran leading into the Gulf of Aqaba. "No such plan has been made," a spokesman said.

At sea not far from the island of Crete, the commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet's carrier division acknowledged that the

See FLEET, A21, Col. 3

Two Proposals Conflict Sharply

By Robert H. Estabrook
 Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 31 — The United States and Egypt introduced sharply differing resolutions on the Middle East crisis in the Security Council this afternoon as concern mounted that the United Nations may be impotent either to avert war or to enforce principle.

Gone was yesterday's hope of Soviet-American agreement and the feeling that the tension had slightly abated. During a day filled with slashing verbal cuts and thrusts, influential delegates privately were expressing deep gloom both about the likelihood of a clash and about the United Nations itself.

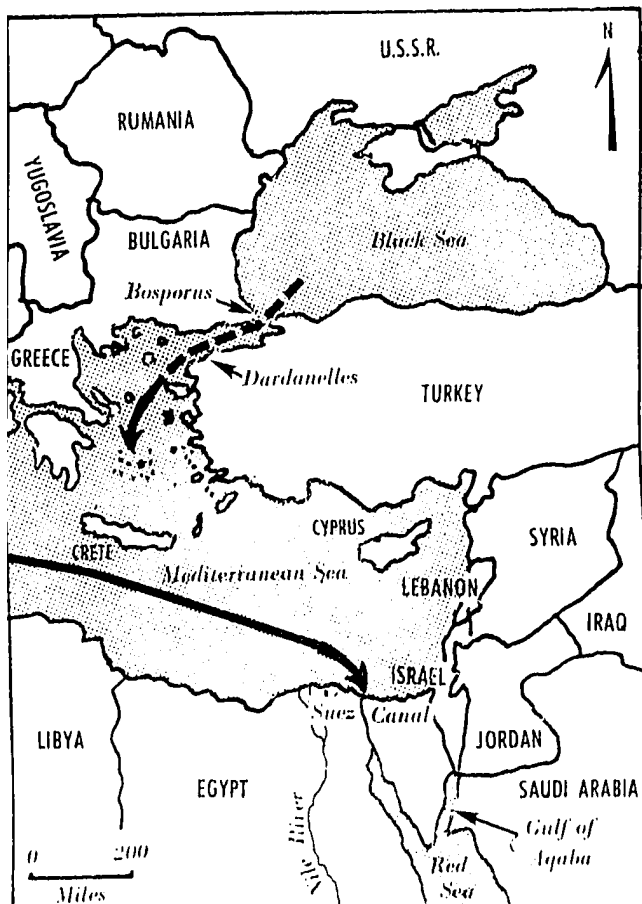
In the Middle East, the Arab nations continued to sound the theme of unity in the confrontation with Israel. An exception was Syria, which continued its criticism of Jordan's King Hussein.

In Israel, the government, criticized as weak and indecisive, was under pressure to bring Moshe Dayan, the commander of the 1956 Sinai campaign, into the cabinet.

The U.S. government pushed its proposal for a consortium of maritime nations to issue a strong declaration about the principle of free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba. It was reported in Moscow that the Kremlin was thought to be counseling the Arabs to avoid a shooting war.

A surprise American resolution by American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg supported the efforts of U.N. Secretary General Thant to buy time and called on all parties to "forego belligerence." This was aimed both at Egypt's effort to close the Gulf of Aqaba to

See NATIONS, A21, Col. 7



The Washington Post

June 1, 1967

MOVING UP—The solid black line indicates the anticipated course of the U.S. warship Intrepid as it heads through Suez toward the Red Sea; broken line represents the expected course of a Soviet ship that was sailing through the Bosphorus to the Mediterranean.

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See full page image or
microfilm.

United Press International

The Russian supplyship Magomet Gaidzhiev moves through the Bosphorus.

FLEET—From Page A1

Soviet Navy Begins Moving to Mideast

arrival of more Russian naval vessels created "potential hazards" although it posed no real problems in terms of naval strength.

Rear Adm. Lawrence R. Geis was speaking aboard the carrier USS America, cruising in the area with its companion carrier, the USS Saratoga.

His carrier division has several hundred jet planes under the command of Vice Adm. W. I. Martin. There is also a cruiser-destroyer flotilla under him commanded by Rear Adm. R. W. Paine Jr.

The Force is comprised of two carriers, two cruisers, 16 destroyers, three submarines, four minesweepers, 11 auxiliary ships such as oilers and refrigerator vessels and at least eight amphibious ships capable of mounting a landing operation for some 2000 Marines with the fleet.

Small Russian Force

There is also a detached Middle East Force in the Indian Ocean of three ships—a former seaplane tender, the USS Valcour, and two destroyers, the Fisk and the Joseph P. Kennedy.

Until recently the Russians have had in the Mediterranean one cruiser, five destroyers armed with missiles and two minesweepers, plus a few small supporting vessels.

British newspapers report that Russia also has at least five submarines in the Medi-

terranean. But some U.S. sources here consider this a low estimate. Under the Montreux Agreement of 1936, which allows naval vessels in peacetime to come through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea, submarines and aircraft carriers are excluded. This would mean that any submarines Russia has placed in the Mediterranean would have come through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Britain's Royal Navy and the U.S. Navy maintain close watch around Gibraltar with electronic listening devices, but this is no guarantee that all submarine traffic through the wide, deep Strait is detected.

400 Submarines

A recent British estimate of the disposition of Russia's enormous undersea fleet—some 400 submarines including 50 with nuclear power—puts 175 in the Arctic, 100 in the Far East, 75 in the Baltic Sea and 45 in the Black Sea. The U.S. Navy has 200 submarines, 60 of them nuclear-powered.

Sources here say the ship-sinking capacity of a Russian submarine fleet in the Mediterranean is an infinitely greater threat than the capacity of their surface vessels.

"They could sink some ships with their surface fleet, of course," one source said. "They couldn't do much in the way of an amphibious landing,

from what we have seen. And, of course, they could do some bombardment."

In a way, the Mediterranean is a blind spot for Russian naval power. The Red Fleet has no aircraft carrier, being a fleet committed to land-mass defense, and yet it has a sizeable naval air force of some 500 bombers and 350 other aircraft, all shore-based. But there is no apparent way for them to be deployed in the Mediterranean.

On its southern border is Turkey, a NATO member, and Iran, a CENTO member. Westward from the Black Sea lies Greece, another NATO member, and Yugoslavia, a wayward Communist brother that is not a Warsaw Pact signer.

Although the Royal Navy has long since shrunk from its

imperial pre-eminence in the Mediterranean, it still has the carrier HMS Victorious and its attendant ships operating out of Malta, plus a few vessels based at Gibraltar. In addition the carrier HMS Hermes, bound for Singapore's Far East Command, has been ordered to turn into the port of Aden in the South Arabian Federation during the crisis in the Middle East.

Some time ago the French Navy withdrew its Mediterranean naval force from NATO cooperation.

Observers here say the relative weakness of the Soviet naval position in the Mediterranean does not get in the way of its ability to show the flag, especially to the Arab powers whose naval strength is trivial, and also to keep a watchful eye on the 6th Fleet.

NATIONS—From Page A1

U.S., Egypt Offer U.N. Resolutions

Israeli shipping and at any precipitate Israeli military response.

Egypt offered her own version of support for Thant's recommendations with a resolution asking reactivation of Egyptian-Israeli armistice machinery. The Egyptian draft, strongly critical of Israel, made no mention of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Neither resolution stands much chance of acceptance in its present form, although it is conceivable that an ultimate compromise could contain elements of both. The United States, for example, would like to see the armistice machinery reconstituted if some provision could be made for shipping.

More likely, however, is an effort at "consensus" to be stated by the incoming Security Council president, Danish Ambassador Hans Tabor, when the Council holds its next session Friday morning. In such efforts the lowest common denominator usually governs.

There is much pressure on non-permanent members of the Council to eliminate the phrase in Thant's report, "forego belligerency." This is a key element, since Egypt's efforts to close the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel are based on the claim that both remain belligerents.

Goldberg's move in introducing the separate resolution was motivated by a wish to get the reference to belligerency before the Council. Impatient at Council delay, he had learned that an Egyptian resolution would be forthcoming and sought to get a U.S. draft on the agenda first.

Attacks on Israel by Arab speakers often included the United States in their swath, and Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko also dragged in U.S. policy in Vietnam. Bitter exchanges brought these developments:

- Jordanian Ambassador Muhammad El-Farra condemned pressure groups and public officials in the United States who he said were aiding the Israelis to obtain more American tax-deductible donations. He did not mention the new defense pact between King Hussein and Egyptian President Nasser.

Referring to persons who paraded in New York last Sunday in support of Israel, he asked: "In a conflict of interest between Israel and the United States, where would their loyalty be?"

Israel had taken advantage of the presence of the U.N. emergency force—which "was a bandage, not a cure"—and of the presence of the American 6th Fleet to launch aggressive moves against Jordan and Syria, he contended.

He characterized Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael as a German who had come to Israel as a member of an underground terrorist movement, Hagannah, which "introduced terrorism to the Holy Land" and carried out a "Nazi-like" program.

Rafael replied that the Arabs were trying to portray the victim of aggression as an aggressor. "What a mockery," he declared.

- Fedorenko, sarcasm dripping from his voice, accused the United States of violating international law with a naval blockade in 1962 against Cuba, a state with which it was not at war. Fedorenko paid no attention to El-Farra and scribbled during the whole hour the Jordanian spoke.

- Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed el Kony called the attention of Goldberg, a former Supreme Court justice, to a U.S. Supreme Court decision that war does not end with a cease-fire. Goldberg had contended that neither Egypt nor Israel could exercise belligerency under the armistice.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Adnan Pachachi warned that his people were ready to accept any hardship to resolve the Palestine problem.

"Conflict will be total and compromising," he said. "Make no mistake about this. Make no miscalculation."

Japan supported the principle of the American resolution, while Ethiopia and France asked for more time.

Hints yesterday that a Soviet-American-British-French understanding might be in the works came to nothing. The Russians here have kept their own counsel, and have played hard to get, although they are reported to have told the French that they would do nothing at the United Nations to displease the Arabs.

Soviet strategy here appears to be to portray any attempt to upset the new situation established by Nasser as aggression.

But Israeli sources here are exuding pessimism, fearful that their position is being sold out.

Israel's Arab Community Remains Calm as Leaders Proclaim Loyalty

By Harold Jackson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 1, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A15

Israel's Arab Community Remains Calm as Leaders Proclaim Loyalty

By Harold Jackson

Manchester Guardian

TEL AVIV, May 31—The 300,000 Arabs living in Israel, which their fellow Arabs elsewhere want to see annihilated, are in a curious situation.

The position of the Arab community during the present crisis has been particularly delicate, and Arab religious and secular leaders have been going to great pains to proclaim their loyalty to Israel, appealing to their people for calm and common sense.

Apart from one arrest for the suspected sabotage of a telephone line, all has been calm in the fertile Jezreel Valley, where most of the Arabs congregate.

As you drive towards the foothills through the bursting breadbasket of Israel, which has been feeding people in this area since biblical times,

you are aware of a sudden change in surroundings.

Where previously the journey was through towns full of pleasant but strictly suburban villas, now there are terraced villages, merging into the hill-sides as though part of their natural formation.

The villages are painted in pastel shades and the fields below them are cultivated in small strips. This is the so-called Arab Triangle. Its main center is Nazareth, a bustling noisy place that thrives on the tourist trade.

Here, you are shown round by Arab guides and invited to buy in Arab shops. Business is bad now, of course, and the guides pass their time in coffee shops wondering where it is all going to lead.

They won't be drawn into a political discussion; in fact they are probably very mixed

in their feelings. Undoubtedly they have some fellow feeling for Egypt, Syria, and the other Arab countries and are kept in touch with them through television.

Although there is no television service in Israel, large numbers of Arabs have sets which can pick up broadcasts from neighboring countries. The programs are the usual abysmal mixture of Westerns and old films and there is a steady spicing of propaganda.

But these Arabs are also aware that they are doing considerably better under the Jews than would be likely under an Arab regime. They receive all the normal social and political benefits and the only difference in their legal position is that they are not liable for military service. Not many of them regard this last point as an intolerable burden. Now, like everyone else in the country, they sit and wait.

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Letters to the Editor

Immolation

The *International Herald Tribune* (now published jointly with the *New York Times* and *The Washington Post*) carries a *Times* article from Saigon, May 24, describing Vietnamese Buddhist marches on Buddha's birthday. It reports innocuously that one group of marchers stopped along the route to hold a prayer session "for the first monk who immolated himself in protest of the late Ngo Dinh Diem, who was slain after his government was overthrown in November 1963."

The monk referred to was presumably the Venerable Quang Duc. I think he would be surprised by this report, particularly by the phrase "in protest."

Quang Duc was an old and respected Buddhist monk. He lived in the Xa Loi Pagoda, Saigon. He was not concerned with politics, nor was he known to be against the Diem Government. According to his personal physician (a Vietnamese acquaintance of mine who attended him regularly in the pagoda), Quang Duc did not burn himself in protest against the Diem Government. He was used by political agitators in a sinister and frightful way.

Quang Duc had made a suicide pact with a Buddhist monk in Hanoi some years earlier. The monk in Hanoi later took his own life. Quang Duc was known to be contemplating suicide for religious reasons and to redeem his pledge—a practice not unprecedented among Vietnamese Buddhists. A group of Buddhist political agitators saw their opportunity. They prevailed upon the unworldly old man to sacrifice himself in a dramatic way, while carefully concealing from him the political use they planned to make of his death. In June, 1963, the world was shocked by pictures of Quang Duc's self-immolation, in alleged anti-government protest, in a public square in Saigon (and the photographer won a Pulitzer prize for the most dramatic photograph of the year).

Owing to Quang Duc's reputation as a spiritual leader, a wave of suicides in Vietnam began, and U.S. policy towards the Diem Government changed abruptly. Thus an old and respected Buddhist monk was made the tool of a vicious political plot—a plot which misled the American press and the American Government into the gravest error, and eventually into our present "bloody impasse."

This interpretation of Quang Duc's suicide I believe to be true. I think it is worth noting as a footnote to current history.

F. E. NOLTING JR.
Former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam (1961-1963).
Paris, France.

Conditions for Peace

The discussions about how to end the war in Vietnam has been centered so far on the question which side is—or is not—willing to sit down at the negotiation table.

This emphasis obscures the real problem and hence obstructs the possibility of peace. Like in any war, the problem is not the abstract one of sitting down at the peace table but that of substance, namely what the conditions for peace are with which each side comes to the table.

The U.S. has not stated at all its conditions; specifically it has not stated whether it does or does not insist on the unconditional surrender of the

NLF and whether it is willing to grant the NLF an important part in a new South Vietnam government. On the other hand, the NLF has not clearly stated whether it is willing to accept a coalition regime with the participation of all important sectors of the population. Washington and the NLF must state their basic conditions for peace, perhaps first through intermediaries, but eventually the whole world has a right to know what these conditions are and on whom the responsibility for the continuation of the war rests.

Furthermore, it seems more consistent with the reality of the situation that Hanoi should not accept the role of the chief negotiator, but that the NLF, the chief opponent of the United States, in this war, should play this role.

ERICH FROMM.
New York.

Man Against Nature

Until yesterday only one man had ever sailed alone around the world. The first to do so was younger, had less sail to manage and made many stops.

When Captain Joshua Slocum sailed alone around the world, April 1895 to June 1898, he was 51 and his sloop, the "Spray" was 40 feet long.

The feat of Sir Francis Chichester, 65, sailing a 53-foot ketch single-handed around the world in only 226 days is a truly remarkable physical accomplishment. More than that, his act reaffirms that man can still pit himself against nature's cruellest elements and emerge victorious.

Let England rightly give Sir Francis a hero's welcome and may the United States, as well, dip her pennant in salute to a brave, tenacious sailor.

MRS. MONROE BUSH.
Washington.

On Negro Contestants

In your editions of Tuesday, May 9, I read with interest the letter from C. Ronald Seeger of Greenbelt who wrote:

"I noticed on television last night (April 25) a short coverage of the Miss District of Columbia contest. There was not a Negro in sight, neither as a contestant, judge or in any other capacity."

The writer obviously is in great error or has a sight problem as before an estimated television audience of some 700,000 persons paraded Miss Lajuan Mathies who was on that date and still is a Negro.

Further, there were seven other Negro young ladies who competed in the pageant's five preliminary competitions but were eliminated prior to the final competition. In fact, some 25 Negro girls entered the pageant and 18 failed to appear in their particular preliminary round or even had the courtesy to notify the pageant that they would not be present.

The fact that the total number of Negro contestants is small (25 of 147) is that few of them compete. But progress is being made. The 1966 pageant had only 5 Negro contestants and there were but 3 in 1965.

And despite racial cranks, the pageant ranks with the five largest in the entire country and has produced more national winners in the past five years than any state in the union. And we have not had a single incident or complaint from any of the Negro girls competing in that time.

SIDNEY E. SUSSMAN,
Executive Director, Miss District of Columbia, Inc.
Washington.

The Mideast Crisis

Our Government says almost daily that it is committed to the support of democracy and freedom of the world and the containment of Communist influence. Where or when can it find a better means to further this aim than in the present Mid-East situation where we can give support to Israel, a nation which is democratic, reliable, and utterly dedicated to its own self-defense?

MILDRED STEIN.
Silver Spring.

The proposed idea of some Senators to use force by our Navy in order to keep open the Gulf of Aqaba to international shipping, includes the danger of drawing our Nation into a very dangerous confrontation with other strong nations, equally interested in the Middle East affairs.

I think that the state of Israel is well organized and in position to defend successfully its integrity and rights without the official American intervention.

If the Israelis have doubts about their successful defense, the best they could do for their state is to accept silently the blockade of their ships as a temporary fact.

As an individual citizen I could express my faith for the good future of the Israel state in spite of the increasing dangers and threats of the surrounding Arab states.

GEORGE PANIOTTE.
Chicago.

Egypt has claimed "sovereignty of the Aqaba Gulf" and is denying it to Israeli shipping, with the loud approval of Israel's other Arab neighbors.

The map shows clearly that the Gulf of Aqaba touches the territories of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia. Thus, Egypt's claim is obviously false. How can one nation claim a body of water shared by four nations?

The greater puzzle is, however, why Jordan and Saudi Arabia are so enthusiastic about Egypt's claim. For we know from his public statements that Nasser hates King Hussein of Jordan and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia only slightly less than Israel and has said openly that he aims to overthrow them.

One could understand that the two kings might forget their quarrel with Nasser temporarily while they help him get rid of a common foe. One could, if what would happen afterwards would not be suicide. For it is obvious that if Nasser is able to get rid of Israel, he will waste no time disposing of both Hussein and Faisal.

Faisal has no reputation of any kind, but Hussein is known for his courage. Why, then, is Hussein so eager to eliminate Israel which stands between him and annihilation?

Can it be that these Arab leaders are the victims of their own poisoned propaganda?

LEON BETENSKY.
Washington.

Inhale!

As a distant but admiring reader of *The Washington Post*, I would like to express my opinion of Secretary General U Thant's breathtaking efficiency in withdrawing the United Nations Emergency Force from Egypt.

I think Mr. Thant does not need a breathing spell. He needs artificial respiration.
MRS. ANNETTE KOZICKI.
Honolulu.

Capitol Punishment . . . *By Art Buchwald*

The Angry Dove

THIS HAS BEEN a bad week for the doves and the hawks. Nasser's decision to close the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel has made hawks out of doves and doves out of hawks. The doves of the past want the United States to act immediately, and the hawks of Vietnam want us to cool it in the Middle East.



Buchwald

Even my friend, Brinkerhoff, a devout pacifist, was in turmoil. When I saw him this weekend, he was sticking a knife into a photograph of Nasser and screaming, "Kill!"

"Brinkerhoff, how can you talk that way when you've been one of the leading advocates of peace in the world?"

"I'm still for peace in the world, but you'll never have it with that dirty rat, Nasser, in the Middle East. Kill!"

"Now, wait a minute Brinkerhoff. If you're going to be a pacifist, you can't be

going around screaming 'kill,' and stabbing photos of Nasser in the newspapers."

"That's how much you know about pacifists."

"Let me ask you this, Brinkerhoff. Would you advocate the use of force to reopen the Gulf of Aqaba to international shipping?"

"Only if we bomb Cairo first," Brinkerhoff said.

"But you're against bombing. Do you remember, Brinkerhoff?"

"Stop telling me what I was against. Ask me what I'm for."

"ALL RIGHT, what are you for?"

"Blowing up the Aswan Dam, B-52 raids on the Suez Canal, and the complete defoliation of Jordan."

"If I didn't know you better, Brinkerhoff, I would think you've become a hawk."

"I'm not a hawk, I'm a dove who's lost his temper. I say there's only one solution to the Middle East crisis, and that's to escalate. Egypt must be made to pay for its aggression."

"But, Brinkerhoff, the hawks in the United States say the matter should be settled peacefully in the United Nations."

"The hawks are chicken. The U.N. can't settle anything. The only thing the Arabs understand is force. We should nuke 'em."

"Nuke 'em?"

"Give 'em a taste of nuclear weapons and let's see what big shots they are then."

"But, Brinkerhoff, you marched in a parade three weeks ago, carrying a sign which said 'Live and Let Live.'"

"I wasn't talking about Nasser and those Syrians. Besides, the United States has a commitment to Israel and they should honor it."

"Do you think the United

States should go it alone if nobody else wants to help?"

"You bet your sweet life they should go it alone. I say bomb them back to the stone age."

"BRINKERHOFF, you sound like Barry Goldwater."

"What's wrong with Goldwater? At least he knows what a bunch of dirty double-crossers the Russians are."

"Then you think we should stand up to the Russians on the question of the Middle East?"

"The hell with standing up to the Russians. Let's nuke 'em."

"I wish you wouldn't keep saying that, Brinkerhoff. It doesn't sound like you."

"You haven't heard anything yet," he said. "You know my son, Herbert, the one who said he was going to be a draft dodger?"

"Yes. What about him?"

"Well, he's joining the U.S. Marine Corps. He says if we don't stop the Communies in the Middle East, we'll be fighting on the beaches of Coney Island."

"He said that?"

"Why do you look so surprised?" Brinkerhoff said. "Haven't you ever heard of the domino theory?"

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Hussein Still Target Of Syrian Attacks; Arab Troops Mass

From News Dispatches

A Syrian radio broadcast, ignoring the new mutual defense pact between Jordan and Egypt, continued yesterday its stream of criticism against Jordan's King Hussein. request had been received. A U.S. spokesman confirmed that no request had been submitted. In Cairo it was reported that Turkey had assured Egypt the bases would not be used against Arab nations.

The broadcast from Damascus accused Hussein of plotting "against Syria's revolutionary regime" and said there was trouble in Jordan's army.

Syria helped touch off the Middle East crisis early in May by charging that Israel planned an invasion to upset its socialist government. Israel had threatened reprisal for Syrian commando raids.

The Jordanian Ministerial Council ratified the agreement with Egypt and the Parliament hailed it in a resolution as "the first step toward the liberation of Palestine and the regaining of the usurped land."

Troops on Move

In the Arab military build-up confronting Israel, Iraq announced that more troops had left Baghdad to Syria and Egypt.

Lebanon announced it had sent force to its southern border with Israel. The Yemeni Cabinet met for 90 minutes and pledged troop support for the Arab cause.

A similar pledge of troops was previously given by Kuwait and a telegram from Nasser thanked Moroccan King Hassan for a promise of troops "to participate in defending Arab rights."

The Algerian chief-of-staff, Col. Tahar Zbiri said that a combined force of air, land and sea units will go "any moment now" to augment Arab strength.

Turkey's Attitude

A government spokesman in Ankara said Turkey's permission would be needed if any of its bases were to be used by the United States, but added that no such U.S.

Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous flew to Paris, where he said that the Arabs held French President de Gaulle in "high esteem" because of his "honest attitude in the present situation."

Makhous was carrying to de Gaulle a verbal message from Syrian President Nur-reddin al Atassi, who on Tuesday returned from a 24-hour visit to Moscow and meetings with Kremlin leaders.

Also headed for Paris was Egyptian President Nasser's foreign affairs adviser, Hussein Zulficar Sabry. The Egyptian Vice President Zakariya Monieddin, new commander of the popular resistance forces, made a one-day trip to Damascus and Baghdad.

Airline Flights Canceled

The Egyptian domestic airline Misrair canceled until further notice all internal flights to Port Said, El-Arish in Sinai and Hurghada on the Red Sea.

War banners were plentiful in Cairo streets, saying "We are ready now for the battle" and "The Arab nation is ready to teach the imperialists and Zionists their lesson."

In Jordan, observers said the defense pact with Egypt had brought Hussein's popularity to a new peak among the Palestinian refugees along the border with Israel. Last year there had been riots against Hussein's policy toward Israel following a massive Israeli raid on the village of Sammou in retaliation for commando attacks coming from Jordan.

Stamp Issue Canceled

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 1, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. C2

Stamp Issue Canceled

Reuters

CAIRO, May 31—Egypt has canceled a special set of postage stamps commemorating Montreal's Expo 67. It is also reconsidering its participation in the exhibition because of Canada's attitude in the Middle East crisis, Cairo newspapers reported today.

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The Fruit of Appeasement

President Nasser has won a major battle. He has occupied a base which permits him to strangle Israel's economy and to carry his war against Israel to a conclusion.

Instead of direct action to force him to abandon his illegal blockade of the Straits of Tiran and to withdraw the many thousands of troops which now menace Israel's frontier, the great powers have decided to resort to the United Nations. The Government of Israel deferred to that decision yesterday. Presumably it is hopeful that if the UN exercise fails to end Nasser's intolerable aggression the United States and other maritime powers will join Israel in concerted action to uphold the rights of all nations to transit the Straits.

Yet there is nothing in the UN record to warrant confidence in proposals that it reactivate mechanisms which have failed miserably in the past. The ease with which Nasser pushed UNEF out was a revelation of UN weakness.

In truth, the UN could be effective only if it were absolutely clear that the United States and other great powers were fully prepared to take the action necessary to end the blockade in the event of a stalemate.

We hope that the President is prepared to carry out the strong commitments he made in his vigorous and forthright speech of May 23. And let us hope that the members of the Senate and House will make it clear to the President that he has their full support.

The U.S. stand was weakened by Senate leaders who insisted that the United States must not act unilaterally. That line would foreclose the freedom of the United States to pursue whatever independent action may be necessary. This may lead both Arabs and Israelis to infer that Israel may have to stand alone in defense of her rights and the rights of other nations—and in defense of her very existence.

Time is now on Nasser's side and any seeming dilution of our determination to stop this latest aggression must lead to new and bolder moves by Nasser's Soviet-equipped war machine.

There are two Nassers. There is the militant Egyptian dictator who has won a political victory, recouping his prestige in the entire Arab world. But yesterday that Nasser was replaced by a smiling and conciliatory Nasser who is now trying to sooth Washington as he angles for political support and economic aid which would enable him to consolidate what he has achieved in the last few days. Let no one be deceived by this false image. Let no one minimize the implications of last week's disaster.

Nasser's blow is aimed not only at Israel, but at the United States. He is aware of the U.S. commitment to uphold the international character of the Straits of Tiran. But he now boasts that "no power on earth" can cancel his blockade.

The cost of U.S. surrender would be incalculable. It would demoralize every Western-oriented regime in the Near East. It would shatter U.S. prestige, influence and power. It would enthrone Nasserism and put the Soviet Union in a dominant position in the region.

Yet, deplorably, words of appeasement are again being heard. Some influential editorial writers in Washington are telling us that Nasser's face must be "saved" lest the oil pipelines be blown up. Those who are concerned about oil should realize that they will face the threat of nationalization if Nasser wins.

We may be approaching another Munich. Instead of pressures on Egypt to stop aggression, there may be pressures on Israel to surrender her rights and to make concessions.

Israel should not be forced into taking unilateral action to protect her right to live. Israel should not be left to stand alone. Last week, American ships carrying supplies to Eilat could have sailed through the Straits of Tiran—as in 1957—to demonstrate the international character of that waterway.

It is very late. But the longer we wait the more difficult it will be to roll Nasser back, as we have discovered in the past. Long ago we should have challenged Egypt's illegal blockade of Israel shipping in the Suez Canal. Long ago we should have undertaken a determined campaign to end the Arab war.

Is there no lesson from this last terrible weekend? How long do we pamper the war-mongers? Surely there are many Arabs who are not the slaves of the anti-Israel jingoism which threatens their peace. Surely they would prefer peace with their neighbors to blind and monstrous hatred.

NEAR EAST
REPORT

A Washington Letter on American policy in the Near East

Vol. XI, No. 11, May 29, 1967

Americans who favor a vigorous U. S. policy to end the Arab war against Israel—who want to keep up with fast-moving developments—should read this analytical biweekly newsletter—now in its 10th year.

I. L. Kenen—Editor

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Militant Refugee Chief Hails Mideast Crisis

By Flora Lewis

Special to The Washington Post

CAIRO — Other leaders

around the world may consider Middle East prospects grim, as do virtually all foreign diplomats here. But there is one man in Cairo who says the outlook is "brilliant, hopeful, very bright indeed."

He is Ahmed Shukairy, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, which claims to speak for some 2 million Arab refugees from the lands which are now Israel. The military arm of the organization is the Palestine Liberation Army, now integrated under the commands of Egypt, Syria and Iraq and estimated at some 12,000 men.

What Shukairy meant by "brilliant" was that he feels convinced present developments are leading to early fulfillment of the Palestinians' goal: "Liberation."

Asked what would happen to the Jews now in Israel, he replied: "They will all have to go back to their homelands, wherever they came from. All those who came long ago have died and their offspring have given allegiance to Israel, so from our viewpoint they are all aliens, foreigners, immigrants, colonialists."

Only Solution

For Shukairy, there can be no other solution to the problems of the Middle East.

He is a 65-year-old former lawyer from Acre, a town on the north tip of the Bay of Haifa that dates from the Crusades. Short, broad but not fat, with well-trimmed gray hair, he looks the part of a pleasant, elderly dignitary. His voice, trained at Cambridge University, where he studied international law, is calm and soothing. His manners are impeccable.

The things he says in those gentle tones are hair-raising.

His headquarters is a modern three-story villa in a dusty Cairo suburb with a guardhouse outside. Young Palestinian soldiers with red berets and red armbands loiter in the anterooms. Maps of Israel and Jordan and two pictures decorated the wall behind his

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See full page image
microfilm.

Associated Press

AHMED SHUKAIRY
... no doubt of victory

desk. One shows a determined Arab soldier and his wistful sister, the other a child playing with a dove in front of a cross.

"That is not Christ on the Cross," Shukairy told his visitor. "It is peace, peace in Palestine which has been crucified by Israel."

Eager for War

The likelihood of war pleases him. His army, he said, has Soviet and Czech equipment supplied through the Arab armies and "small and medium-sized arms" sent to the Palestinians from Peking. The Chinese have been sending weapons—"gratis," he said—for the past two years.

He has no doubt of victory. If outsiders send help to Israel, "We have declared a holy war against Israel and all those who support Israel," he said. "If the United States supports Israel, we will

have a united Arab boycott. All bases, airfields and harbors will be closed" to the Americans and, "All oil installations will be destroyed."

Asked what it would mean to the Arab people if both super-powers were drawn into a war on Middle Eastern soil, he answered, "If war becomes global, we will meet the same destiny the world will have to meet. We will not be alone."

Reconquest of Palestine matters more to him than the life of the world. If war does not come soon to achieve it, there will be more and bigger Palestinian raids on Israel until it does come, he promised.

By Palestine, he explained, he means all of Israel and all of Jordan — on both sides of the river. He has no doubt that the Jordanians would be happy to be absorbed.

If Shukairy had his way, the shooting would have already begun. His forces are being kept on tight rein by Egypt, but if his hopes for liberation are unfulfilled his commands will be hard to hold. For the moment, they are a minor factor in the Middle East crisis. If peace threatens them, they could become a grave danger.

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Would Back Shipping

U.S. Discloses Aqaba Declaration; Israel Could Balk

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

Top Administration officials disclosed to Congressional leaders yesterday a proposed maritime nations declaration on freedom of shipping which omits any backing for Israeli-flag ships in the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Israelis have strongly indicated they would not accept a solution which barred their own ships. However, American sources have said that no Israeli-flag ship has gone through the Gulf in the past two years.

The declaration, which may be made public today after President Johnson confers with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, does these things:

- It asserts the freedom of navigation on international waterways.

- It reaffirms many earlier statements that the Gulf is an international waterway and states that vessels of all nations have the right of passage to ports on the gulf. (This would include the Israeli port of Eilat and the Jordanian port of Aqaba.)

- It says that the signers of the declaration will assert this right of passage on behalf of all shipping serving under their flags.

Individual Rights

This last proviso means that nations other than Israel will assert the right for themselves alone. Asked whether Israel could sign the declaration as a maritime nation and thus assert the right for itself, Administration officials said they had not come to that point as yet.

By this device, and by the omission of any reference to the sweeping concept of the right of "innocent passage," the declaration could open the way for a resolution of the Middle East crisis.

That will depend, however, on whether Egypt will agree to accept the declaration and whether Israel will agree to forget about Israeli-flag ships.

Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser has sworn to bar any Israeli-flag shipping through the Strait of Tiran into the Gulf. But he has been vague about ships of other flags. Cairo sources, including the foreign ministry, have said that ships of other nations carrying "strategic cargoes" would not be allowed to pass to Eilat.

Never Defined

But this has never been spelled out nor has the term "strategic cargo" ever been defined by Egypt to the United States, American officials say. Oil for Israel is the key import and, if Nasser accepted

See CRISIS, A18, Col. 1

Aqaba Declaration Revealed

the proposed declaration, oil would flow to Eilat.

The Israelis have said that their right to send their own ships through the Gulf is a vital political right, if not very important economically. But it has become increasingly evident that Israel would have to give up this right or else choose to go to war.

If the maritime nations declaration works, Egypt will have won its issue of principle but Israel will still receive cargoes in the key port.

The declaration was brought to the Capitol yesterday by Secretary of State Dean Rusk when he, Vice President Humphrey and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara met with leaders of both houses of Congress, along with members of the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees.

All were placed under a secrecy injunction by Rusk, but several provided details of the proposal.

Signatures Needed

The idea is to have as many of the maritime nations as possible sign the declaration. The wording of the declaration would follow in many details public pledges the shipping nations gave in 1957 after the Suez war.

Prime Minister Wilson will hold a 4.30 p.m. press conference today, at which he may make the declaration public.

State Department Spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said

yesterday the United States were unable to agree on any was "supporting the British resolution, in effect conceding their inability to act on the crisis. initiative" in working up the declaration. However, Rusk and other Administration officials have labored for days to find a device to defuse the Arab-Israeli crisis.

For the moment, any question of using force to back up the rights being asserted remains in the background. Rusk yesterday was said to have been vague when asked about the use of force. He also was said to have "walked around" a question about the extent of the U.S. commitment to Israel or to Israeli-flag ships.

Acceptance Unclear

What advance work has been done to assure Egyptian and Israeli acceptance — or Soviet concurrence — was not clear last night.

On Wednesday evening Rusk met with Egyptian Ambassador Mostafa Kamel, while Undersecretary Foy Kohler met with Yuri N. Tcherniakov, the Soviet charge d'affaires.

President Johnson's one public statement, on May 23, referred to Nasser's "purported closing" of the Gulf to Israeli shipping. McCloskey yesterday said it was close to impossible for him to say whether an Egyptian blockade in fact now exists.

The move in Washington came as the United Nations Security Council put off its next meeting from today until Saturday morning, Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post Foreign Service reported. He said the members

No Unilateral Action

After his Senate appearance, Rusk told newsmen that "my own impression is that the private talks in the corridors of the United Nations will be more important than some of the speeches made at the table." He also said he did not "want to get into any question of unilateral (American) action. This is a matter for the entire world community."

McNamara told one senator that he does not believe the Strait is mined, that the channel flows too swift and too deep for that. Cairo reports had said at least some parts of the Strait had been mined by the Egyptians.

A key factor, in the American view, is the Kremlin's attitude. American Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson is due here today from Moscow on what was billed as a routine visit home. He has been scouting the Soviet attitude.

A possible hint came yesterday in a Pravda commentary that closing the Strait to Israeli ships was a minor issue. And Rumanian Communist Party boss Nicolae Ceausescu was reported to have said in a Moscow speech that an Arab-Israeli war would be contrary to the interests of both sides.

Forestall War

The United States view, according to both military and non-military sources, is that

the Israelis could defeat the combined Arab force. But American diplomatic efforts have been designed to forestall a war.

Pressure by the President on Israel won a breathing space for diplomacy which is now at a critical point.

Pressure on Egypt includes the growing monetary squeeze resulting in part from the high cost of military mobilization.

Washington sources yesterday confirmed that chances are fading for a \$50 million credit tentatively earmarked by the International Monetary Fund after conversations with Egypt a month ago. Cairo's foreign exchange shortage has forced import limitations by that food-short nation.

The IMF insists on repayment of some \$26 million due from previous drawings on the fund before new credits are granted. It now appears that New York commercial banks are unlikely to advance this \$26 million as Egypt has reportedly hoped.

While it is denied that the IMF has bowed to American pressure, as Cairo has claimed, IMF's stance represents an economic squeeze on Nasser. But he has not always let that kind of pressure hold him back in the past.

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United Press International

CRISIS—Secretary of State Rusk, left, and Vice President Humphrey leave Senate briefing session on Mideast.



GEN. MOSHE DAYAN
... move termed "inevitable"

Eshkol Yields Ministry to Gen. Dayan

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, June 1—After days of agonizing, Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol tonight yielded up the second post he holds—that of Defense Minister—to Gen. Moshe Dayan.

Dayan, chief of staff during the Sinai War ten years ago, is probably, at this time of crisis, this country's most popular figure.

The move, a step which most political observers had considered inevitable, is in effect a conversion of the administration into a government of national unity in which all important parties will be represented in the Cabinet.

The 52-year-old Dayan belongs to the Rafi Party, an organization founded and headed by Israel's former Premier David Ben Gurion. Until

See ISRAEL, A16, Col. 1

Eshkol Yields Cabinet Position

now it stood in political opposition to Eshkol's coalition government.

Cabinet Enlarged

The other principal opposition element, Gahal, a coalition of liberal and right-wing groups, will also be represented in the expanded Cabinet in the person of Menachem Begin and a yet unnamed Liberal Party representative. Both will take posts as ministers without portfolio.

Begin was the commander of the Irgun, Israel's underground striking force in the revolt against the British mandate over Palestine 20 years ago.

Eshkol's delay in giving in to popular demand for strengthening his Cabinet with figures of proven military strength and experience has left a bad taste in the country's mouth.

Political Haggling

The hesitation gave the impression of unbecoming po-

litical niggling in a time of national crisis.

Dayan, it is known, has spent much of the last ten days with troops mobilized on Israel's Sinai front. He is expected, accordingly, to be able to take over his new job with a minimum of time for orienting himself in the military situation Israel now faces.

Today's decisions will be followed, it is reported, by the formation of a War Cabinet, a small group of about nine ministers representing all major parties, which will be the executive body for all military security and foreign affairs.

News agencies reported these other developments affecting Israel:

An Israeli communique reported that Jordanian troops opened fire today on an Israeli helicopter as it hovered over the no-man's land between the Israeli and Jordanian sectors of Jerusalem.

Witnesses said the helicopter retreated from the area under

a hail of Jordanian bullets. They said it appeared to have escaped damage.

An earlier Israeli communique reported that shots were fired in the direction of an Israeli post near the Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. No casualties were reported.

Ships Reported

The government-operated Israeli Radio, quoting "foreign reports," said one or two Western ships were now in the Red Sea heading for the Strait of Tiran, the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba and to Israel's port of Eilat. Egyptian sources have said they would block any shipment of strategic materials destined for Israel from passing through the Strait.

A dispatch from Bonn said that the West German government had agreed to meet an Israeli request for 20,000 gas masks. The decision reportedly came after debate within the cabinet which saw Defense Minister Gerhard Schroeder opposed to the delivery on the

grounds that it would violate a 1965 West German pledge to stop arms deliveries to areas of tension.

A government spokesman said later that the decision was made on the grounds that "gas masks are not weapons."

The Saudi Arabians have accused Egypt of using poison gas in the fighting in Yemen.

Egypt Gas Raids Reported in Yemen

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 2, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A16

Egypt Gas Raids Reported in Yemen

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 1 (UPI)—Egypt, in the midst of its buildup against Israel, today was reported to have stepped up poison gas attacks in Yemen to crush Royalist opposition. Reports reaching Beirut from reliable sources said several attacks, reportedly killing about 360 persons, occurred in the past 30 days.

Reports said 60 people died when Soviet-built Egyptian bombers dropped gas and high explosives on pro-Royalist villages in the mountains about 20 miles northeast of the Republican capital of Sanaa on Sunday and Monday.

Royalist spokesmen said

five Soviet-built Ilyushin bombers of the Egyptian Air Force Monday dropped 50 poison gas and 15 napalm bombs on the Royalist-controlled Beni Hashish district.

The Royalists made no report of casualties but reports said 60 people died in a raid in the same locality Sunday.

It was not immediately clear if there had been one or two attacks in the area.

Egypt has about 50,000 troops in Yemen helping the Republican regime in their civil war against the Royalists.

Survivors of the latest attack are now hospitalized in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, according to the reports.

U.S. Carrier Through Suez: Banned in Jordan Dominated by Cairo

By Patrick Seale Special to The Washington Post

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 2, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A19

U.S. Carrier Through Suez

By Patrick Seale
Special to The Washington Post
CAIRO, June 1—The U.S. antisubmarine aircraft carrier Intrepid transited the Suez Canal from north to south today heading for the Red Sea—and presumably points east.

Two Egyptian submarines preceded the carrier in the same convoy. They were sighted by photographers near Ismailia but angry scenes took place when they attempted to photograph them.

There was no confirmation that the submarines were shadowing the carrier or indeed that the carrier had any special connecton with the current Middle East crisis, but speculation here was rife. Cairo seized on the carrier's presence in Egyptian waters to talk about "suspicious United States movements against Egypt."

[In Washington, U.S. Navy sources were quoted as saying that the carrier is on its way to Vietnam and that there was no plan for the Intrepid to pause in the Red Sea near the Strait of Tiran, Reuters re-

ported. However, the sources said the Intrepid was delayed in the Mediterranean for about one week because of the Middle East situation—but that it was now needed in the South China Sea.]

As the carrier passed through the Canal, it was greeted by small anti-American demonstrations on the banks, and the American Consul in Port was subjected to mild harassment.

President Johnson was portrayed today in the leading Cairo daily Al Ahram as personally conducting a campaign to put military, political, economic and psychological pressure on Egypt.

Other news dispatches reported these Middle East developments:

The Associated Press reported from Amman that Jordanian antiaircraft guns in the Jerusalem area opened fire today on an Israeli helicopter which, Jordan said, violated Jordanian airspace. A United Nations spokesman said Jordan lodged a complaint with the Mixed Armistice Commis-

sion in Jerusalem over the incident.

Meanwhile, at an Amman press conference, Ahmed Shukairy, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said it is "possible and even most likely" that Jordan's army will fire the first shot unleashing an Arab war against Israel.

Asked what would happen to Israelis if the Arab war was successful, Shukairy said, "We will help to facilitate their shipment to their native states."

As for Israelis born in Israel, he added: "Anybody who is still surviving will stay in Palestine. It is my estimation that none of them will survive."

Banned in Jordan

The PLO was banned in Jordan in November following riots on the West Bank of the Jordan River protesting King Hussein's policy after an Israeli raid on the Jordanian village of Sammou.

Reopening of the PLO office in Jerusalem was seen by observers in Jordan as possible part of a behind-the-scenes

pact between King Hussein and Egyptian President Nasser.

Tunisia, often an independent voice in the Arab world, has decided to support other Arab countries against Israel and provisionally abandon its boycott of the Arab League, Reuters reported from Tunis.

In a message to the League, the Tunisian government threw its support behind the Arab cause in the crisis and indicated that it was ready to supply troops in the event of war with Israel.

Dominated by Cairo

Tunisia boycotted the Arab League for two years because it felt the League was dominated by Cairo. But on May 29 it was learned that Tunisia decided to abandon the boycott provisionally because of the current crisis.

Sudanese troops will leave for Cairo early next week to join Egyptian troops preparing for possible battle with Israel, Sudanese Premier Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub announced today, Reuters reported from Khartoum.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

SEA SCENE—A Soviet destroyer escort that has been following the carrier USS America in the Mediterranean for four

days appears under the nose of one of the carrier's planes. The craft has approached within 500 yards of the carrier.

Nasser's Gamble: A Tightening Grip

By Marquis Childs

United Features Syndicate

WHATEVER the final outcome of the Mideast crisis President Gamal Abdel Nasser, the reckless gambler, has immeasurably strengthened his position in the Arab world. The best evidence of this was the dramatic flight of King Hussein to Cairo to embrace the enemy who had spent large sums in propaganda and on the terrorist underground to bring about Hussein's destruction.

A pivot of American diplomacy in the Mideast has been Hussein. The extent to which Jordanian forces should be armed, as a counterweight against Egypt and despite the growing concern of Israel, engaged officialdom here in endless discussion. Was it too much? Too little? Was not this a major contribution to the arms race in the impoverished nations in that part of the world?

The Hussein card is apparently now worthless. The King had no choice but to run to Cairo if he was to save his throne, not to mention his life, in the face of Nasser's tightening grip on Arab passions.



BIG-POWER action to face down the Nasser blackmail has a compelling sound. But such is the power of the Egyptian air and missile force that intervention might trigger an attack which in a few hours could destroy all that Israel has built. That is what power means in the hands of an adventurer with a Messianic complex.

The errors of the past, compounded a thousand times, had their origin in the illusion that Nasser could be bought off or more accurately, bought off on the cheap. For the big oil interests, the Greek tanker owners, the whole complex of exploitation in the Mideast, it was better not to cause trouble over the Suez Canal. Nasser had barred ships flying the Israeli flag through what was obviously an international waterway. But still trouble might upset the whole arrangement. In this context the ban in the Gulf of Aqaba is for Nasser merely a next step.

The total of American aid that went into Egypt looks large in the light of what is happening. From the beginning of the AID program during the decade ending in June 30, 1966, it was \$1.133 billion. Of this more than \$900 million was in food that supplied 28 per cent of all Egyptians with the essentials to sustain life.

It has long been academic whether in abruptly withdrawing a previous commitment to help build the Aswan Dam the Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who really formulated American foreign policy, made Nasser's implacable hostility inevitable. In any event, the Soviet Union stepped in with the help essential to proceed with the great project on the Nile.

Even more important is the fact that in recent years Moscow has been feeding Nasser's power complex by providing the most-advanced weapons. The Egyptian air force is said to have the SU-7s, in effect the Mig-23, superior to anything in the Israeli air force. Soviet tanks are equal, if not superior, to tanks Israel has. When American aid was stopped a year ago again the Soviets stepped in with a barter deal to furnish grain to make up the deficit.

Nasser has been a clever gambler. He flirted with Red China. He put Egyptian Communists in jail. But through it all he cultivated Moscow's support with the implied promise that at an appropriate moment he would cause the West the greatest possible trouble.



A TALK with Nasser in late 1964, shortly after the handsome United States Information Service library was burned, gave this reporter a sense of his almost-demonic driving force. The library had been set afire supposedly by African students in Cairo. It was regrettable, said Nasser, that the police had not told him of any threat against it. Obviously in a state so intensively policed, such an act could hardly have happened without the knowledge of key authorities.

On Israel he was implacable. This was the enemy that must in some way or another be forced back to the pre-1948 status, the Palestinian refugees supported in United Nations camps returned to their homeland.

As a bold gambler Nasser must know how long the odds are as he engages in foreign adventure while most of his people continue to live in poverty with overcrowding in the strip of arable land along the Nile reaching almost unmanageable proportions. The memory of other zealots and revolutionaries who have gone down under similar circumstances—Ben Bella in Algeria, Sukarno in Indonesia, Nkrumah in Ghana—must concern him. In this latest gamble he has risked not only his own future but the future of the whole area and more besides.

Wilson Sees Wider War If Arabs and Israel Clash



By Arthur Ellis—The Washington Post
Prime Minister Wilson is welcomed by President Johnson. At center is British Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean.

Prime Minister, U.S. Vague on Shipping Issue

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer
British Prime Minister Harold Wilson said yesterday an Arab-Israeli war could escalate into a much wider conflict "in a matter of hours."

The visiting British leader gave that estimate of what he called "the very grave situation" in the Middle East during a televised press conference at the British Embassy. But he was carefully and quite obviously intentionally vague on the future of Israeli-flag shipping through the disputed Gulf of Aqaba. He was equally vague on Britain's willingness to join in the use of force if negotiations with Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser fail to end his blockade of the Gulf.

Wilson, at least, was meeting the press and responding to questions, in high contrast to President Johnson and his Administration chiefs who have been close to totally mum the past 10 days during the crisis.

U.S. Says Little
The most the United States would say yesterday, and even this was said on a background basis, was that it expects Israel to sign the proposed declaration of maritime nations. The Israeli Embassy said Israel would sign.

American officials added that Israel was invited to sign only a day earlier. One source said the invitation was extended at a late hour on Thursday. Israeli sources would not specify when.

Wilson said the declaration would be a generalized statement based on the acceptance of the Gulf, and the Strait of Tiran leading into it, as an international waterway.

He would only say that the declaration would be made public "quite soon."

Avoids Direct Reply
Asked whether Britain's priority was to maintain peace or to break Nasser's blockade, Wilson noted that not many Israeli-flag ships use the Gulf of Aqaba. Then he added that what is required as vital to Israel is freedom to use the strait and gulf to obtain what he termed vital supplies. Chief of these is oil, which has been coming over the years in non-Israeli tankers.

Wilson thus left the impression that the Anglo-American effort to win wide agreement on a maritime declaration of principle was being left purposely vague on the issue of rights for Israeli-flag ships. It is these ships specifically that Nassar has vowed never to let pass again.

While the text of what was described as the American draft of the declaration was still secret yesterday, Admin-

See CRISIS, A10, Col. 1

Wilson Warns of Mideast Escalation

istration officials offered an outline. They did so to refute a report in The Washington Post that the version shown on Thursday to Congressional leaders had omitted any backing for Israeli-flag ships.

Points of U.S. Draft

The American draft was described as (1) declaring that the Gulf is an international waterway and that passage into it should be unimpeded (2) asserting that the countries signing the declaration are expected to exercise their rights of free and innocent passage through the waterway and (3) pledging the signatory nations to join with others in seeking recognition of the general principle of freedom of passage through the gulf for all nations.

It was further explained by these Administration sources that Israel's shipping rights would be protected, so far as the declaration was concerned, if Israel signed, as it now presumably will. But the specific case of Israeli-flag ships, to which Nasser objects, is not mentioned in the Administration's account.

Whether this leaves any room for the negotiations with Nasser, which Wilson said yesterday are necessary, is unclear.

Warning From Egypt

Egypt yesterday warned the maritime nations contemplating signing the declaration that it "will not permit any act of aggression against its territorial waters, and will take all measures necessary to secure its sovereignty."

How many nations will sign the declaration also remained unclear. American officials noted that 11 nations in 1958 had backed the then Anglo-French-American position that the gulf was an international waterway: Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and Costa Rica. They did so by public statements at the United Nations.

The Dutch and Australians are ready to sign up now and some others are expected to follow. But the French are opposed and yesterday President Charles de Gaulle added that "the first state which would employ arms anywhere would have neither France's approval nor . . . its support."

That was being interpreted as a blow to Israel, which long has had close connections with France. In the 1956 Suez War the French provided air cover for Israeli cities while Israeli forces were striking into Egypt's Sinai.

A critical question now appears to be, how long Israel will let the diplomatic efforts go on before it decides, if it

does so decide, those efforts are not going to reopen the gulf and that the only way is to strike at the Arabs

Wilson in Ottawa earlier yesterday had said that "we now have only one or two days left to solve a tense situation." In Washington, however, he was less explicit, finally saying that "we have a little breathing space but time is not on our side."

Cabinet Reorganization

The reorganization of the Israeli Cabinet is being widely interpreted as a move to curtail the time for diplomacy and to step up the military timetable if diplomacy fails.

The maritime declaration has been viewed as the second diplomatic step, after an effort at the United Nations which so far has been fruitless. The third step, a concert of several naval powers ready and willing to test Nasser's blockade, still remains in the background.

Wilson yesterday termed

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microfilm.

United Press International

OOPS!—Britain's Prime Minister Harold Wilson passes the British flag—upside down — as he is received by President Johnson on arrival at the White House.

force a hypothetical situation but said that if the U.N. and the declaration both fail, there will have to be some thought and discussion about the use of force. In fact, it has been discussed here in great but secret detail.

Wilson added that Britain has yet to come to any final decision as to its attitude on the use of force.

Guest at White House

The Prime Minister yesterday called at the White House, where he stayed for lunch with the President. Last night the President gave a dinner for Wilson. This morning he will breakfast at Vice President Humphrey's apartment and lunch in New York with U.N. Secretary General U Thant.

Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harman flew off to Israel for consultations, his embassy said, after a call on Secretary of State Dean Rusk. He is due back in a few days.

On Thursday evening, it was learned yesterday, President Johnson met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Adnan Pachachi. Earlier the minister had met for over an hour with

Rusk and for an hour earlier before that with Under Secretary Eugene V. Rostow, who heads the Middle East crisis working group at State.

Wilson was given an unusual welcome with a 19-gun salute, a guard of honor and the flying of the Union Jack. Usually he comes to Washington with no fanfare.

"We come here today in another time of trouble when peace and justice are again in the balance," the President said in welcoming Wilson. "It is on occasions like this that the counsel of old and trusted friends is most welcome."

But from London Karl Meyer of The Washington Post Foreign Service reported considerable disarray in the state of Anglo-American relations. British officials, he said, were denying that a British "initiative" was involved, as the State Department had said. Rather, the British said, the proposed declaration was a joint effort.

Meyer reported that Wilson was to have told Mr. Johnson that any further Vietnam escalation would cause severe domestic political difficulties for the British government.

Mideast Crisis

Delays Buliding

Of Aswan Dam

Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, June 2—The Middle East war scare has drastically cut into the construction program for the Aswan High Dam, the key economic factor in President Nasser's vision of a new Egypt.

This was revealed yesterday by sources intimately connected with the dam project—a more than one-billion-dollar operation designed to harness the waters of the Nile and provide electricity for the industrial development of Egypt. The dam is scheduled for completion next year and is being built with Soviet technical and financial assistance.

Since the emergency, the around-the-clock construction was reduced to a single shift instead of three. The main reason for the slowdown was the mobilization of 100,000 reservists — including many of the skilled engineers and technicians at the dam site—to face Israel.

Nations Violating Aqaba Gulf To Face Threat of Arab Force

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, June 2—The Arabs are ready to use force as well as powerful economic weapons in their hands against any effort by the maritime powers to reopen the Gulf of Aqaba, well informed sources said here tonight.

Egyptian military units would stop any token international force trying to go through the Strait of Tiran, these sources said. At the same time, supported by the Soviet Union, it would seek Security Council injunction against unilateral or multilateral action.

This position, confirmed in its rigidity by Western Diplomats who have talked to high authorities here recently, reflected a statement issued by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad in which he declared any such collective action would be considered "aggression against the sovereignty of the United Arab Republic."

Riad accused the United States and Britain of launching "a new stage of pressure and threats." He said "they are trying to use 19th century methods of gunboat diplomacy" and warned they "cannot take the liberty of interpreting international law to serve imperialist purposes."

He did not mention any threat to close the Suez Canal to any power attempting to break the Aqaba blockade as reported by the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram today but Riad did warn of the "grave danger of participating in any aggressive action against the United Arab Republic."

From a military viewpoint Egypt is in a good strategic position to interdict the narrow Strait of Tiran whose navigation channel passes within a mile of the Sinai coast. The Egyptians reportedly have installed powerful shore batteries on the coast.

These positions are now manned by Egyptian troops plus token forces from Kuwait and Iraq. Any attempt to force the Strait would thus involve an attack on troops of three Arab states including the biggest oil producing country, not just Egypt alone.

It also has been reported that Libya has alerted its army and has moved some units to its border with Egypt. And Sudanese Defense Ministry officials were quoted here as saying 1200 Sudanese troops would be sent to Egypt within the next few days to join what

is becoming a Pan-Arab defense force.

In addition to military power the Arabs were expected to threaten to cut off oil to any maritime state which agrees to participate in an attempt to run the Strait. A conference of Arab oil-producing states open Sunday in Baghdad and the principal item on the agenda is the question of economic retaliation against countries which aid Israel.

Egypt is sending a delegation to the conference and Kuwait has already announced it will withhold oil to any countries that supply Israel with petroleum products. If this includes Britain it will put her shaky economy into a severe crisis.

The British economy largely runs on cheap Kuwait oil and since Kuwait is part of the sterling bloc does not have to spend dollars for it. Any change in this situation would severely upset Britain's balance of payments.

Riad's statement reempha-

sized the Egyptian position that the Gulf of Aqaba constitutes Arab territorial waters. Cairo's position is that Israel violated the U.N. armistice agreement when it seized the five-mile strip of coastline centered upon Eilat after signing the agreement which specifically enjoins the parties not to alter the territorial status quo.

This case has never been tested in an international court and Israel is said here to be anxious to avoid such a test because the whole question of the legality of the Jewish state's existence would be subject to scrutiny.

Similarly Egypt refused to sign a protocol attached to the U.N. Freedom of the Seas convention evolved at Geneva in 1958 that specified the Gulf of Aqaba as an international waterway. It was signed by 14 maritime states including the United States and Britain but by none of the Soviet bloc powers.

Some 50,000 Egyptian teenagers graduated from civil defense courses today. They took a pledge of loyalty to "my leader and hero Gamal Abdel Nassar."

Other news dispatches reported these Middle East developments:

Port Said authorities reported they had stopped the British freighter Pegu as she prepared to enter the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean. After they had ascertained that the 5764-ton ship's general cargo was bound for the Jordanian port of Aqaba in the gulf, she was permitted to proceed.

The halting of the Pegu was in line with the Egyptian announcement that it would close the canal to any ship carrying cargo to Eilat. Canal authorities reported the U.S. destroyer Dyess was cleared to move through the canal after reporting she was en route to the Indian Ocean. The U.S. carrier Intrepid, bound for Vietnam, cleared the canal yesterday.

Volunteers Travel to Middle East

From News Dispatches

Volunteers made ready to support both sides in the Middle East crisis yesterday, while Russian families were reported leaving Egypt in large numbers.

Forty young men and women, some wearing mini-skirts and beatle haircuts, arrived in Tel Aviv for noncombatant work in Israel. They came from Vancouver, New York and London. Seventy young Britons, including 15 girls, left London to take over jobs from Israelis called up for military service. Two of the 70 were not Jewish. Another 32, including two girls, were scheduled to leave for Tel Aviv today.

In Rawalpindi, Pakistan, two student and social organizations announced that 500 volunteers are ready to leave for Egypt.

Reuters reported from Cairo that there was a Russian exodus from Egypt. Soviet Embassy officials declined to link the departure to the crisis. "You must remember that this is the time of year when normally many wives and children go home for a holiday," one Soviet diplomat said.

In other developments yesterday:

- It was announced in Bonn that a shipment of 20,000 gas masks will go to Israel today. The Bonn Cabinet ruled that the gas masks, intended for civilians, were not weapons and overruled opposition by Defense Minister Gerhard Schroeder, who had feared that the shipment would violate a NATO commitment not to send weapons to areas of tension. In Cairo, an Arab League official said the decision was a new aggressive act against the Arabs.

- In Geneva, the International Red Cross Committee announced that a village in northern Yemen had been attacked with poison gas bombs. The Committee did not identify the village or say who had used the gas. Egypt, backing the Yemen republicans against royalists supported by Saudi Arabia, has been accused of using gas there.

- In Beirut, Lebanon, President Samuel Kirkwood of the American University of Beirut said the University was ready to help the Lebanese government "in any possible humanitarian action" during the Middle East crisis. About 2000 students staged a demonstration at the University supporting the Arab stand on Palestine.

no client of sentiment there. So it has the freedom to wheel and deal.

There is no credible evidence that Moscow triggered the immediate crisis, although Egypt and Syria could not have been in a position to hatch it without Soviet military and economic aid and without a yellow light of conditional Soviet approval. The Russians are “responsible” for it only in the way any great power is “responsible” for its clients who have their own whims and wills.

The one official statement of the Soviet government, on May 23, specifically said “the peoples” of the Mideast have no interest in war; this seemed to rule out support for Arab “liberation” of Israel. The Russians claim Israel is the “imperialists’ tool” but, unlike their Arab friends, they don’t challenge Israel’s very existence. Would the Russians defend the Arabs against an Israeli offensive? They have promised only “strong opposition to aggression.” The Arabs must wonder just what that means.

Moscow has posed as the champion of the Arabs and, by extension, of other third-world lands with grievances against the West. China’s cries of support sound shrill and meaningless next to the Soviet ships steaming into the Mediterranean. The ships come every spring; this year the modest flotilla is being hailed by some, wrongly but to the Soviets’ delight, as the match of the Sixth Fleet.

Bottled up themselves in the Black and Baltic Seas, the Russians have said not a word in defense of Nasser’s blockade of the Strait of Tiran. They don’t want to firm up the principle that international waterways can be nationalized, and presumably they don’t want to applaud an action that might directly provoke Israel to war.

The Middle East is not, unfortunately, a likely place for “parallel” Soviet-American action. Such action is only possible where interests are parallel, as in the India-Pakistan war, where both Moscow and Washington wanted to harden a subcontinental plaster on China. But in the Middle East, Soviet-American interests clearly diverge. The American interest is to retain influence, the Soviet interest to pare that influence down.

The one parallel Soviet-American interest is to keep limits on what is essentially a regional dispute so that the various clients will not pull their patrons into war.

Moscow’s Mideast Aims

The Soviet Union sees in the Middle East crisis a fine opportunity to score major political gains at minimal cost and risk. It is setting its course in terms of its own interests, voicing its course in terms of Arab interests, and is thrusting on the United States all of the burden of defending Israel and most of the burden of preventing general war.

Moscow can take this expedient course because, unlike Washington, it has far fewer vital interests to defend in the region. Russia uses the Suez Canal (1375 transits in 1965) but doesn’t need the Middle East for oil or military bases and has

Did Israeli Ship Test Egyptian Blockade?

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

For the first time yesterday American officials conceded that Egyptian shots may have been fired at a vessel testing the Gulf of Aqaba blockade.

This concession raises the possibility, though it could not be confirmed here yesterday, that Israel made the test. Israeli officials here said they could shed no light on the incident.

However, the official American position remains that the blockade is clearly *de facto*—that is, it is effective simply because there have been no public tests.

What is now known is this:

Last Monday the Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* reported that an American tanker registered in Liberia was intercepted by an Egyptian torpedo boat patrol in the pre-dawn darkness in the Strait of Tiran leading into the Gulf. After first ignoring a warning, the paper said, the tanker turned back after one warning shot.

Yesterday American officials said flatly that no American-flag or American-owned ships flying any other flag, including the Liberian, had tried to move through the Strait and that none are currently even in the vicinity.

But officials said there is now information that some ship "could" have been fired at. They said they had information other than from the Egyptians but they declined to go further.

Normal shipping practice would be for the ship's captain to radio his owners im-

mediately as to what occurred. Thus it seemed likely that the State Department by now was fully appraised of the facts but unwilling to make them known.

From other sources it was learned that all of the 12 Israeli-owned vessels that use the Gulf are under charter to other nations and thus fly other flags. Apparently only a few Israeli fishing boats actually fly their country's flag in the Gulf.

The *London Financial Times* reported on Wednesday that two Liberian tankers

See MYSTERY, A27, Col. 1

Did Israeli Ship Test Egyptian Blockade?

with Israeli "affiliations," the Nora and the Leon, had been due to arrive about Wednesday with Iranian oil at the Israeli port of Eilat in the Gulf, but had been diverted.

The Times said the Nora was believed to be owned ultimately by Zim Israel Navigation, the nationalized shipping line. The Leon belongs to Transworld Tankers, Inc., with the Jewish-American Maritime Overseas Corp. of New York the managing agents and perhaps owners.

There was some speculation that the Israelis did test the blockade, but did so covertly at American request.

Officials in Washington now are saying that an open test of the blockade may come within 10 days, probably by a tanker likely to have a naval escort. The test, they said, would come only if the United Nations failed to resolve the Middle East crisis and the expected maritime nations declaration failed to budge the blockade.

The only thing State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey would say publicly yesterday was the "normal U.S.-Egyptian contacts continue in both capitals." He said that special envoy Charles Yost remains in Cairo where he has talked to Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. But neither Yost nor Ambassador Richard Nolte, who has yet to present his credentials, has seen President Nasser.

Officials here told the Associated Press yesterday that Nasser has agreed to receive Nolte on Monday.

United Press International meanwhile said officials had confirmed a Washington Post report that gas masks are being sold to Israel. UPI said about 20,000 already had been supplied and that a request for another 20,000 had been received and was expected to be honored.

From Frankfurt, West Germany, Reuters reported that an Israeli airliner left for Tel Aviv yesterday with the 20,000 gas masks the Bonn government had sold Israel at 71 marks (about \$17) each for civilian use in case of an Arab gas attack.

The Egyptian Embassy, here, meanwhile, called attention to Riad's Friday state-

ment that the "so-called maritime powers have no authority to impose their mandates over the territorial waters of other countries." Egypt claims the Gulf is within its own and Saudi Arabia's territorial waters.

The Embassy statement added that any such action "is only meant to serve Israeli aggression." It noted that Israel has said it will sign the maritime declaration and stated that that announcement "clearly points" to the aim of serving Israeli aggression.

Finally, the statement said that "the involvement of one or more countries in such a declaration would make them a third party in the present Middle East situation, a role which would aggravate that situation and impede any diplomatic efforts."

In Washington 16 national organizations announced what they consider principles for "a solid framework" to end the crisis: International guarantees for the territorial integrity of all states in the area, free access to the waters of the Gulf and restoration of a U.N. presence in the area.

The signers were:

American Jewish Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, American Veterans Committee, B'nai B'rith, B'nai B'rith Women, Catholic Association for International Peace, Friends Committee on National Legislation, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, National Council of Catholic Women, National Council of Jewish Women, National Council of Negro Women, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Unitarian Universalist Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Young Women's Christian Association.

'Down With Johnson,' Arabs Yell at U.S. Ship: Permission From Turkey ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 4, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

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Associated Press

NOISY RECEPTION—Egyptians shout insults to sailors **Canal at Port Said. Demonstrators in the same area**
aboard the U.S. destroyer Dyess as it enters the Suez **cheered as Soviet ships sailed by. Story on Page A25.**

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'Down With Johnson,' Arabs Yell at U.S. Ship

From News Dispatches

Yelling "Down with Johnson, long live Nasser" and "We shall destroy you," thousands of Egyptians jeered crewmen aboard the U.S. destroyer Dyess yesterday when it entered Port Said to transit the Suez Canal.

The 2525-ton radar picket destroyer is the second American warship to join a transit convoy since the Middle East crisis erupted nearly three weeks ago. Similar anti-American demonstrations took place during the transit of the aircraft carrier Intrepid earlier last week.

Meanwhile, three Russian destroyers and a naval transport vessel passed through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea yesterday to add to the Soviet fleet that has gathered in the Mediterranean since the start of the crisis.

Permission From Turkey

Russia sought permission from Turkey for ten naval vessels to pass through the narrow straits. Two entered the Mediterranean earlier this week and another destroyer, two supply ships and a PT boat are to pass through in the next few days.

As the American destroyer approached Port Said several thousand Egyptians massed along the iron fence to chant anti-American slogans. The Egyptians have barred Israeli shipping from the Gulf of Aqaba—a move which Israel condemned as an act of aggression.

The Dyess was encircled by 10 launches loaded with harbor workers waving pictures of Egyptian President Nasser and Egyptian flags when it entered the harbor. The launches came so close they forced the Suez Canal Authority pilot to slow the destroyer as it moved toward the

anchorage. Two police motor-boats escorting the Dyess had a hard time keeping the water-borne demonstrators at a safe distance from the destroyer.

Officials estimated at least 5000 Egyptians watched from Port Said's Sultan Hussein street, which parallels the harbor, while hundreds more gathered on the balconies of houses overlooking the port.

Protesters Disperse

The demonstrators dispersed peacefully after the Dyess moved to its berth at the southernmost tip of the harbor—out of sight of the city. As it dropped anchor, crewmen aboard the Indian cargo ship Vasha Kirti docked nearby waved their hands in inverted "V's" to show their opposition.

When the Soviet ships sailed through the Bosphorus, hundreds of photographers gathered along the coastline to snap pictures of the vessels.

One destroyer was in the Kotlin class, 2850 tons, and the other two of the Skory class (2600 tons). One of them was equipped with missiles.

The destroyers' presence will bolster Soviet strength in the Mediterranean, home of the American 6th Fleet.

Soviet Vessels Patrol

Both Soviet and American fleets are within a few hours sailing time of the Middle East crisis area. A Soviet destroyer and two minesweepers have been patrolling off Malta during British naval exercises there with the aircraft carrier Victorious and four frigates.

Andrew Wilson of the London Observer reports that it was learned from Belgrade that Yugoslavia had rejected a Russian request to use Yugoslavia's position of non-

alignment in the Middle East crisis.

Meanwhile, the build-up of Arab forces around Israel continued in step with the increase in tension.

Libyan King Idris, who previously ordered his troops up to the Egypt-Libya border on a stand-by basis, followed this up by telling them to take up positions with Egyptian units on the Israeli frontier.

No indication of the number of troops was given, but King Idris reportedly said his army units were ready to repulse any Israeli aggression and join in the battle to regain Palestine.

Jordan issued recall notices placing reserve army officers on active duty because of the Middle East crisis and the Cabinet urged all Jordanian citizens to contribute to a war fund to meet increased military costs.

Nasser conferred yesterday with his military chiefs after Syria and Iraq committed additional force to the Arab cause. These were made up of elements of the Iraq 1st Army Division and mechanized units and members of Syria's 300,000-man paramilitary volunteer People's Army."

In another crisis development Ahmed Shukairy, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which has been banned until recently in Jordan, conferred today with Jordanian Premier Saad Juma. The meeting raised the possibility that PLO forces might be permitted to join Jordanian front-line units.

And at Homs in central Syria the Syrian army regional commander, Lt.-Col. Mustafa Tlas confidently predicted that if war came Syria and Egypt could knock out Israel in four days.

Peking Courts Arabs in Crisis: U.S. 'Threat' Recent Moves Low Point ...

By Stanley Karnow Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 4, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A21
Better Ties Sought Through Aid

Peking Courts Arabs in Crisis

By Stanley Karnow
Washington Post Foreign Service
HONG KONG, June 1 — Communist China is apparently trying to use the current Middle East crisis to improve its own weak position among the Arab bloc countries.
In a series of statements issued recently, Peking has called Israel "a tool of U.S. imperialist aggression," while reaffirming China's support for the Arabs.
The Chinese have also accused the Soviet Union of playing "the role of chief accomplice in U.S. imperialism's

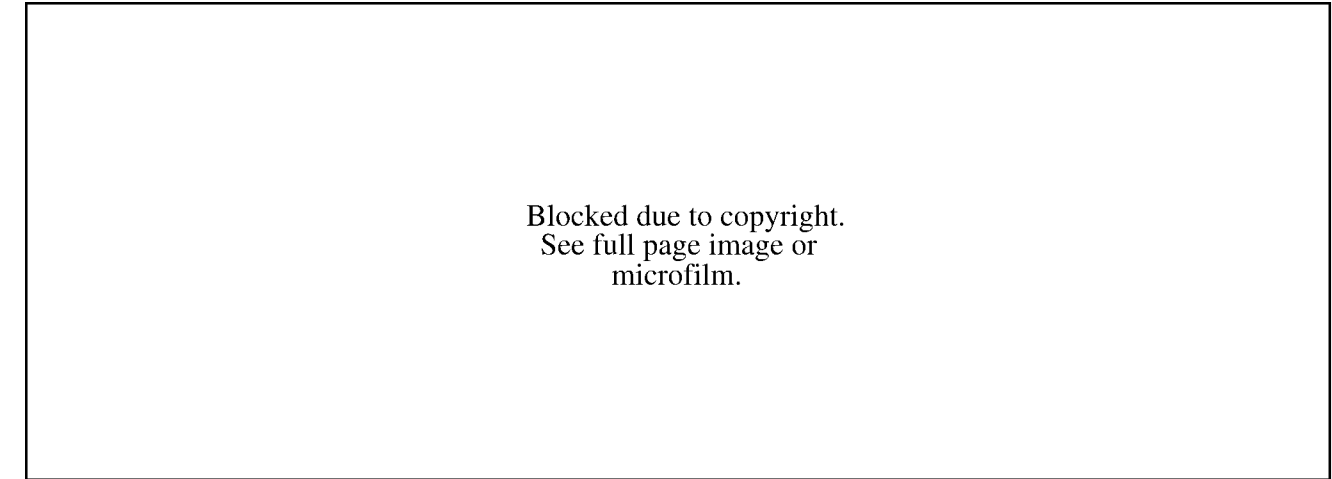
activities to intimidate the Arab countries by force and exert political pressure on them."
U.S. 'Threat'
Among other charges, Peking's official Peoples' Daily asserted in an editorial monitored here that Washington's insistence that Egypt keep open the Gulf of Aqaba is "an undisguised threat of war."
Recent Moves
[The London Sunday Times reported from Cairo that China has seized the chance

offered by the crisis to expand her influence in the Middle East. In the past week she has offered military aid to Egypt if Russia should back down on her commitments; she has signed a secret trade agreement with Nasser and begun shipping 50,000 tons of wheat to Egypt, even though desperately short of grain herself.
[The Chinese moves have clearly worried Russia and its ambassador had urgent talks with Nasser on Thursday, the day after the first Chinese wheat shipment of 26,000 tons reached Alexandria.]
On Saturday, Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi told a group of Arab diplomats in Peking: "Your victory against imperialism is also our victory. It is the Chinese peoples' internationalist duty to support you."
The diplomats present were the envoys of Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Morocco, as well as a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.
In the opinion of analysts here, these propaganda stereotypes reflect the decline of Chinese prestige in the Middle East since the Suez crisis of 1956, when Peking's stock among the Arab nations was relatively high.

Low Point

At that time, the Chinese rushed shipments of iron and steel to Cairo while offering to supply the Egyptians with

"volunteers" to fight against the combined British, French and Israeli force.
Peking enjoyed another brief period of popularity among the Arabs in 1960, when it initiated a program to train Algerian guerrillas then battling the French for independence.
The low point in China's relations with the Middle East came in October, 1965, when the Chinese boycotted a second attempt to hold an Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers. Peking's influence, such as it was, has never recovered from that moment.
The slight gains Peking scored by backing the Syrians in their friction with the Egyptians were largely vitiated last summer, when the Syrian government did nothing to impede the U.S. Embassy in Damascus from giving asylum to a defector from the Chinese Legation there.
The Chinese have also marked some points by promoting extremist elements in the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has an office in Peking. For the most part this has been an exercise in propaganda.
Settle China Aid
Over the past decade, the Chinese failure to secure a durable foothold in the Middle East has stemmed, among other things, from Peking's inability to provide significant aid, its refusal to tolerate Arab neutralism, and its harsh



Associated Press

SOVIET WARSHIPS—Three of ten Soviet warships transferred from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean passed the Bosphorus yesterday, led by a Kola-class destroyer. The Mideast crisis has centered attention on the move.

attitude towards Moslems inside China. Except for a pro-Chinese faction in Lebanon called the Party of Socialist Revolution nearly all the Arab Communist movements have sided with Moscow in the Sino-Soviet dispute. The most promising of Peking's potential allies in the Middle East, Egypt's President Nasser, disenchanted the Chinese by his involvement with "neutralist" blocs such as the Non-Aligned Countries' Conference that met in Belgrade in 1961. Further tension developed between Cairo and Peking late in 1965, when pro-Chinese	Egyptian Communists were accused of plotting to kill Nasser. The chief of the New China News Agency in Cairo was recalled on the charge of financing the conspirators. Attacked Egypt Last summer Peking attacked the Egyptians again for permitting a Soviet-sponsored meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau to be held in Cairo. A similar cooling off occurred in the ties between Peking and Algeria, particularly after the overthrow of President Ben Bella and his replacement by Colonel Boumedienne.	In the mid-1950s, China began making religious appeals to the Arabs through Burhan Shahidi, a German-educated Tartar from Sinkiang Province who headed the Chinese Islamic Association. Among his activities, Burhan led a mission of Chinese Moslems to Mecca in 1956, inviting prominent Arab personalities to visit China in exchange. In radio broadcasts beamed to the Middle East, Burhan also asserted that the Koran justified "resistance to aggression." Islamic delegations touring China discovered, however,
		that Moslem education was discouraged. Late in 1964, moreover, Burhan mysteriously disappeared from public view, prompting speculation among Arabs that he may have been purged for religious reasons. Of the 14 Moslem states in the Middle East and North Africa, only seven have diplomatic relations with China. Though it recognizes China, Tunisia does not maintain an ambassador in Peking. Ironically, Israel was one of the first countries in the world to extend recognition to the Communists when they took power in China in 1950. The Chinese never reciprocated.

Crisis in Moscow: A Western View

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON—During the height of the first phase of the Middle East crisis, the warmest thing in Moscow was the weather. It was unseasonably hot, and Muscovites, perhaps ungratefully, complained about it. In contrast, the political temperature was arctic. One has been told what to expect. One knew there was no such thing as meaningful public debate in the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, for the Western journalist visiting for a week, the calm was startling, and oddly unnerving.

In London, for example, a familiar rush-hour sight is the crowded underground train in which every passenger is reading a newspaper. Moscow's celebrated subway is also packed at rush hours. But hardly anybody is reading a paper—not even during a week when conflagration threatened in the Middle East.

It is not just that the Soviet press is sterilized and totally controlled. It is also crushingly dull. Out of necessity, Western journalists must ponder the sybilline involutions of *Pravda*. But the average Muscovite simply, and sensibly, declines to attempt it.

I asked a Russian student what daily paper he preferred. "I like *Izvestia*," he replied, "but only the back page, where you can find interviews with writers and actors—things like that. The political articles are boring. I never read *Pravda*."



THE CALM one experiences in Moscow during a crisis is therefore to some extent the calm of ignorance or indifference. In conversation with Russians, one found that few were aware that the Soviet Union was a major arms supplier to Egypt and Syria. Students did not know that Moscow was the third capital to recognize Israel.

But what about the BBC and the Voice of America? It is true that these foreign broadcasts are no longer jammed. But, they are listened to for jazz and for news directly relevant to Soviet life. For example, everyone I talked with had been aware of Svetlana Stalin's defection long before the Soviet press obviously confirmed it.

There are no non-Communist Western papers for sale, even at hotel newsstands. What news the average Muscovite gets on the Middle East comes from the Soviet press, where it is reported in brief, often cryptic paragraphs, or stuck in the midst of highly polemical articles or government statements.

The Western correspondent, in search of news during a crisis week, faces baffling problems. It is unheard of for a journalist to approach the Soviet Foreign Ministry in quest of background guidance. On one occasion, an American reporter formally requested a weekly briefing. He received an incredulous refusal.

To a large extent, Western journalists and diplomats are forced to feed on each other, pooling hunches and swapping interpretations of the scant information available. I heard one esteemed colleague discuss earnestly the importance of studying facial expressions as a clue to what Soviet leaders were thinking.

So, during a crisis week in Moscow, life went on pretty much as usual. Most gossip was about the long-postponed Writers' Congress, which finally convened and met mainly in secret sessions. Fifty years after the great revolution, the symbol of Soviet public relations remains the sealed door.



STILL, does it follow that the Soviet Union can engage in perilous brinkmanship in the Middle East with no regard whatever for domestic opinion? I do not think so.

Opinion on the Middle East may have no focus, but there are broader currents of sentiment that the government can hardly ignore. Everywhere the visitor senses the deep yearning for normality, for greater prosperity, and above all for more freedom in a depressingly stuffy society.

The thirst for change takes many forms. It finds curious architectural expression in a new hotel which opened two months ago, a hotel planted squarely in front of the grim Kremlin walls. The Hotel Russia, which will accommodate 6000 persons in sleek modern rooms, is already nicknamed the "Comrade Hilton."

By Soviet standards, the hotel comes close to being cheerful. Every night its restaurant is packed, and the dance floor is crowded with well-dressed Soviet youngsters who are unafraid of mingling with foreigners.

The process of change is uneven, and resistance formidable. Looking at the Middle East, those who favor more drastic internal change are anxious. They are afraid that if the crisis worsens, "Comrade Hawk" may wholly eclipse "Comrade Hilton."

Letters to the Editor

Strait of Tiran and the Law

During the present crisis in the Middle East there has been considerable confusion regarding the legal and geographic terminology relating to the international status of the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

It is now generally agreed that the navigable waters of the world may be classified under three broad heads, namely, inland or national waters, the marginal or territorial sea, and the high seas. The term territorial waters includes both the territorial sea and the inland waters of a country, but is sometimes used synonymously but erroneously with the term territorial sea.

The inland or national waters of a coastal nation comprise its rivers, harbors, lakes, the shore between high water and low water, and coastal indentations that fall into the category of juridical or closed bays. Over these waters the coastal nation exercises complete sovereignty.

Seaward of the national waters lies the territorial sea—a belt of water 3 miles wide over which the coastal nation exercises a qualified sovereignty because foreign merchantmen have the right of innocent passage through them.

Beyond the territorial sea lies the high seas. Freedom is its principal characteristic, which means it is not subject to the sovereignty of any one country.

Specifically then, it is evident that along the open coast of Egypt, where no strait is involved—for example, along the Red Sea—a foreign merchant vessel would under international law have the right of innocent passage anywhere within Egypt's territorial sea as long as it remains outside its national waters. The question then arises as to what effect the existence of a strait, such as the Strait of Tiran, has on this right of free navigation. The full width of the strait is about 4 miles and lies within the territorial seas of both Saudi Arabia and Egypt, but the usable channel (about one mile wide) lies wholly within the territorial sea of Egypt.

This is comparable to the *Corfu Channel* case (alluded to by Mr. Chalmers Roberts in his article May 28) in which the World Court in 1949 upheld the right of British warships to pass unimpeded through the narrow north Corfu Strait (1 mile wide) which separates Albania from the Greek island of Corfu, at a point well within Albania's territorial sea. This is a landmark case on the law of international straits, and the Court's observations are of considerable importance in the present situation. The Court said the test was not to be found in the volume of traffic passing through the strait nor its greater or lesser importance for international navigation.

The decisive criterion, it held, was "its geographical situation in connecting two parts of the high seas and the fact of its use for international navigation." The Court also said that it was "unable to accept the Albanian contention that the Government of the United Kingdom has violated Albanian sovereignty . . ." The obvious conclusions that must be drawn thus far from this decision are that neither the narrowness of a strait nor the fact that it lies wholly within the territorial sea of a coastal nation can have any relevancy as to its interna-

tional status. It should also dispose effectively of the existing confusion as to whether the Strait of Tiran is sovereign waters of Egypt or international waters. The two are not mutually exclusive.

Mr. Roberts also makes brief reference to the 1958 Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea, which specifically took cognizance of straits used for international navigation. Although the Geneva Conference failed to reach agreement on the breadth of the territorial sea, it did adopt four conventions, the Convention on the Territorial Sea being of special significance in the present Middle East crisis. This Convention came into force on Sept. 10, 1964 and has now been ratified by 33 Nations, among them being the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

In considering the question of innocent passage through straits used for international navigation the Convention went beyond the rule of *Corfu*, which limited innocent passage to straits "connecting two parts of the high seas," and included also the "territorial sea" of a foreign state. The final article adopted by the Conference and embodied as Article 16 (4) of the Convention reads as follows: "There shall be no suspension of the innocent passage of foreign ships through straits which are used for international navigation between one part of the high seas and another part of the high seas or the territorial sea of a foreign state."

Arthur Dean, the chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Conference stated that the provision not only goes further than did the decision in the *Corfu Channel* case, but "It specifically determines the heated controversy between Israel and the Arab states as to the right of Israeli shipping to pass through the Strait of Tiran to the Gulf of Aqaba."

The Gulf of Aqaba is a multinational body of water with outlets on the Gulf of four sovereign nations — Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel. The prevailing accepted principle for such waters is that they are not closed seas, no matter how narrow the entrance may be, but are parts of the high seas. But apart from that, the Gulf, under a 3-mile territorial sea—the extent recognized by the United States—would contain a narrow belt of high seas running the full length of the Gulf, through which a foreign vessel would have an inherent right of passage, and the Strait of Tiran would connect two parts of the high seas and thus fall into the category of an international strait under the doctrine of *Corfu*. Even if a 12-mile territorial sea limit be accepted for Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which they now claim, the entire Gulf would be territorial seas, through which the right of innocent passage would lie under the traditional law of the sea, and the Strait of Tiran would be an international waterway under Article 16 (4) of the Convention.

Freedom of the seas has been one of the keystones of American policy from the early history of the Republic. It has been reaffirmed on numerous occasions. The United States has a stake in the preservation of this freedom wherever it may be challenged.

AARON L. SHALOWITZ.
 (The writer, a former special assistant to the director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is the author of "Shore and Sea Boundaries.")
 Washington.

Road Test

Mr. William Raspberry complains that getting a road test for a D.C. driver's permit takes an inordinate amount of time, but that Mr. England is willing to think about an appointment system.

The thing to do is to enroll in a drivers' training school.

At the conclusion of the course, you get an appointment. The course will cost money, but save testing time and you don't have to wait with the hoi polloi.

Since applicants are less liable to miss an appointment if they have paid for it, and since driving tests cost the city money, the obvious remedy is for the city to make a charge for giving the test, with a missed appointment to result in forfeiture of the fee. A charge for services rendered should not be objectionable, and would be an insignificant part of the expense of driving a car. Even a nominal charge would practically eliminate missed appointments.

ALFRED S. TRASK.

Washington.

Turnabout

Your editorial of May 26 in support of the Residency Voting Act is most welcome. You are right when you say that it is a national scandal to deprive millions of otherwise eligible voters of their right to participate in a presidential election because of excessive residence requirements in the states. But why are you not also indignant about the even greater scandal of depriving scores of millions of voters of their right to have their votes have some effect on national policy? I refer to the millions of people who elected a presidential candidate who denounced his opponent's war policy and then turned around and adopted the very policy just rejected by the electorate.

ALLEN M. LENCHEK.

Greenbelt.

Lost Opportunities

The present crisis in the Middle East reflects a tragedy of lost opportunities. The last decades could have seen the rise of a strong regional economy in the Middle East in which Israel, with her developed skills and technology, might have been a powerful factor. But instead we have seen the rise and fall of a steady stream of totalitarian regimes in the Arab states which have fostered what Arab writer Malek Bennabi has called a state of "colonisability" in the area. Bennabi has noted that Islamic man is hampered by three myths: "We can do nothing because we are ignorant; we cannot do this because we are poor; we cannot undertake this work, because there is colonialism." These attitudes, according to Bennabi, are the source of the inaction and unadaptability that make conquest of the Arab world by foreigners almost inevitable.

Tragically the Arabs continue to fight a colonial enemy that is a fiction of their own minds and open themselves willingly and blindly to subjection by a real colonial and imperialist power, the Soviet Union. With what can only be described as hysterical eagerness, the Arabs are now, in Valery's famous phrase, marching backward into the future.

ERICH ISAAC.

Associate Professor of Economic Geography, The City College of the City University of New York.

New York.

Maritime Nations Beware

One Man Can't Be Allowed to Close International Waterways on Whim

By Drew Pearson

HARRY TRUMAN once told me that at the Potsdam Conference, immediately after the European end of World War II, he proposed to Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill a plan for the control of international waterways.

Mr. Truman argued that one means of preventing war was to guarantee every nation the right of free access to vital waterways. Accordingly, he offered to give up American control of the Panama Canal and put it in the hands of an international commission if Britain would do likewise for the Suez Canal and Russia would agree to internationalize the Danube River. Mr. Truman also proposed to internationalize the following:

1. The Bosphorus, entrance to the Black Sea.
2. The Kiel Canal through Germany, shortcut to the Baltic Sea.
3. The Rhine River, which serves as an international carrier in Central Europe.
4. The Straits of Shimonoseki, the passageway between the north and south islands of Japan.

However, Churchill was cool to the idea of relinquishing British control of Suez and Stalin gave a flat no to internationalizing the Danube River, which flowed through Austria, Hungary and Rumania, proposed satellites of Russia.

So Mr. Truman's idea came a cropper. Had it prevailed, it would have spared the British and French all sorts of travail when President Nasser seized the Suez Canal in 1956 and also would have prevented the present dangerous showdown over the Straits of Tiran.

The world still must come to grips with this problem, and no nation has had more to gain by the principle of internationalizing vital waterways than Russia.

Russia has struggled for access to the sea for more than a century. It fought the Crimean war with Turkey, France and England chiefly

to gain free access to the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus.

It also pushed east against China to build the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok to secure an outlet to the Pacific. And because Vladivostok was ice-bound part of the year, Russia seized another large chunk of China, Manchuria, in order to get an ice-free seaport at Dairen. This led to the Russo-Japanese war in 1904.

Having developed efficient icebreakers, and having signed the treaty of Montreux with Turkey in 1936 for free access through the Bosphorus, Russia is no longer so vitally interested in international waterways. So in 1956 the Soviets cracked down on the French and British when they teamed up with Israel to retake the Suez Canal. Today the Soviets have backed Nasser in closing the Straits of Tiran.

The fact remains, however, that the rest of the world cannot permit one man to close international waterways at his own whim. Last week this man threatened to close the Suez Canal to any nation which sided with Israel regarding the Straits of Tiran blockade.

Regardless of whether a nation is pro-Israel or pro-Arab the right of transit through the world's key waterways must be preserved, and Russia would be the first to protest if Turkey closed the Bosphorus.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, in a Nationwide TV-radio address Feb. 20, 1957, went much further than merely guaranteeing access to the Gulf of Aqaba. He said:

"We should not assume that if Israel withdraws, Egypt will prevent Israeli shipping from using the Suez Canal. If unhappily Egypt does hereafter violate the armistice agreement, then this should be dealt with firmly by the society of nations."

Israel did withdraw its troops from the Suez Canal, and Nasser immediately blocked not only Israeli ships from using Suez but other

ships carrying Israeli cargo. When a Danish ship, the *Inge Tof*, tried to pass through Suez with a cargo of Israeli cement in 1957, it was stopped. Gen. Eisenhower did not deal with this "firmly" or ask the society of nations to do so.

Instead, the No. 2 man at the American Embassy in Cairo belatedly called on the Egyptian Foreign Office to explain gingerly that the Embassy was duty-bound to protect American property because the ship had been chartered to a New York company.

After nine months of waiting, the cargo was unloaded, and only then was the ship allowed to pass through the Canal. The S.S. *Astypalea*, carrying an Israeli cargo, was stopped at Suez in December, 1957. It was held for three years.

On top of this it became known that for two years the United States Navy was refusing to charter any vessels which had ever entered any Israeli port.

In the pledge Feb. 20, 1957, President Eisenhower went further. He said:

"With reference to the passage into and through the Gulf of Aqaba, we express the conviction that the gulf constitutes international waters and that no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage into the gulf. We announce that the United States is prepared to exercise this right itself as it joined with others to secure general recognition of this right."

Finally, on March 2, 1957, after Israel had withdrawn its troops from the region of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran, President Eisenhower wrote a letter to then Prime Minister Ben Gurion as follows:

"I know that this decision was not an easy one. I believe, however, that Israel will have no cause to regret having thus conformed to the strong sentiment of the world community as expressed in the various United Nations resolutions relating to withdrawal."

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Egypt Warns World Declaration on Aqaba Won't Be Recognized

Egypt Is Sending Its Vice President Here, Cairo Hears

Reuters

CAIRO, June 4 — Egyptian Vice President Zakaria Mohieddin was expected to fly to Washington Wednesday for talks with President Johnson, informed sources said here tonight.

From News Dispatches

Egyptian President Nasser last night rejected in advance any declaration by the maritime powers that the Gulf of Aqaba was an international waterway.

"We shall not recognize any such declaration. We shall consider it an aggressive act aimed at our sovereignty and legitimate rights and a preliminary to an act of war," Nasser said in a live broadcast speech.

He repeated those words almost exactly in an evening statement at a ceremony in Cairo marking the signing of a joint military pact with Iraq. The agreement brings Iraq into the new Egyptian-Jordanian defense alignment against Israel.

Nasser Meets Iraqis

Iraq's entry into the pact was agreed upon in a meeting in Cairo between Nasser and an Iraqi delegation led by the Deputy Premier, Gen. Taher Yahya.

The Iraqis were scheduled to leave for Amman Monday to sign the pact with Jordan.

In his broadcast speech, Nasser said: "The powers supporting Israel must realize that their interests lie in the Arab countries and not in Israel." Israeli aggression has been repeated for the past ten years and they mocked us. Now we are united against aggression."

Nasser said all American statements were biased in favor of Israel and the Arabs now knew their friends from their enemies.

Hussein Warns U.S.

In an Amman press conference yesterday, Jordan's King Hussein was asked if there might be some change in Jordan's new friendship with

Egypt after the present tension eased. He replied that the "differences are gone and will never return."

He had praise for Soviet support for Arab states and described French President de Gaulle as one of the world's great leaders.

The United States, he warned, should remember that Middle East troubles could endanger world peace. He appealed to Washington not to fall into "the Zionist trap."

Turning to West Germany, Hussein said Jordan did not

See ARAB, A10, Col. 1

Egypt Bars Any Ruling On Aqaba

intend to break off its recently renewed relations with Bonn.

He said Jordan investigated a report that Germany was supplying 20,000 gas masks to Israel and found it was not an official German government delivery but a commitment to the International Red Cross. Similar supplies were expected in Jordan, he added.

Boumedienne Is Bitter

Unkind words about the United States came from Algeria where President Houari Boumedienne said in a radio speech, "the Americans and English must get out of our nation. We don't need them and we don't need their civilization."

He said, "You cannot be friends with the English and Americans at the same time that you are anti-Zionist." Boumedienne said the "Palestine problem will be resolved, whether the Zionists want it or not, whether the Americans want it or not, whether imperialism wants it or not."

He said Algerians fought Nazism, "but racism chased the Palestinians from their country. Why didn't the West, at the end of the war, install the Jews in Germany instead of in Palestine?"

U.S. Aide Leaves Cairo

Meanwhile, State Department adviser Charles Yost left Cairo yesterday after talks with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and other officials on the Middle East crisis. Yost was reported to have been unsuccessful in his efforts to persuade Egypt to end its blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Meanwhile, United Press International reported that reliable sources in Cairo said Egypt and the United States were considering high-level talks on the crisis and that these might include a trip to Cairo by Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday he had no knowledge of such a visit by Humphrey.

Nolte to See Nasser

The new U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, Richmond H. Nolte, is scheduled to present his credentials to Nasser today.

There were these other developments:

- Arab sources in Cairo said that Egypt has not pulled any of its 50,000 troops out of the war in Yemen because of the crisis.

- Fifty American construction workers were reported to have locked themselves in a barge Friday to escape a rioting Arab mob. The riot was reportedly sparked by the accidental death of three Egyptian laborers and an American foreman because of poisonous fumes. The American work for the McDermott—United Arab Republic Corp.

Some Urge Use of Force

Congressional Worry For Israel Rising

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writer

Congressional concern grew yesterday over Israel's fate in the Middle East crisis.

There were calls for the United States to use force if Egypt persists in closing the Strait of Tiran to Israeli ships and to ships of other nations carrying "strategic goods" to Israel.

"No country in the world is as responsible, as far as support of Israel is concerned, for her creation, (as) the United States," Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) said on the television program "Issues and Answers" (ABC-WMAL).

Similar thoughts were expressed by others in other statements yesterday. The chief difference was the degree to which various lawmakers would back unilateral military action by the United States.

"I don't believe the American people will support another undeclared fighting war," said Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.), a leading hawk on Vietnam. Appearing on the same program as Morse, Stennis argued that the United States should confine itself to persuading other maritime powers to force President Nasser of Egypt to lift the blockade.

Such a course has already been suggested by President Johnson and Prime Minister

See **CRISIS**, A11, Col. 1



SEN. MORSE

. . like a hawk



SEN. STENNIS

. . . like a dove

Congressional Worry Over Israel Mounts

Wilson of Britain. Morse, a dove on Vietnam, said he endorsed these efforts and others being made through the United Nations, but added that he lacked confidence in their success.

Morse said the United States should call Nasser's bluff by sending a merchant vessel into the Strait of Tiran. If the Egyptians stop it, he said, the United States should exercise "the right to protect our own shipping and send a naval ship through."

"The moment Nasser and Russia understood that they were not going to trample under their dictatorship the maritime rights of the United States, other countries would also serve notice" that they would protect their rights on the high seas, the Senator said.

Morse said he was a dove in the Middle East as well as in Vietnam and added that the best way to bring on a new "holocaust" in the troubled area would be to knuckle under to Nasser's wishes.

Similar views were expressed by Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.) in a speech prepared for delivery at a rally sponsored by the greater Baltimore Jewish community in Pikesville, Md.

If action through the United Nations or by the maritime powers fails, he said, "I will support any unilateral ac-

tion by the United States that will be needed to preserve the great republic of Israel."

In Harrisburg, Pa., Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) said in a speech prepared for delivery to a B'nai B'rith meeting that the United States would keep its commitments to Israel "as it has kept its commitments to other freedom-loving countries in the world."

There were these other comments on the crisis:

- John Kenneth Galbraith, recently elected president of Americans for Democratic Action and a dove on Vietnam, said on the television program "Meet the Press" (NBC-WRC) that he would "absolutely" favor military intervention if Israel were threatened with extinction. Galbraith made it clear he was expressing his own private views and not those of ADA. He emphasized that he would favor a diplomatic solution through some form of multilateral action.

- Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a possible candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1968, said there is "united American backing" for the Administration's policy of seeking to preserve the territorial integrity of the countries of the Middle East. Nixon made the remark before leaving on a fact-finding tour of the area.

Jordan Is Cautious Despite Hussein's Pact With Nasser

By Flora Lewis

Special to The Washington Post

AMMAN — Despite King Hussein's firm public endorsement of Egyptian President Nasser's stand in the Middle East crisis it is evident here that Jordan is continuing to take a cautious and defensive position.

The shows most clearly when the point is stressed on just what would be considered "an attack" that would set the Jordanian Army to shooting.

"Not a border incident," Information Minister Abdelhamid Sharaf told me. We will fight if the Israelis mount a massive attack on any Arab country."

And an attempt to force passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, which would almost certainly leave it up to the Egyptians to shoot first if there was going to be shooting, would qualify as a border incident under these terms.

The difference in attitude here and in Egypt is probable. In Cairo, there is an air of official eagerness for a test of strength. In Amman, the emphasis is on defense and vulnerability.

Officials say it has now been definitely arranged for a substantial number of Iraqi troops to come to bolster the defense of Jordan's 400-mile frontier. They will not say where the Iraqis will be stationed. They are well aware that Israel is likely to take it as a much more serious provocation if the Iraqis are

at the front than if they are held as reinforcements on the east bank of the Jordan.

As a part of his agreement with Nasser, Hussein permitted the firebrand Palestinian leader Ahmed Shukairy to come and resume political operations in Jordan. But Shukairy is to return to Gaza soon to "concentrate his efforts there," as a Jordanian official put it, and there are to be no separate Palestinian Army units in Jordan.

The King has maneuvered carefully and, in the view of Western diplomats here, with much courage. But no one is offering bets on how long these efforts will succeed in holding up his throne. If there is war and Jordan is not aggressive enough for Palestinian taste he will be in trouble.

If there is war and Jordan is in the thick of it, he may be in trouble anyway, and if, in all the outpouring emotion, there is no war, there may be a strong reaction against him.

But if there should be what for most people here can only be called the disappointment of peace, Hussein is now in a much better position than he was a week ago. Nasser has taken the lead so Nasser will bear the responsibility if Arab armies do not advance into Israel.

It may seem an upside down way for a King to buy political insurance, but that's the kind of place this is.

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Sorry, Wrong Number

When a fire department has engines with flat tires and hoses with holes, when the hook-and-ladder doesn't work and the firemen are fighting over who is going to drive — when, in short there is no fire department, it is better not to call it up. While waiting for it to arrive, even the smallest conflagration may flame out of control.

A United Nations which pretends to be a peace-keeper and lacks the elemental capacity to act is no less dangerous, and no more deserving of support. There is still time for the Security Council to do something about the crisis in the Middle East—even if that something is nothing more than a quick demonstration of the limits of what it can be expected to do. This would at least eliminate one alternative and focus urgent attention on others. The worst thing the Security Council can do when it meets again today is to continue its heel-dragging and cavilling and posturing.

For this would only encourage further stalling on action outside the United Nations to come to grips with the immediate, central issue of Israel's right of access to the Red Sea through the Gulf of Aqaba.

It should be obvious that time is running short. The tone of reports from Tel Aviv is ominous. There is a note of desperation in the air. Yet there is plainly no disposition upon the part of the maritime powers or any responsible segment of the world community to confront Mr. Nasser with force, if necessary, to break his blockade of the Strait of Tiran until all measures short of force have been tried.

As patiently as possible, the United States and others have been trying to prove, or disprove, the potential of diplomacy. One by one the possibilities have been peeled away: A Big Four meeting has been proposed by de Gaulle and rejected; talks between the United States and Egypt have apparently made little headway; there is some reason to believe the blockade has been quietly tested by a Liberian tanker and found to be, in fact, a blockade.

There is now every good reason to proceed with a declaration by maritime nations, upholding the right of free movement through the Gulf of Aqaba, and to follow this up with an effort to negotiate a settlement with Nasser before resorting to force to assert this right.

But, as a practical matter, it is probably also necessary to demonstrate first whether the once-proud, once-promising, once-productive U.N. of the late Dag Hammarskjöld has in truth lost its capacity to act. Nothing could be worse than false reliance on a United Nations whose emergency force can be blown off the Sinai with one puff from Cairo.

When there really is no fire department, it is an act of kindness to say "sorry, wrong number" to those who call for help. At the least this tells those who can act that they had better set about organizing a bucket brigade.

Inside Report

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Ostrich in Foggy Bottom

IT IS NOW clear that the Johnson Administration allowed precious months to pass last fall and winter without reacting to repeated alarms of impending disaster in the Middle East.

Moreover, the presumably crucial spot of Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Mideast Affairs was allowed to remain vacant from Oct. 19, when Raymond A. Hare resigned, to April 5, when he was replaced by the highly regarded Lucius D. Battle.

It was precisely within this time span that secret warnings of utmost gravity were relayed to Secretary of State Dean Rusk from well-informed non-diplomats with close contacts to the Israeli government.

These warnings specifically documented the growing intimacy between Egypt and the Soviet Union and their "frequent consultations" in Cairo. They also documented a subtle change in the tone of Egyptian President Nasser after the United Nations Security Council resolution of last Nov. 25, which Nasser regarded as a public slap at Israel. Nasser's truculence increased from that time on.

BUT THE STATE Department, preoccupied with Vietnam, seemed frozen in the posture of an ostrich. If only the status quo could be preserved, Foggy Bottom hoped, all the hobgoblins would melt away and peace would be assured.

Thus, in a Feb. 11 letter to Sen. Jacob K. Javits, the New York Republican whose close relationship to the American Jewish community provides special insights into Middle Eastern affairs, Rusk said:

"I am not aware of any change in the positions of either the British or French governments which would



Novak



Evans

cast doubt on their adherence to these principles" (the principles embodied in the tri-partite declaration of May, 1950, by the U.S., France and England guaranteeing the integrity of the Middle Eastern states).

Rusk was apparently unaware that the French were ready to scuttle the 1950 declaration, as they have now done, thus shredding the fabric of Western unity in the Middle East. Or, if Rusk suspected what Javits did—that the tri-partite declaration by then was virtually meaningless—he was not prepared to admit it for the simple reason that he had no solution.

ACTUALLY, the State Department's inability to face the true dimensions of the Middle East crisis goes back far beyond last fall. During President Kennedy's Administration, the White House formally asked the Department to develop contingency plans, bringing up to date the U.S. response to a variety of possible crises in the Middle East. The plans never were developed.

In the Johnson Administration, moreover, the White House has lacked the services of a top-level trouble-shooter on Middle Eastern affairs, a kind of unofficial ambassador between the President and the American Jewish community.

When New Frontiersman Myer Feldman left the White House in March, 1965, that behind-the-scenes job simply vanished. Instead, Walt Rostow, White House national security adviser charged with being Mr. Johnson's eyes and ears in the Vietnam war, inherited Feldman's role. Rostow has been too busy with Vietnam to act as the President's confidential agent on the Middle East.

At the heart of the Administration's failure to anticipate the current crisis lies a basic miscalculation. Generally speaking, this miscalculation placed both Nasser's Egypt and Syria in the third world—the uncommitted developing nations, tied neither to Moscow nor to Washington. In fact, the tremendous arms buildup in Egypt and Syria, courtesy of Moscow, was a stark warning that they were in fact going into the Soviet orbit.

It was precisely these concerns that Javits had in mind when he first wrote Rusk complaining about the State Department's inaction.

This correspondence makes unhappy reading in the light of recent events. Javits's first letter, written Nov. 26, was brushed off by Rusk. Javits pressed his point with a second letter, dated Jan. 6, pleading for the U.S. to call a big-power conference "before we face a conflagration" in the Middle East.

It was in reply to that letter that Rusk saw no change in the tri-partite declaration of 1950. Now, however, it may be too late to avert the "conflagration" warned against by Javits—and other experts on the Middle East—during the long months when Washington's head was in the sand.

The Moral Responsibility in the Middle East

In the current crisis in the Middle East, men of good faith must recognize their moral responsibility to maintain freedom of passage at the Straits of Tiran. The following statement by a cross section of prominent Christian clergymen and religious editors reflects the views of thousands of church leaders throughout the United States. It eloquently clarifies the full meaning of the moral responsibility in the Middle East, where Israel has worked so hard to achieve the right to live in peace.

“Pray For The Peace Of Jerusalem” Psalms, 122:6

Men of conscience must not remain silent at this time. The Middle East is on the brink of war. President Nasser of Egypt has initiated a blockade of an international water-way: the Straits of Tiran, Israel's sea-lane to Africa and Asia. This blockade may lead to a major conflagration.

The Middle East has been an arena of tension due to the threat of continued terrorist attacks, as well as the recent Arab military mobilization along Israel's borders. Let us recall that Israel is a new nation whose people are still recovering from the horror and decimation of the European holocaust.

President Johnson has called the blockade “illegal and potentially disastrous” to world peace.

We therefore call on the United States government steadfastly to honor its commitments to the freedom of international waterways. We call on our fellow Americans of all persuasions and groupings and on the administration to support the independence, integrity and freedom of Israel.

Men of conscience all over the world bear a moral responsibility to support Israel's right of passage through the Straits of Tiran.

The people of Israel have the right to live and develop in tranquility and without fear. The Middle East requires respite and peace.

“Seek peace and pursue it.” (Psalms, 34:15)

The Rev. John C. Bennett
President
Union Theological Seminary

The Rev. Robert McAfee Brown
Professor of Religion
Stanford University

The Rev. Thurston N. Davis, S.J.
Editor
America

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
President
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Dr. Franklin H. Littell
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Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
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Dean
St. Vladimir's Russian Orthodox Seminary

The Rev. John B. Sheerin, C.S.P.
Editor
The Catholic World

Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood
Washington, D.C.
Chairman, National Board of Directors, NAACP

Bishop Lloyd C. Wicke
Bishop, New York Area, Methodist Church
Former President, Methodist Council of Bishops

Affiliations listed for identification only

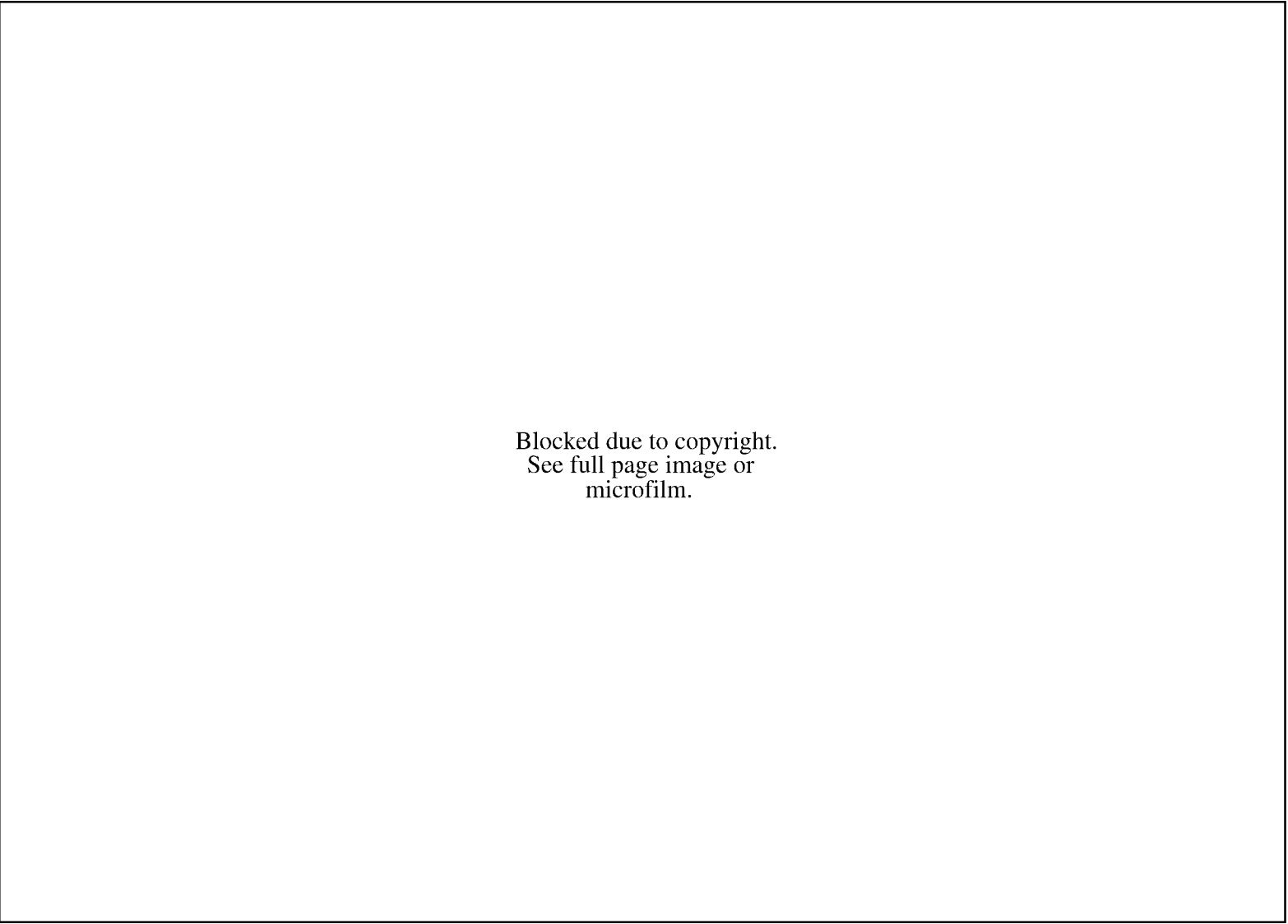
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Israelis Drive Into Gaza Strip and Sinai; U.S. and Britain Refuse to ...

By John Maffre Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Israelis Drive Into Gaza Strip and Sinai;
U.S. and Britain Refuse to Take Sides



MIDEAST AREA—Superimposed on this picture of the Middle East taken by astronaut

Richard Gordon during the flight of Gemini 11 in September, 1966, are the borders and prin-

cipal areas involved in the conflict between Israel and the Arab nations surrounding it.

NASA Photo

Both Forces Claim
Air War Successes
As Fighting Goes On

By John Maffre
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel and her Arab neighbors went to war yesterday for the third time in 20 years. By nightfall Israeli forces had cut into Egypt's Gaza Strip. Important fighting of undetermined scope continued along the Negev Desert border.

Israeli forces took the Gaza Strip's strategic town of Khan Yunis. An Israeli military spokesman said this morning that the Egyptians' main base at El Arish had been captured.

In the air war, perhaps more important, Egypt broadcast that she and her allies had downed at least 150 planes and Prime Minister Levi Eshkol said his country enjoyed "complete air supremacy."

Egyptian spokesmen said that at least 30 Israeli tanks had been put out of action in the fierce Gaza Strip fighting.

It was clear that while Israel was taking on all her warring neighbors at once, especially in the air, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan had deployed the weight of Israeli air and ground forces against Egypt, which has the preponderant Arab power.

This meant heavy fighting in the Gaza Strip, in an attempt to split the Egyptian armed forces and the Palestine Liberation Army. It also meant countering the huge buildup of Egyptian troop strength in Sinai and the Negev. Sinai was the scene of bloody battles 11 years ago during the first Suez crisis.

Eshkol told the Knesset (Parliament) that the Israeli forces had given a "severe beating" to the forces of Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

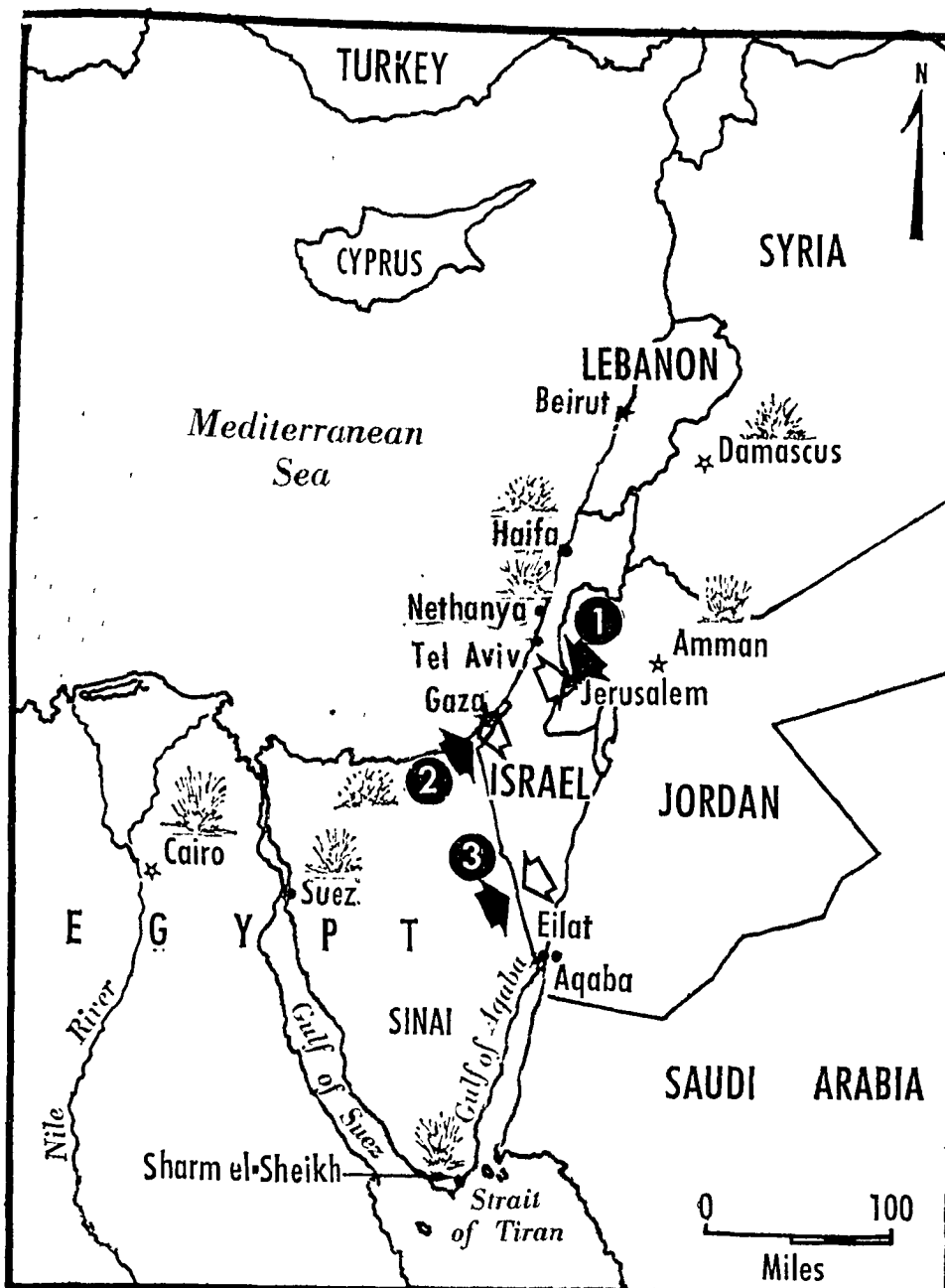
But to add to the confused picture, Cairo Radio claimed the Egyptians had counterattacked on the Sinai front and thrust into the Kuntela area, about halfway down the Sinai border between Egypt and Israel.

For seven hours the blurred picture of the fight recalled the Suez crisis of October, 1956. The Egyptian authorities said yesterday transit was halted in the waterway after "enemy planes dropped strange objects in the canal near the Firdan Bridge."

But by evening the canal was cleared. The bridge is near Kantara, 27 miles from Port Said, the Mediterranean end of

See WAR, A15, Col. 1

Israeli Forces Drive Into Gaza Strip and Sinai



The Washington Post

June 6, 1967

DAY'S EVENTS — Israeli and Jordanian troops and artillery battled in Jerusalem (1). Eyewitness reports said Kahn Yunis (2) was taken by an Israeli force, thus cutting off Egyptians in the Gaza Strip. Egypt said that another thrust, at Kuntilla (3) was repulsed. Egypt reported

morning or evening air raids on Sharm el-Sheikh and airports at Cairo, Suez and in Sinai. Other Israel raids were reported in Damascus and Amman. Syria said and Israel denied that planes bombed Haifa. Israel charged that Jordanian planes hit Nethanya, 43 miles north of Tel Aviv.

the canal. That bridge was blown up along with others in the 1956 fight.

Earlier the Egyptians said an American tanker tried deliberately to block the canal but was towed away.

In holy city of Jerusalem, Israeli sources said that after an initial assault by Jordanian troops—who had captured the U.N. truce mission headquarters there—the Israelis counterattacked and drove them out.

Mayor Teddy Kollek of the Israeli sector of Jerusalem is reported to have said the Jordanians had then left and returned to their own area.

Shortly before 1 a.m. Tuesday (7 p.m. Monday Washington time), Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Chief of Staff, said casualties in the day's fighting had been comparatively light. He gave no figures.

The general said Israeli forces captured a large number of prisoners, and large quantities of weapons, guns and tanks.

From Eshkol came a statement that "The enemy is nowhere in sight and our land forces are proceeding as scheduled."

The fighting began at long after dawn in the places where the Arabs and the Israelis have warred before—the Egyptian-held Gaza Strip thrusting into Israel's southern coast, and the Sinai and Negev deserts.

Each accused the other of starting it.

Air raid sirens wailed as Egyptians were going to work. Cairo claimed that Israeli troops had struck in Gaza and that its planes were raiding airfields outside Cairo and all the way from upper Suez to Sharm el-Sheikh at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel, in turn, said the war began when Egyptian armor invaded the Negev, and Egyptian jets blipped onto the Israeli radar screens monitoring the coast. Israel said also that these villages were shelled from the Gaza Strip.

Soon Syria and Jordan reported that their airports at Damascus and Amman had been bombed.

Within hours, war was declared on Israel by all five Arab countries on her borders: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, and the Arab states of Sudan, Algeria, and Iraq.

Yemen, a feudal Arab state battled over since 1962 by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, declared a national emergency. The tiny Arab state of Kuwait on the Persian Gulf declared

war and proclaimed martial law.

Israel then captured Khan Yunis, at the southern end of the Gaza Strip. Egyptian forces in the Strip then were cut off from the main weight of their strength — especially their armor — in the Sinai desert.

Less than 20 miles to the north of Khan Yunis, smoke could be seen billowing above Alimontal Hill overlooking

Gaza City, along with puffs of smoke thought to be from artillery fire.

Contradictory Reports

Other initial reports were similarly vague and contradictory.

Syria said its jets had bombed the Israeli port of Haifa and had left a refinery there ablaze. Israel denied this claim.

Officials in Amman, the

Capital of Jordan, claimed that Israeli jets were roaming all over the western sector of the Hashemite Kingdom. An eyewitness said no Jordanian jets were observed in the air as Amman was attacked.

Some of the Israeli French-built Mysteres and Mirages swooped below the minarets of the mosques in the Jordanian capital of 200,000 before the all-clear sounded late in the afternoon, after an alert lasting 98 minutes. A heavy explosion and a column of black smoke indicated that a fuel depot may have been struck.

Action in Jerusalem

Late on Monday, it appeared that Israeli forces were still in command of the strategic Mount Scopus enclave in the divided city of Jerusalem. The rise of ground commands a view of the entire city and has been in Israeli hands since the 1948 truce.

Syrian and Jordanian broadcasts said the countries' fighters had launched attacks against Israeli villages in various parts of Galilee and near Megiddo and Haifa. Megiddo is the site of the Biblical Armageddon where tradition says the last war will be fought.

According to Israeli sources, three Israelis were killed and a number wounded in fighting in and around Jerusalem.

There were unofficial reports from Tel Aviv that three Israeli villages and a bus in the Gaza Strip border area had come under Egyptian artillery fire early Monday. The villages were named as Nahal Oz, Kissoufim and Ein Hashlosa.

Israel Claims 'Supremacy': Eshkol Reports 'Air Supremacy,' Ground ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Eshkol Reports Air, Ground Gains

Israel Claims 'Supremacy'

From News Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 5—Prime Minister Levi Eshkol told the Israeli Parliament tonight that Israel enjoys "complete air supremacy" in its war with the Arabs.

"The enemy is nowhere in sight and our land forces are proceeding as scheduled," Eshkol said.

Eshkol said Israeli jet fighters struck hard at the air forces of Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Eshkol told Parliament

Israeli forces were on the advance in ground battles in the Sinai desert.

"The Israeli Army is standing the test," he said.

The massive amount of armor used in the Sinai battle during the day was larger than that used in the crucial World War II battle of El Alemein in the North African desert, he said.

Eshkol told parliament that he pledged that Israel would not attack any country that did not attack it.

But, he added, both Syria and Jordan joined Egypt in carrying out the war in the air and by artillery on the ground.

"Therefore the Israel defense forces launched counter-attacks against these two countries," Eshkol added.

He declared: "On the Israeli side there are Israeli soldiers and only Israeli soldiers"—apparently a reference to the Sinai campaign of a decade ago, when France and Britain

See ISRAEL, A11, Col. 1

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Eshkol Reports 'Air Supremacy,' Ground Gains

were also engaged in the fighting at the same time as Israel.

But in an earlier broadcast to the nation, Eshkol said he hoped "the peace-loving countries and peoples" would not stand aloof, but help Israel in its conflict with the Arabs."

Eshkol said that Egypt had compelled war upon Israel. He said he hoped other nations "will understand Israel's right to live without having the sword of aggression hanging over her head."

The Prime Minister said even now, when the guns were roaring, Israel wanted peace and that the only objective was to remove threats of aggression from its borders.

Referring to orders issued to Israeli troops to avoid hurting civilians, Eshkol warned "but the enemy must know these orders will remain effective only as long as they do not attack our civilian population."

He opened his broadcast to the people by saying that "since morning our forces are engaged in fighting with the aim of defeating the armies of the Egyptian ruler."

Refers to Nasser Plan

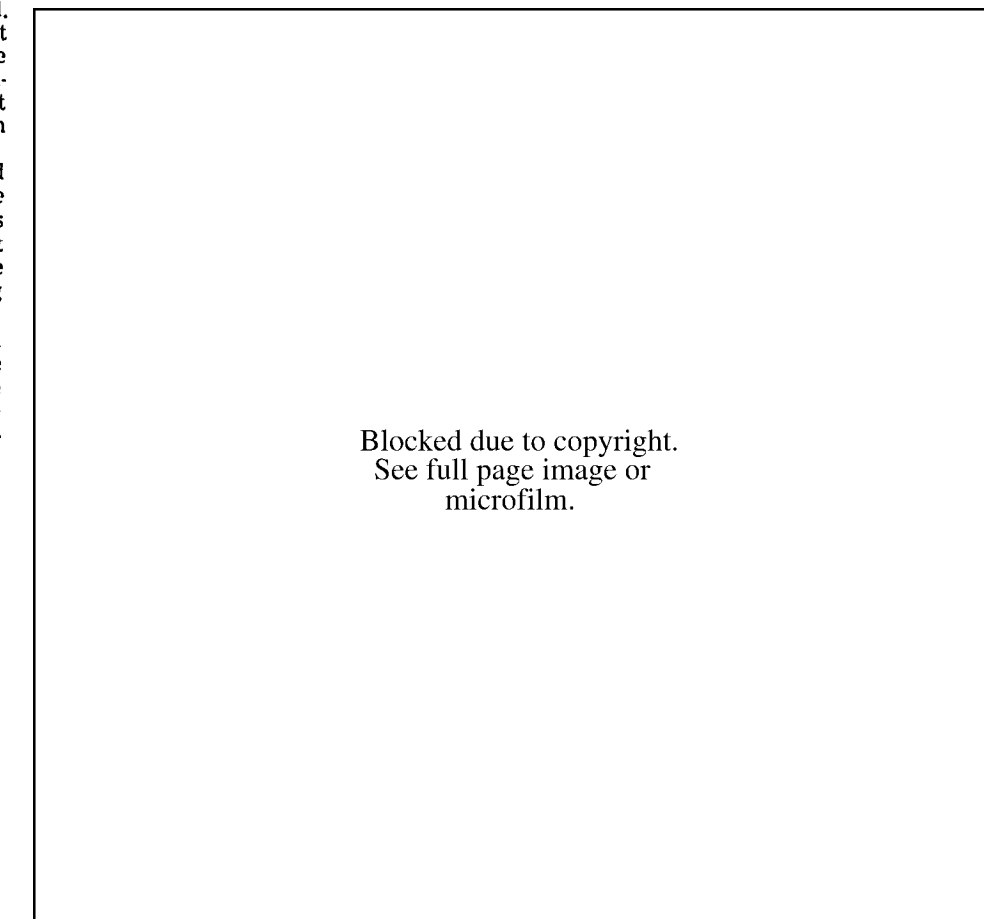
He said President Nasser had declared his plan was to attack and destroy Israel and, in the past three weeks, he had made no attempt to hide from the world that the hour had struck to carry out his plan.

"With high-handed conceit Nasser mocked international law, ridiculed the United Nations charter and ignored mankind's desire for peace," Eshkol said.

Nasser's latest military pacts with Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait were intended to tighten a noose around Israel, he added.

Gen. Moshe Dayan, the new Defense Minister who led Israel to victory in the 1956 Sinai war with Egypt, declared in another broadcast the Egyptians began the attack in Sinai.

"Soldiers of Israel, we are not setting out for conquest," he said. "Our only aim is to



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See full page image or
microfilm.

Israel tanks moved into Jerusalem yesterday to join in fighting.

Associated Press

frustrate the attempt of the Arab armies to conquer our country."

Purpose of Thrust

Dayan said ground forces went out to silence Egyptian artillery which had been bombarding Israeli settlements near the Gaza Strip.

He said the objective of the Egyptian forces was to cut off the southern part of Israel's Negev Desert.

Dayan said the Israel Army's task was "to sever and crush the ring of blockades and aggression which have been created around us." Dayan concluded with these words: "We

are a small people but a brave craft and the shelling of three one, seeking peace but ready Israeli settlements from the to fight for our life and our Gaza Strip.

Israel then "responded—the distance is not great in time no doubt have to bear suffering, but the supreme effort will be demanded of you, the soldiers of the air, land and sea, those in the trenches and in the border villages."

Rabbi Addresses Troops

Shlomo Goren, chief rabbi of the Israeli military forces, told troops sent to the Sinai sector, "God is with you, boys. This is the day of the crucial battle. The eyes of all of us will accompany you. Fear not the enemy because God is with you. You are defending your country."

Foreign Minister Abba Eban laid the blame for the fighting to approaching Egyptian air-

Arab states over the past two weeks.

Israel has taken up arms in self-defense, thus exercising her inherent rights under article 51 of the United Nations charter," he told a press conference over the wail of air raid sirens here.

All Israel was blacked out tonight. Nine air raid warnings sounded during the day over Tel Aviv alone.

Began With Sirens

It began for Israelis here with the deep-voiced hoots of the sirens shortly before 8 this morning. No one took it seriously. "They're cleaning out the pipes," said one citizen looking up at the hazy sun.

But midway through the 8 o'clock news, the announcer broke nervously as he read the bulletin:

"Since the early hours of this morning heavy fighting has been taking place on the southern front between Egyptian armored and aerial forces which moved against Israel, and our forces went into action to check them."

Just as an army spokesman finishing briefing correspondents, air-raid sirens began again. Two unidentified jet fighters swooped over Tel Aviv and the pom-pom like that of a 20-mm. cannon punctuated the sirens.

Despite growing realization that Israel could be in a war to the death with its ancient Arab enemies, the population reacted calmly.

Israelis gather around radios in streets and homes to listen to Prime Minister Eshkol and Dayan.

The feeling grew in Tel Aviv that the Israel Army had managed to do "much more than expected" in its third Arab war since Israel became a state in 1948. Israel was

sparse with hard military information but the general impression was that "Dayan has done it again."

Calls for Cease-Fire Feared of No Avail

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

As diplomacy gave way to war yesterday, the United States and its allies on one side and the Soviet Union and its friends on the other, awaited the initial verdict of the battlefield.

In Washington, the United States fell back to a position of "neutrality," later modified to "nonbelligerency." Britain likewise refused to take sides. France banned arms sales to either the Israelis or the Arabs. West Germany announced "strict non-interference."

In Moscow, the Soviet Union accused Israel of aggression, stressed its "absolute support" for the Arab nations and announced that "the Soviet gov-

ernment reserves the right to take all the steps that may be necessitated by the situation."

But neither the implied Soviet threat nor a White House call for a cease-fire nor the possibility of a United Nations resolution appeared likely to halt the fighting for at least some days.

Many diplomats felt that it would take three or four days at least before they could know whether Israel could defeat the combined arms of the Arab nations. The prewar Washington assessment was that it could.

Diplomats here all tended to agree that Israel was determined to force an Egyptian backdown on the Gulf of Aqaba issue, at the least. The real question, they indicated, was whether Israel also was out to topple the man it blames for its troubles, Egyptian President Nasser.

At the United Nations, neither a public session of the Security Council, where invective dominated the day, nor private corridor conversation had produced any common position last night.

American neutrality, or non-belligerence, is likely to con-

See DIPLOMACY, A8, Col. 1

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Associated Press

The President, Secretary of State Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara leave yesterday's White House conference.

DIPLOMACY—From Page A1

U.S. and Britain Refuse to Take Sides

tinue unless the Arab nations should make such military gains as to endanger the existence of Israel. If that should occur, President Johnson is almost certain to go to Congress for some form of declaration before engaging American military power, close associates reported yesterday.

Commitment of U.S.

The United States, under four Presidents, is committed to "the support of the political independence and territorial integrity" of both Israel and her Arab neighbors in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union, with which the United States appeared yesterday to be in secret contact though without any evident results, has yet to rattle its rockets as it did in the 1956 Middle East war against Britain.

The hour of decision would come for Moscow if the Israeli forces are able to smash the Arab armies and air forces.

An Arab debacle, or the threat of one, probably would bring a call to the Kremlin for help. The Soviet Union thus far has carefully limited its public commitment to a pre-war pledge of "resolute resistance to aggression." Last night's statement did not go beyond that, it appeared.

Past Statements

Because many past American statements, during the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, have declared opposition to "aggression," the question of which side started this newest Middle East war could have a key importance.

The United States and Britain yesterday both refused to pass judgment on that point.

At the State Department Secretary Dean Rusk was on hand at 4 a.m. and other top officials about the same time. Every sign was that they were caught by surprise at the outbreak of war, just as the United States had been caught in 1956.

While American officials were far from amazed that the fighting had begun, they evidently had thought they had won some additional time with a new diplomatic device. That was the expected visit here, finally arranged only last Saturday, of Egyptian Vice President Zakaria Mohieddin and Deputy Prime Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, the latter Nasser's Foreign Min-

ister during the 1956-57 Sinai showdown.

Talks on Wednesday

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said at midday that the visit would probably be postponed. But by late afternoon Cairo authorities announced they would go ahead with their plans to fly here. The Associated Press said they expect to confer with President Johnson on Wednesday to explain Egypt's position.

The State Department also called in the Arab ambassadors and Israeli charge d'affaires Ephrim Evron to press the White House request for a cease-fire.

The war also had another effect. American ambassador-designate Richard Nolte was to have presented his credentials to Nasser in Cairo yesterday morning. Instead he called on Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad who told Nolte Israel had launched "armed aggression" against Egypt. Nolte has never been received by Nasser.

While the outbreak of war had no immediate repercussions in the United States beyond a drop in the stock market, American embassies had information offices in many Arab lands came under attack. The State Department reported incidents in Tripoli, Libya, where there was said to have been an attack on some American airmen, and in Benghazi, Libya; Baghdad and Basra, Iraq; Damascus, Syria; Khartoum, Sudan; Sana's, Yemen, and Tunis.

13,000 Remain in Area

At last count about 13,000 American citizens remained in Middle East countries after about 9000 had left. Many of those remaining were either long-time residents, diplomats or newsmen.

McCloskey announced yesterday that the State Department is restricting travel of American citizens to these nations: Lebanon, the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Jordan, Syria, Israel, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen, Libya, Morocco Algeria, Tunisia and Sudan.

Exceptions will be granted persons whose travel to the area may be in the national interest. He cited as examples newsmen and businessmen

with previously established businesses in the area.

McCloskey said that as far as he knew no arrangements had been made to use U.S. Government planes or ships to evacuate Americans.

Aid Under Review

He also said that all American aid programs, both military and economic, to Middle East nations "are urgently under review."

United Press International said that the U.S. had supplied at least \$345.9 million in military aid to ten of the Arab nations backing Egypt against Israel, according to Pentagon figures.

Military aid to Israel, UPI said, totaled \$27.6 million through fiscal 1966. But UPI added that Israel has yet to receive the 24 F-4 fighter-bombers that the United States promised to sell her a few months ago.

The international repercussions of the war were far from clear yesterday but there were many ominous possibilities.

Meeting on Oil

Representatives of the Arab oil-producing countries and sheikdoms, meeting in Baghdad, Iraq, decided to stop the flow of oil to any country attacking the Arabs or aiding Israel. Whether the Anglo-American neutrality, or non-belligerency, status will satisfy that requirement was not certain last night.

Although some Arab leaders have talked of blowing up Western-owned oil installations, Nasser has counseled against that as self-defeating for the Arab states. But what American oilmen fear far more is the possibility that the Arab states will nationalize the oil fields in which the West has vast investments.

Pope Voices Dismay

Much of what the world's diplomats had to say yesterday amounted to verbal hand-wringing. In London Foreign Secretary George Brown spoke of the "tragic development." A cabinet meeting was held in Ottawa with visiting Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt sitting in. And in Paris the NATO council met to consider the war and its effects.

Pope Paul VI expressed

"dismay" over the fighting and asked that Jerusalem, holy to three faiths, be declared an "open and inviolable city."

Leaders of Congress were briefed on the fighting by Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and CIA chief Richard Helms at a hastily called meeting at the Capitol.

Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois reported that when he had asked an unnamed Administration official at a secret briefing last week about the American commitment to Israel, the official had replied there was "no legal commitment" but "a moral" one.

Egyptians Dance in Streets: Jubilant Cairo Cheers Start of War Stores Open Truck Convoys At B

By Garven Hudgins

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

'On to Tel Aviv' Is Cry

Egyptians Dance in Streets

By Garven Hudgins

CAIRO, June 5 (AP) —

Egyptians cheered the start of war with Israel today and the cry went up: "On to Tel Aviv."

They danced in Cairo's streets and displayed no panic even though Israeli fighter-bombers attacked the airport outside Cairo and swept over the capital as anti-aircraft shells burst in the sky.

One Israeli jet swooped over the main avenue, caught anti-aircraft shells in its mid-section and crashed with a thunderous roar near the city's center.

A throng converged at the spot shortly afterward and took up the chant, "Nasser, Nasser," in praise of their president.

People clustered around radios everywhere.

They listened to the news bulletins interspersed with martial music and militant poetry calling for the destruction of Israel. The lyrics of one song include the line: "I will fight until I have shed my last drop of blood."

The crowds cheered wildly when the announcements came that 40 Israeli planes had been shot down, then 70 planes, and then 86 — against an announced loss to the Egyptians of two jets, whose pilots were saved.

The people flocked to air-raid shelters when the Israeli planes came but one woman who sells lottery tickets squatted by a wall of sandbags,

shouting, "Israel will perish! Israel will perish!"

Moslem leaders in Cairo have been urging holy war on the Israelis since the Middle East crisis in mid-May. They have told their faithful that it was God's command that they take up arms to crush Israel.

Thus, when the first news

See EGYPT, A10, Col. 1

Jubilant Cairo Cheers Start of War

of the fighting broke in Cairo, the general reaction of Egyptians was to say, "Helas." This roughly translates into, "Good, let's get it over with."

A radio announcer declared at one point: "Our armies have only one cry: 'To Tel Aviv.'" Tel Aviv is Israel's largest city and industrial center.

While Israeli planes swept over Cairo and attacked in its outskirts, no bombs were dropped or attacks made in the capital itself.

Stores Open

Stores remained open and housewives went about their shopping.

Riot police stood guard outside the U.S. Embassy. Its

gates were locked with chains, but a U.S. spokesman said work there was going on.

There were these other developments reported from Cairo by the news agencies:

A complete blackout throughout Egypt was ordered tonight.

An armed forces directive urged all citizens to observe the blackout meticulously.

Military checkpoints were set up on principal highways in Egypt and only essential military and public assistance traffic was permitted to move during air raid alerts.

Truck Convoys

Convoys of empty construction trucks, mobilized for mil-

itary duty were moving east out of city, along with some buses and fuel tank trucks.

A traveler arriving from the Suez Canal control city, Ismailia, half way between Port Said and Suez, said he saw a large fire at the Egyptian base of Aby Sweir, apparently started by Israeli bombs.

Communications with Port Said at the northern entrance of the canal were difficult. Attempts to contact the city from Cairo were fruitless. The U.S. Embassy reported it was out of touch with its consulate in Port Said.

Antiaircraft fire was heavy around Cairo during three long air raid alerts. At one point, Egyptian Mig fighters swooped low over the city in pursuit of an Israeli plane.

At Breakfast

Don Cook of The Los Angeles Times reported the fighting broke out in an unreal and slightly preposterous breakfast time atmosphere this morning.

Cook said a number of correspondents were simply having coffee around the hotel swimming pool, speculating about being able to head home this weekend when the first supersonic booms and antiaircraft fire began over the city.

One correspondent remarked that this was the way wars could start with some damned fool getting radar operators nervous.

Another group of Western journalists who were at Cairo airport were whisked into underground shelters. They re-

ported hearing gunfire close by and on one occasion the building in which they took shelter shuddered from a large explosion. They could not determine, however, whether any bombs were dropped on the airport.

Briefings Make Leaders Cautious on Use of Force: Has Moral Commitment

By J.Y. Smith Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A6

Briefings Make Leaders Cautious on Use of Force

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writer

Congressional leaders were reluctant yesterday to commit themselves on whether the United States, either alone or with other nations, should use force on behalf of Israel in the war in the Middle East.

Part of the hesitancy apparently arose from the Administration's failure at this point in the Middle East crisis to articulate a clear American policy.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said in an interview after a briefing by Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara that the Administration had been caught by surprise by the outbreak of war.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.), the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, emerged from another briefing by Administration officials and declared that he didn't know whether the United States had a policy or not.

Has Moral Commitment

Others of the 50 or so Senators who attended the briefing said Assistant of State Lucius D. Battle had indicated that the United States has only a "moral" commitment to aid Israel if necessary and not a "legal" commitment.

On the question of whether a majority of Congressmen would favor some form of military intervention by the United States, Mansfield said that he doubted it, partly because of the war in Vietnam. Sen.

Fulbright declined to comment on the question.

Sen. Jack Miller (R-Iowa) had this to say when asked if he favored intervention in the war:

"There has been a lot of talk concerning policies and commitments, but when you come down hard it is difficult to put a handle on it. Everybody is playing it by ear."

In Close Sessions

Both the Rusk-McNamara and the Battle briefings were in closed sessions. Fulbright said he believed they should have been open to the public. He and others indicated that Battle's effort had added little to their knowledge.

More forthright support for Israel came from two Jewish senators, Jacob K. Javits (D-N.Y.) and Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.). In a speech on the Senate floor, Javits said Egypt and President Nasser were clearly the aggressors in the present situation. He added:

"I am confident of the good faith of our own Government in honoring the pledges of four Presidents, pledges which have received and which merit the continued support of all Americans."

Ribicoff expressed similar views. "One thing is clear," he said. "Neither the Arab nations nor the Soviet Union can be allowed to succeed in their threat to the national integrity and independence of Israel."

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.) said in a Senate speech that the United States must insist that the United Nations "enlarge its role in this area

to prevent a giant step toward the darkness of world conflict."

In the final reckoning, "the United States will stand with Israel."

Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) emerged from Battle's briefing and loudly declared: "I won't talk. They said this was a secret meeting."

The Senator complained that when he attended the briefing given by Secretary Rusk last Friday that he had learned more about it in the next day's newspapers than he had from the Secretary himself.

Other Reactions

There were these other reactions to the situation:

• Sen. Edward M. Brooke (R-Mass.) said, "It seems that the Administration doesn't have a legal commitment (to Israel), but does have a com-

mitment to keep the peace. We'll just have to wait and see."

• Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) said in a statement that "we cannot in all honor disregard" a request from Israel for aid should one be made. But he emphasized that efforts for a cease-fire should be directed first through the United Nations.

• Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.)

said that the Big Four powers bringing about a "full and fair" should lead the way in re-establishing an effective U.N. presence in the Mideast and in neighbors.

Britain Avoids Sides, Delays Ships at Suez

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 5—Britain declared today that it was not taking sides in the Arab-Israeli war and urged an immediate cease-fire as a prelude to an honorable negotiated settlement.

Describing the conflict as a "tragic development," Foreign Secretary George Brown told Parliament that British forces had been instructed not to become involved and that British ships about to enter the Suez Canal had been advised to delay passage for 24 hours.

Brown said he hoped the United Nations Security Council would proceed immediately to adopt a resolution calling for a cease-fire.

The Foreign Secretary was repeatedly pressed by questioners to discuss the merits of the conflict, but he would do so only to the extent of reiterating that Israel, as a sovereign state, had a right to exist.

On the crucial question of whether Britain had ordered a halt to arms shipments to Arab states, Brown replied that he was "urgently in touch" with other Western nations to decide what should be done. British firms have been supplying arms to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel.

The Foreign Secretary said he had received reports of mob attacks on British Embassies in Benghazi and Tripoli, Lybia; in Tunis and on a consulate in Basra, Iraq.

"I am in close touch with all our posts," he said, "and I am raising the subject with Arab ambassadors when I see them later this afternoon."

After his appearance in Parliament, Brown met with representatives of Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Morocco, Libya,

Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and Iraq. Egypt has no diplomatic representation in London.

The Arab diplomats, who had requested the meeting with Brown last week, presented a memoire giving the Arab position on the crisis, while Brown repeated his remonstrances on attacks on British embassies. The meeting lasted 30 minutes.

Of pressing economic concern to Britain is the effect the conflict will have on this country's oil supplies. In the first four months of this year, 23 per cent of crude oil shipped to Britain came from Kuwait, 20 per cent from Saudi Arabia, 52 per cent from Iraq and 15 per cent from Libya.

In political terms, the Labor government appears divided on what course to follow, with Cabinet debate reportedly revealing a "hawk" vs. "dove" division.

It is said that "hawks" include Prime Minister Wilson, Brown and former Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, who is now Minister for Economic affairs. The prevailing Foreign Office view is known to be more sympathetic to the Arab than the Israeli position.

Among those described as "doves" are Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan, leader of the House of Commons R. H. S. Crossman, and two leftwingers, Minister of Housing Anthony Greenwood and Transport Minister Barbara Castle.

Popular sentiment seems strongly in favor of Israel, which is viewed by Laborites as a beleaguered socialist country and remembered by many Tories as Britain's partner in the Suez affair.

Soviet, Arab Objections Frustrate U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 5—Soviet and Arab ob- and that Israeli forces are do-
jections were still frustrating ing well. Foreign Minister
Security Council efforts to Abba Eban is due at the U.N.
night to work out a cease-fire on Tuesday.
resolution in the Middle East war.

Disgusted by a day of fruit-
less consultations following
the recess of an emergency
meeting this morning, half a
dozen ambassadors comment-
ed that the Council's inability
to act in the crisis between Is-
rael and the Arab states has
sounded the death knell of the
United Nations.

Security Council President
Hans Tabor of Denmark was
continuing consultations to-
night, but the prospects for
early agreement were not
bright. Some delegates voiced
suspicion that the Soviet
Union was waiting for decisive
action on the ground before
taking a definite position.

A French compromise reso-
lution was reported to have
been conditionally acceptable
to the Soviet Union if Egypt
approved it. But word came
late this afternoon that Cairo
had rejected it.

This resolution would have
coupled a call for an immedi-
ate cease-fire with a request
for withdrawal of troops to
their original positions, with-
out further defining the origi-
nal positions.

The French effort was one
of many attempts to bridge
the Western wish for a simple
cease-fire without strings and
a Soviet-Indian demand for
withdrawal to positions as of
June 4 immediately before the
fighting.

May 18 Positions

With the support of a prob-
able majority, the United
States has argued that if with-
drawal is mentioned, it should
be to positions on May 18 be-
fore Egyptian President Nas-
ser sought to bar shipping
bound for Israel through the
Gulf of Aqaba.

May 18 also was the date of
Egypt's demand for withdraw-
al of the United Nations emer-
gency force from the Egyptian-
Israeli border.

In an emergency meeting
this morning the 15-member
Council heard Secretary Gen-
eral U Thant report on the
rapidly spreading clashes.
Thant disclosed that Jordan-
ian troops had captured Gov-
ernment House, which con-
tains United Nations head-
quarters in Jerusalem.

U.N. communications were
temporarily cut by the move,
and Thant addressed an ur-
gent plea to King Hussein of
Jordan. Subsequently it was
reported here that Israeli
forces had recaptured Govern-
ment House.

Israeli Ambassador Gideon
Rafael and Egyptian Ambassa-
dor Mohamed El Kony report-
ed to the Council on the ac-
tions of their governments.
Each country accused the oth-
er of starting the war.

Although information from
military fronts was sparse
here, many delegates in pri-
vate conversation reflected the
impression that Israel had be-

Indian Protest

Thant had been receeiving
information from Gen. Odd
Bull, commander of the U.N.
truce supervision organization
in Jerusalem, as well as from
Maj. Gen. Indar J. Rikhye,
commander of the U.N. emerg-
ency force now being dis-
banded. Rikhye told Thant that
much of his information came
from Egyptian sources in Gaza.

Indian Ambassador Gopalss-
wami Parthasarathi told the
Security Council this morning
that three members of the In-
dian contingent had been
killed in "a wanton strafing
attack" by Israel. He asked
that the Council condemn
Israel's action.

There also was a report here
that a Brazilian non-commis-
sioned officer in the U.N. force
also had been killed.

Seven countries had troops
in the U.N. force although In-
dia and Yugoslavia announced
their intent to pull out as soon
as Egypt demanded withdrawal
of the U.N. forces and even
before Thant made a formal
decision. Subsequently the Ca-
nadian contingent was evac-
uated by air upon Egyptian
request.

About 2300 U.N. troops re-
main in camps on the Gaza
Strip, at El Arish and at Aafa.
Efforts are being made to keep
them out of the fighting. Their
weapons are limited to small
arms.

In a move to save holy places
from possible destruction,
Greek Ambassador Alexis Li-
atis requested Thant this after-
noon to issue an appeal that
Jerusalem be treated as an
open city. Pope Paul VI made
a similar appeal in Rome.

Soviet Puzzle

How far if at all the Soviet
Union will cooperate in damp-
ing down the flames remains
the major puzzle here. It had
been virtually impossible for
other diplomats, to talk pri-
vately to Soviet Ambassador
Nikolai Fedorenko prior to to-
day's meeting.

American Ambassador Ar-
thur J. Goldberg had a brief
conversation with Fedorenko
this morning but reportedly
received no encouragement.
Fedorenko previously had ac-
cused the United States of
artificially exaggerating the
Middle East crisis.

There are reliable reports
that Fedorenko rejected an in-
vitation from Thant to lunch-
eon on Saturday with British
Prime Minister Wilson, on the
contention that the presence
of representatives of other
permanent members of the Se-
curity Council would have
made it a "four-power" meet-
ing.

New Defense Minister

A high U.N. official flatly
denied this story on Saturday,
but two delegations in a po-
sition to know the facts insisted
today that it was true. The So-
viet Union had previously
turned down a proposal by

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United Press International

Demonstrators urging support for Israel march outside United Nations, New York.

French President de Gaulle
for a four-power meeting.

Although few here believe
that the Middle East crisis
was triggered by any deliber-
ate Soviet plan, many diplo-
mats think that Soviet tactics
have reflected Moscow's wish
to bring pressure on the
United States because of Viet-
nam.

Some note that a new harder
Soviet line coincides with the
appointment of Marshal An-
drei Grechko as Defense Min-
ister two months ago. They
attribute the appointment to
a victory by Moscow "hawks"
who are said to be skeptical
of the worth of a long-range
understanding with the United
States at this time.

One Mediterranean delegate
also advanced the unusual
theory today that the Russians
want Israel to win in the pres-
ent conflict. This would meet
one Soviet objective of avoid-
ing direct American involve-
ment in the Middle East, and
it also might help to control
Arab bellicosity.

By this analysis the Russians
would recoup damage to their
prestige by attributing the
Arab defeat to poor general-
ship, and then would seek to
make the Arabs more depend-
ent than ever by extolling
Soviet support.

Violence, Intransigence Mark 20 Years of Mideast History

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A12

Violence, Intransigence Mark 20 Years of Mideast History

In the 19th century, Zionist Palestine drove the British to settlers began arriving in renege on the Balfour Decla- Palestine with the dream of ration.

However, shortly after World War II the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in defiance of the British, began to bring into the country whole shiploads full of Jewish survivors of Nazi concentration camps. At the same time, Jewish commandos began to harry British troops in Palestine and Arab terrorists stepped up their attacks on Jewish settlement there. Within months,

the country was in the throes of a three-way civil war, and in 1947, unable to cope with the situation any longer, the British government turned the problem over to the United Nations. The sequence of events thereafter:

November 1947: The U.N. General Assembly votes to partition Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. The Arabs refuse to accept.

May 1948: David Ben Gurion declares Israel's independence. The armies of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria and contingents from Saudi Arabia invade the new state; hundreds of thousands of Arabs flee Palestine.

Mid-1949: A U.N.-sponsored truce ends the fighting. Jordan winds up with control of most of Arab Palestine and Egypt with the Gaza Strip.

May 1950: U.S., Britain and France issue a Tripartite Declaration guaranteeing the integrity of Arab and Israeli borders.

July 1950: Egypt bans ships bound for Israel from the Suez Canal.

April 1954: Nasser takes power in Egypt, harasses the British into agreeing to evacuate their military bases in the Suez Canal Zone.

July 1955: Egypt shells British ship at entrance to Gulf of

Aqaba, claiming Egypt is at war with Israel and therefore has a right to prevent maritime traffic to the Israeli port of Eilat in the Gulf.

September 1955: Ben Gurion, Israeli Premier-designate, says Gulf of Aqaba will be opened to Israeli ships within one year or less and that armed force will be used if necessary. Finding his requests for arms turned down by the West, Nasser concludes an arms-for-cotton deal with Russia and Czechoslovakia.

July 1956: Alarmed by Nasser's arms deal with the Communists, the U.S. withdraws its offer to help build Egypt's Aswan High Dam. Nasser retaliates by nationalizing the Suez Canal.

October-November 1956: The British, French and Israeli governments secretly plan coordinated action against Egypt. The Israelis attack first, driving through the Sinai Penin-

sula toward the Suez Canal. British and French troops then land at the canal's northern end. The Soviet Union threatens military action.

November-December 1956: Under United States and Soviet pressure, a cease-fire is agreed to and a 6000-man United Nations Emergency Force is stationed in Egypt.

January 1957: President Eisenhower reaffirms the U.S. guarantee of Mideast borders.

February 1957: The U.S. pledges to support Israel's right of free passage through the Strait of Tiran.

March 1957: Israel completes withdrawal from Gaza and the Strait of Tiran as UNEF takes position along the Israeli-Egyptian frontier. Cairo Radio reports a Saudi Arabian statement that the

Gulf of Aqaba is subject to the sovereignty of the surrounding Arab states.

April 1957: U.S. oil tanker, Kern Hills, sails through the Gulf to the port of Eilat, signifying to the Arabs a weakening of the blockade.

July 1958: Civil war threatens Lebanon; Iraq's monarch is overthrown. At Lebanese request, U.S. Marines land at Beirut; the British, fearing upheaval in Jordan, send troops to Amman. Both forces withdraw as the situation becomes more stable.

September 1962: A Nasser-backed revolution in Yemen ousts that country's monarchy. Civil war pits Saudi-backed Yemeni monarchists against the new Republican government. An Egyptian expeditionary force, now totaling about

40,000 men, enters Yemen to aid the Republicans.

May 1963: President Kennedy reaffirms United States support for the territorial integrity of both Israel and its neighbors in the Middle East.

February 1966: The extremist wing of Socialist Ba'ath Party seizes power in a Syrian military coup; its militant leaders offer backing to a campaign of sabotage along the Syrian-Israeli frontier.

August 1966: President Johnson reaffirms the U.S. guarantee of Mideastern borders.

November 1966: Syria and Egypt sign a mutual-defense agreement, establishing a joint

military command. Faced with continuing Arab sabotage and harassment, Israeli Army units raid a Jordanian village. The U.N. Security Council censures Israel.

Moscow Demands Israelis Stop 'Aggression,' Pull Back

MOSCOW, June 6 (Tuesday) (UPI)—The Soviet Union early today accused Israel of invading Egypt and demanded that Israeli forces stop fighting and withdraw immediately "beyond the truce lines."

The Kremlin said Russia "reserves the right to take all the steps that may be necessitated by the situation."

The Soviet statement did not elaborate on what form such steps might take, but it reiterated Soviet support for the Arab world.

The Russian position was given in a long statement distributed by the official Tass news agency shortly after midnight. It accused Israel of following "a course of recklessness and adventurism."

"The Soviet government has condemned Israeli aggression and demanded that the Israeli government should, as the first urgent step, end the military conflict, stop immediately and unconditionally its military actions against the United Arab Republic (Egypt), Syria, Jordan and other Arab countries, and pull back its troops beyond the truce lines," the statement said.

The Soviets charged Israel launched the war against Egypt with "encouragement by covert and overt actions by certain imperialist circles," a reference to the United States and Britain, although no countries were mentioned by name.

The statement warned that the fighting could "undermine the foundations of development and the very existence of the state of Israel."

"Israel . . . chose the road to war," the Kremlin said. "It

has trampled underfoot the other nations "will do everything in their power to extinguish the military conflagration in the Middle East and restore peace."

The statement said the Soviet Union has expressed "its resolute support for the governments and the peoples of the United Arab Republic, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Jordan and other Arab states and expressed confidence in the success of their just struggle for independence and sovereign rights."

Earlier on Monday, the official Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* charged that the United States and Britain "incited the Israeli extremists" into attacking Egypt.

The Kremlin expressed the hope that the governments of

Jerusalem Shaken by Gunfire as All Israel Rallies to Call: Much ...

By Flora Lewis Special to The Washington Post

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14

Jerusalem Shaken by Gunfire as All Israel Rallies to Call

By Flora Lewis

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM, Israel, June 5—The first shot came at a little after 11 a.m. Since then it has not stopped. Rifle and machine-gun fire has continued and the occasional boom of shells gets louder and more frequent as I write.

Early this morning we all heard that fighting had begun in Sinai, but there was no sign of anything here. It was a bright lovely day. As I looked out my window at the wall of the old city—the Arab side where I was last night—the only person I saw was an old man watering a rose garden.

At 9 a.m. the radio had broadcast the full mobilization code calling everybody to their stations. The paunchy, elderly man in thick glasses who had been tending a counter in my hotel, the King David, got into full battle dress with camouflaged hel-

met and rifle and began guarding the door.

It was not really a surprise. The Middle East has been on the edge of war for three weeks or more, but it is still a shock to hear the first guns.

The joke you heard last night is no longer a joke.

Jerusalem is at the head of a narrow corridor between the two big bulges of Jordan's West Bank territory that go within 15 miles of the Mediterranean at two points. The Arab side is about two blocks across the no-man's-land from where I am sitting here in the hotel lobby.

Standing at the side of the window—one can see bullets bouncing off the Old City wall and chunks of the wall that that have been knocked off. Smoke from the shells that landed in no-man's-land is beginning to screen the two sides.

Last night, a little before 8 o'clock when transit was closed, I walked across from

Jordan. But today the Mandelbaum Gate—the only crossing point between Israel and the Arab countries, did not open.

Both the Jordanian and the Israeli police at the two checkpoints had been amiable and matter-of-fact. On both sides they said they did not know when trouble would start, but probably not soon.

At this point, it isn't known who really started it. The Israelis say it was the Egyptians. Somehow it doesn't seem to matter very much, the sense of desperation having reached such a pitch on both sides.

A good deal has been done on the Jordanian side between morning when I drove from Amman to Arab Jerusalem, and that evening when I returned here.

Much Military Traffic

In the morning there was a lot of military traffic on the road. One could see anti-aircraft guns, small tanks, per-

sonnel carriers and anti-tank guns deployed in the brown Judaeen Hills some 15 miles behind Jerusalem. They were well dispersed against air attack. By evening they were mostly camouflaged.

The soldiers were calmly going about their jobs. But the civilians were eager and excited. (A shell just landed in front of the hotel. I don't know what was hit, but I could feel the blast. We have been ordered down to the basement where there is a bar. Several Englishmen are drinking at it.)

100 Interviewed

A Palestinian Arab newspaperman was the only one of more than 100 people I talked to in Egypt and Jordan during the last three weeks who wasn't enthusiastic about going to war. He saw nothing to be gained. A taxi driver in Jordan gave me my worst fright. Waving his arms, flex-

ing his muscles, and looking back at me as we zoomed around a curve, he shouted: "That Nasser, he's strong—he's really strong."

At the refugee camps I visited outside Amman the children were dashing about as usual and the women were gossiping or huddling in front of their huts grinding beans with a stone. The men were waiting.

Aman who once had a restaurant in Jaffa, not part of Israel, said he would go into the Army as soon as war broke out.

"This wairing is bad. We should go now," he said.

He had fled with his wife and six children in 1948, going to Damascus, where he bought a house and opened another restaurant. Life was all right there, he told me.

"We were treated fine. But the children felt too strange, too far from home. They insisted that we move here to Jordan—it is nearer home—and wr have relatives in 3 other camps nearby."

Get No Rations

Now he has 10 children. The four youngest, born since the family left home, do not receive United Nations refugee rations.

Rations are not granted to those born after 1952. This is an effort to persuade people to move out of camps and resettle, instead of bringing up a whole new generation of refugees. But the device has not worked.

The sense of necessity of driving people to fill their only acceptable destiny is as strong on the Israeli side. But here the waste, the futility of war, is more keenly felt.

"What's the good of it? Whatever happens, we will only have to fight again in six years," a professor said last night, before the fighting started.

But the drive of fatalism has been too strong to move these two countries off collision course. Now the mortal conflict has started.

It is accepted that "this time" will be different, not the

quick battle of 1956 with relatively light casualties.

"The whole area is stuffed with splitting with every kind of arms—except atomic, of course—" a United Nations supervisor told me. "This," he said scornfully, "is what the so-called balance of arms policy has meant here. They are modern arms of modern quality."

An Israeli official confided that many more casualties are expected, much more damage, than in the two previous rounds of battle between the Arabs and Israel.

Nobody responsible is predicting the outcome. "How can you grade an army" said the U.N. man. "I am French. We thought we had the best army until 1940. We learned the mistake too late."

Israeli Troops Quickly Cut Off Gaza Strip From Egypt: Frequent Bursts

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14

Israeli Troops Quickly Cut Off Gaza Strip From Egypt

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

THE GAZA FRONTIER, June 5—In a swift initial military success in a secondary

theater of war, Israeli troops cut off the Gaza Strip from Egypt by capturing its southern highway connection, the village of Khan Yunis.

I was among reporters who watched from a vantage point less than two miles away what was apparently the beginning of the second stage: the as-

sault on the Strip's main urban center, Gaza City.

Light and not very intense mortar fire from Israeli positions on border kibbutzim (co-operative farm settlements) was directed from the east against the hill of Ali Muntar, a spot made famous by two British assaults, both repulsed, in 1917. The hill is a commanding position above Gaza City.

Frequent Bursts

Apparently from Israeli forces working northward from Khan Yuns, heavier mortar bursts were to be seen on Ali Muntar. Bursts hit every minute or two during the afternoon, kicking up clouds of dust and seemingly starting fires.

The area behind the border settlements was stiff with troops and armor, tucked away under the double and triple rows of eucalyptus trees that line most Israeli roads—long since planted for the purpose of concealment.

At the kibbutz of Nahal Oz, barely a mile from the border, the officer commanding that sector, a young lieutenant colonel who carried himself as if the day's events were routine, took us to a high spot from which a clear view at the softening-up operation was to be had across fields of ripened grain.

Tells of Start

He said that at about 8 a.m. Monday, Egyptian mortar fire, apparently trying to get the

range, began to fall on the kibbutz. The alert was sounded and non-fighting personnel of the settlement took to their shelters.

The bombardment, he said, came from light and heavy mortars and artillery. A few hours later, the Israeli response began and the Egyptian firing ceased.

As reporters arrived, a bulldozer was hauling out the carcass of the last of 20 cows killed by shots into one of the settlement's barns. There were no human casualties, the officer said.

Mortar Fire Heard

His recitation of the events was punctuated by the sound of mortar fire nearby—first a sharp crack at the launching and, a few seconds later, the dull thud of the landing as it echoed from Ali Muntar across the gentle valley. The only features on the landscape that intervened were the square blockhouses of the erstwhile U.N. Emergency Force, now evacuated on orders of Egyptian President Nasser.

There was no air action and there had been none. Clearly, both sides had better use for their planes far to the south, on the Sinai border cutting through the Negev Desert, where the heavy and doubtless decisive battles of this war are taking place.

Nahal Oz was the scene of an Egyptian terrorist attack last week, when mortar fire

from the Egyptian side was also laid down at the kibbutz of Kefar Aza. Overshooting, the missiles set fire to several acres of ripe grain fields a few hundred yards beyond the center of the settlement. The smell of fresh smoke still hung in the air as reporters arrived about midday.

Conflicting Reports.

There were conflicting reports about the time of the first Egyptian shooting. The director of the kibbutz was reported to have given it as 8 a.m. However, three farmers to whom I spoke indicated that the firing began about 4 a.m., paused, and resumed at 8.

Language difficulties, plus the insistence of escort officers to get reporters quickly out of an area where continued military action had not been expected, prevented reconciling the divergent reports.

At about the same time Monday the sector reported that there had been Egyptian firing on two other kibbutzim to the south, Kissusfim and En Hashelousha. It was from about that area that the successful Israeli thrusts at the key village of Khan Yunis must have been launched.

No reports of casualties were given for the two farm collectives, which lie about on the level of the bottom, or southern boundary of the Gaza Strip.

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microfilm.

United Press International

Israeli troops prepare artillery position near the Gaza Strip.

Israeli Planes Bomb Syrian Installations Near Damascus

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14

Israeli Planes Bomb Syrian Installations Near Damascus

From News Dispatches

DAMASCUS, June 5 — Clouds of smoke curled up from three corners of Syria's capital city today after Israeli air attacks and another rose from a spot in the desert where an Israeli warplane fell after being hit by anti-aircraft fire.

No bombs fell within the city—the targets were installations and the airport in the outskirts—but the atmosphere was very much one of war. Sirens screamed at intervals for three hours and Syrian guns pounded away at Israeli jet fighters. Pedestrians, halted in the tracks, huddled in doorways, while others ran for air-raid shelters.

The streets quickly cleared and businesses closed. By sundown, after three raids by Israeli planes, the all-clear signal still had not been sounded, but some traffic and some of the city's residents reappeared on the streets.

Armed youths from the student militia and young men of the Peoples Army patrolled the almost empty streets wearing odd uniforms and arm bands and carrying rifles or submachine guns with freshly issued pouches of bullets.

In other Arab countries, these developments were reported by news agencies:

TUNIS — Thousands of angry Tunisians, reacting to the outbreak of fighting in the Middle East, invaded the American and British embassies here and sacked the capital's Jewish quarter.

Tunisia is one of the most pro-Western of the Arab nations, but the mobs were in an ugly, anti-Western mood. Shouting anti-Western slogans, the demonstrators burned out the ground floor of the British Embassy, after smashing doors and windows. They also set fire to Embassy cars.

Troops in full battle array had to be called in to clear the area.

Crowds also broke into the American Embassy, smashing windows and tearing up a photograph of President Johnson before police forced the mob with tear-gas grenades. The American Library and an American airline office also were attacked.

Other Tunisians, crying "Burn and bury all Jews," rampaged through other parts of the city, breaking into Jewish stores and homes and burning cars and houses. The synagogue in central Tunis was set on fire.

The Army took up positions in the center of the city to check the violence, which forced offices and banks to close.

ADEN—British authorities tightened security arrangements and clamped a curfew

on parts of Aden after a retired British officer and eight Arabs were killed in renewed anti-British violence.

Fourteen Arabs were wounded in the new violence, apparently sparked by Arab-Israeli fighting.

Authorities, imposing a 6 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew in two areas, warned British civilians to stay off the streets after retired naval Capt. William Curtis was killed by a gunman while shopping.

Police used tear gas to disperse more than 200 demonstrators who shouted pro-Nasser slogans while they stormed a police station.

British troops rescued 30 Jews from the Crater area after Arabs set fire to two Jewish-owned stores there.

ALGIERS — A rampaging crowd sacked the America cultural center here and broke into the British Embassy and ransacked it.

The outbreaks of violence came as Algeria announced that it is "in a state of war against Israel" and that a "general mobilization" had been proclaimed.

President Houari Boumedienne, reviewing 2500 troops at the coastal resort of Zeralda, told them there were only two roads open to them "death or glory." Some of them were scheduled to join the first contingent being sent to fight against the Israelis.

In other action

- Saudi Arabian forces have entered Jordan to "fight on the side of our Arab brothers," Mecca Radio said.

- Kuwait Radio broadcast a decree from Premier Jabir al-Ahmed al-Jabir proclaiming "a defensive war between Juwait and Zionist gangs in occupied Palestine."

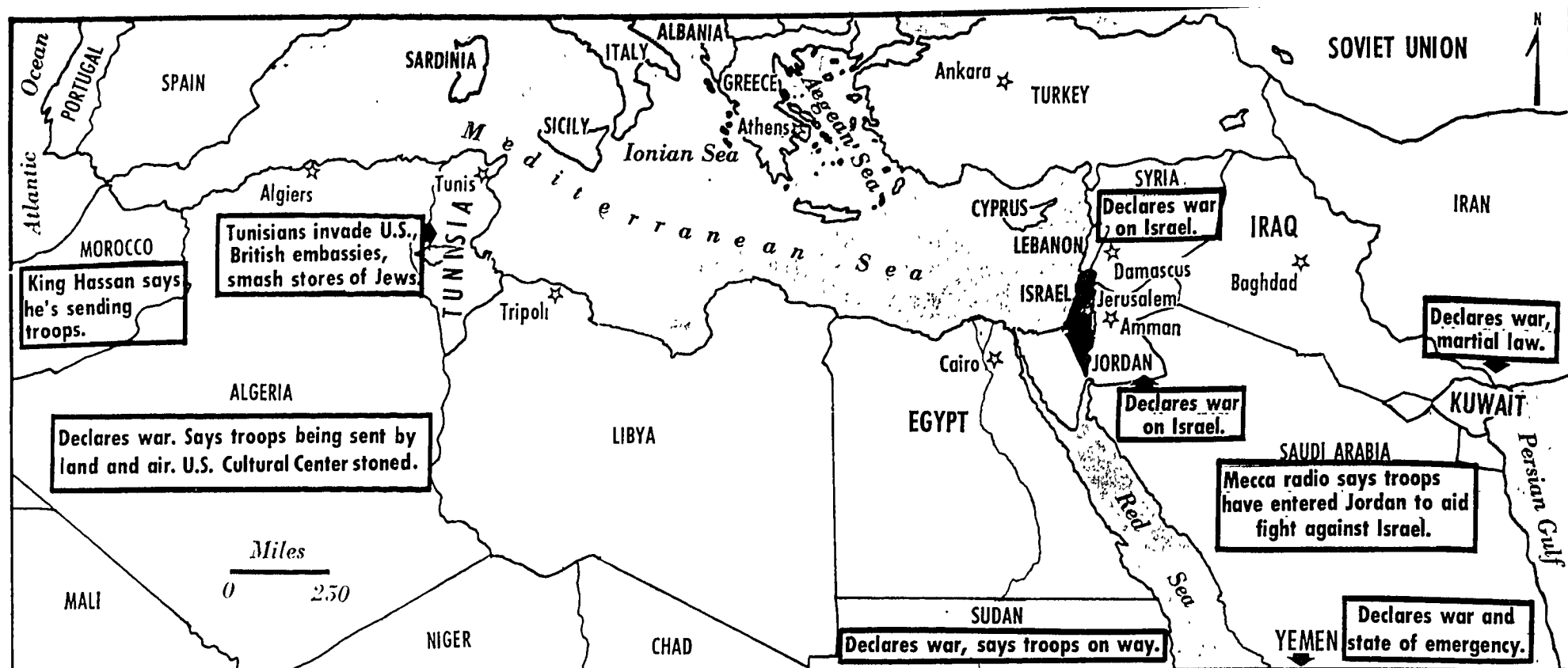
- Sudan has declared war on Israel, and Sudanese troops are leaving for Egypt, Prime Minister Mohammed Mahgoub announced in Parliament in Khartoum.

- President Abdullah al-Sallal declared Yemen was at war with Israel and proclaimed a state of emergency in the country, Saana Radio announced.

- The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies empowered Premier Rashid Karami to legislate by decree for two months on economic, financial and public security affairs.

- In Washington, the State attacked the U.S. embassies in Tripoli, Libya, and Baghdad Iraq. It also reported that the mission at Benghazi, Libya, was damaged and that Americans were forced by a mob to take refuge there.

- Morocco said it is sending a brigade of 3000 men to join Arab forces fighting Israel.



This map of the Mediterranean area locates nations involved in the Mideast crisis and action taken yesterday after hostilities broke out on several fronts.

Capitol Punishment

By Art Buchwald

A Guide to the Crisis

This column was written before fighting actually started.

BEFORE WE GO any further with this Middle East crisis, I think we ought to get our terms straight. It's very hard to understand what is going on unless you know what all the countries are talking about. So, as a public service, I am providing an instant definition guide to diplomatic language.



Buchwald

RESTRAINT—Something you tell another country to show when your own personal interests are not involved. It is usually urged by countries who would go to war in a minute if one of their enemies threatened war on them.

AGGRESSION—What the other side is committing at the time your side is trying to be a "peace-loving" nation—I. E., the Russians claim the Israelis are committing aggression against the Arab world because Egypt has closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping.

A RECESS—Something that the Soviet delegate won't let Ambassador Arthur Goldberg have so Mr. Goldberg can go to the bathroom.

COMMITMENT—A commitment is a promise one nation gives another nation which it does or does not have to honor, depending on how the political wind is blowing. For example, the United States is fighting a war in Vietnam to honor its commitment in Southeast Asia. Because of this commitment, the Russians and Arabs are counting on the United States not to honor the one it has to Israel, since they believe the Ameri-

cans are sick and tired of honoring their country's commitments.

U.S. MILITARY AID—Something the United States gave to Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Israel to maintain a "balance of power" there. If war comes to this area, American-made planes will be fighting American-made planes, United States anti-tank guns will try to knock out U.S. manufactured tanks, and American artillery shells will pass each other in the night.

COOLING-OFF PERIOD—A period advocated by U Thant to try to work out a solution to the mess he made when he pulled the United Nations troops out of Sinai and the Gulf of Aqaba without consulting the Security Council or the General Assembly.

A FACE-SAVING AND JUST SOLUTION FOR ALL PARTIES—That which every diplomat talks about, but nobody has any idea what the hell it is.

A U.N. RESOLUTION—If proposed by the United States, it will be automatically vetoed by the Soviet Union. If proposed by another country and passed, it will be ignored by the parties involved in the dispute. The violation of a U.N. resolution is used to justify an act of aggression.

ARAB UNITY—The pledge of all Arab countries to a united cause which could or could not

last about two weeks. At this writing, Nasser has signed a military pact with King Hussein while Syria is calling for the chopping off of Hussein's head.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY—Actions taken by countries who don't know what action to take.

A SHOWDOWN—Something that observers believe neither Nasser nor the Soviet Union expected they would have at this time. The Israelis wanted to have it two weeks ago, but were persuaded to hold off by the United States because it was caught completely by surprise.

THE BRINK—That part of the precipice we keep returning to every time the Soviets think it's an opportune time to make another move.

WORLD WAR III—That which, because of the above definitions, we're on the brink of.

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Egypt's Use of Gas in Yemen, Verified: Crops Turned Brown Politics and Banking

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

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ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. B9

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Egypt's Use of Gas in Yemen Verified

By Drew Pearson and
Jack Anderson

Poison gas has not been used since World War I when it shocked the world when unleashed on the Western Front as late as 1917 between German and the French-British-Belgian armies. In 1967, 50 years later, it has cropped up again in Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

It was this use of poison gas by the Egyptian army which caused the Israeli government to ask West Germany for the use of 20,000 gas masks.

While the use of poison gas is now banned by an international treaty, modern armies keep gas masks on hand in case the treaty is violated.

Presumably the poison gas which the United Arab Republic has been using in the Yemen war was developed by the former Nazi scientists whom President Nasser has hired from Germany. This column has now been able to obtain more details regarding the use of poison gas. Here is the text of an official report made in Yemen:

"1. A minimum of 15, and a maximum of 20 gas bombs were dropped by the Ilyushin 28s from a height of about 6000 feet on Jebel Ayil Yazid between 11:30 and 12:15 (Greenwich time) on Dec. 27. At least four people were in-

jured by blister burns and one was blinded. A British operator was violently sick and suffered a headache and sore throat after spending some time in the area four days after the bombs were dropped.

"2. At 07:30 (Greenwich time) on Jan. 27 gas bombs were dropped on Ketaf. The raid started with two Migs each dropping one smoke bomb. Nine Ilyushin 28s then dropped the gas, three aircraft at a time, three bombs per aircraft upwind of the village of Ketaf.

"The bombs made a crater three feet deep and six feet wide and released the gas in a grey-green cloud which drifted with the wind over the village of Ketaf. All but 5 per cent of the people within two kilometres downwind of the bombs and impact point have died or, in the opinion of the International Red Cross mission sent to the spot, are likely to die. Deaths now total well over 200.

Crops Turned Brown

"All the animals in the area also perished, and crops and vegetation turned brown. Until the following morning a grey-green cloud of gas hung low over the village. Those unfortunate enough to breathe it compared its smell to yeast or fresh fruit.

"Most of the victims were

dead within 10 to 50 minutes of the attack. They died with blood emerging from mouth and nose, but without any mark on their skin. Affected survivors have no blisters or skin injury, but have difficulty breathing and cough continuously.

"3. An air attack on 6th January by 15 Ilyushin 28s and Migs took place on Bait Michlaf Doran and Bait Beni Salamah in Anis. A total of 85 gas and magnesium bombs were dropped causing no casualties as the inhabitants ran to the hills; large quantities of livestock were killed by the gas and crops burnt by the magnesium bombs.

"4. At 05:30 (GMT) on 17th January 1967 an IL 28 dropped a smoke bomb followed by four 100 lb. and four 500 lb. gas bombs on Jebel Ayil Yazid. Four of these gas bombs failed to explode. There were no casualties as the strong wind dispersed the gas quickly."

Following the above raids, two International Red Cross teams visited Ketaf and sent fragments of unmarked green bombs, soil samples and lung tissue of dead animals to their headquarters in Geneva for examination.

Subsequently the International Red Cross made an unofficial report to Western governments that poison gas had been used.

Two Pakistani doctors in a

Saudi Arabian hospital at Najran stated that they treated 18 survivors from the Ketaf bombing and all had the same symptoms, namely a dry cough, watery eyes, vomiting, breathing difficulties, chest pains and headaches.

"All symptoms of gas were present," said Dr. Wadood Hassan. We concluded it was gas."

Politics and Banking

House Banking Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) has asked the Justice Department to investigate whether Ed Ball, the major-domo of Florida's multi-million-dollar Alfred I. Du Pont estate, may have violated the law by raising money from the Du Pont banks for Gov. Claude Kirk's election.

The governor is now pushing a bill through the Florida legislature to permit branch banking in the state. Its hidden purpose is to get around a new Federal law which would compel the Du Pont estate to give up its controlling interest in all but one of its 31 Florida national banks.

If Kirk can persuade the legislature to approve a branch-banking bill, the 31 Du Pont banks possibly could merge, with one serving as the parent and the others as branches.

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U.S., Moscow Reach Accord

In Washington

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin have exchanged messages declaring a mutual desire to avoid an American-Soviet collision in the Middle East, it was learned yesterday.

Secret correspondence between the White House and the Kremlin extended over the period prior to and during the outbreak of Israeli-Arab warfare, informed sources said.

Through the critical exchange, Washington and Moscow signalled each other that despite their deep differences in the crisis, each superpower was anxious to avoid the risk of being dragged into World War III. These private assurances evidently helped to set the stage for yesterday's turn-about developments in the United Nations on a call for a cease-fire, as the tide of war turned heavily against the Arabs.

Diplomatic repercussions from the plight of the Arab nations exploded in all directions yesterday. First Egypt, and then a chain of other Arab nations, broke diplomatic relations with the United States.

Cairo's action came after a charge by the Egyptian Supreme Command that there had been "large-scale air intervention by the U.S. and Britain on behalf of the Israeli enemy."

The charge, regarded by Washington officialdom as an attempt to shift blame for battlefield setbacks, brought an unprecedentedly indignant de-

See VIEW, A11, Col. 1.

At the U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS,
N.Y., June 6—The Security Council tonight unanimously called for a simple cease-fire in the Middle Eastern war.

Adoption of the resolution by the 15-member Council followed shortly after the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed on a formula with no reference to troop dispositions or withdrawal.

Agreement on a cease-fire alone represented an enormous backdown for the Russians. They had insisted on a second provision calling for withdrawal of troops to positions as of June 4, immediately before the Israeli-Arab fighting began.

Meaning of Agreement

Although the Soviet Union now is expected to talk about withdrawal at length, the practical meaning of the agreement appeared to be that Moscow has looked at the military situation and decided despite its extensive aid to the Arabs to cut its losses.

It also appeared to mean that the Soviet Union does not credit Jordanian and Egyptian charges that American and British planes and pilots have been providing air cover for the Israelis. Soviet warships in the Mediterranean have been shadowing the U.S. 6th Fleet and could verify any carrier-based flights.

The Soviet change came suddenly after 36 hours of frequent consultations among Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko, American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg and Security Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark.

Talk of Compromise

After rigidly supporting the Arabs yesterday, Fedorenko consented last night to talk in terms of a possible compromise. This morning, however, he had to refer back to Moscow for further instructions.

As matters turned out, the result was a substantial vindication of the patient efforts of Goldberg, whose preference from the beginning had been for a simple cease-fire with no references to withdrawal. He views this as belonging in the

See NATIONS, A21, Col. 1.

U.S., Russia Trade Assurances

nial from the United States anxious to scuttle any allegation of fomenting a wider war. A State Department official awakened Ambassador Mostafa Kamel at 3:45 a.m. to protest "inflammatory and false broadcasts" alleging U.S. involvement.

Following an early morning White House conference, Secretary of State Dean Rusk at 9:05 a.m. delivered the most sharply worded statement he has issued in his six years as Secretary of State.

Rusk labelled the charges that U.S. carrier-based planes took part in "attacks on Egypt" as "utterly and wholly false," and containing "just no word of truth. . ."

'Malicious Charge'

"We can only conclude," said Rusk, "that this was a malicious charge, known to be false, and therefore, obviously was invented for some purpose not fully disclosed." The truth of the matter, said Rusk, could have been swiftly ascertained in either Cairo or Washington by only a telephone call.

A half-hour after Cairo, at 2:25 p.m., officially served notice of its break of diplomatic relations with the United States, Ambassador Kamel was summoned to the office of Lucius D. Battle, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, to make the diplomatic breach "reciprocal."

Ambassador Kamel, a dignified, old-school diplomat, stationed here since 1958 and scheduled to be transferred to a new post on June 15, spent about 20 minutes with Battle. Kamel emerged to tell newsmen, calmly but perplexedly:

No Instructions

"I had rather a very serious talk with the distinguished Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Battle. I still have no instructions from my government about the news he has conveyed to me. And I would add, at this point, that there are time to speak and times of silence. I would prefer at this point to be silent."

One other line of speculation about Egypt's accusation and its swift break in diplomatic relations, was that by accusing the United States, Egypt may have hoped to gain greater help in the war from the Soviet Union, its prime military supplier. Some officials, however, discounted that theory.

It was previously reported unofficially—on May 20, two weeks before fighting broke out in the Middle East—that President Johnson had made a secret, urgent approach to the Soviet Union, proposing concerted diplomatic action to contain the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Soviet Desire

What has not been disclosed earlier is that the correspondence extended into the period of the fighting, and more importantly, that the Soviets equally expressed a desire to avoid a collision.

After a Democratic leadership meeting with President Johnson at the White House yesterday morning, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield was asked about joint U.S.-Soviet efforts to end the fighting. Mansfield replied:

"I think there is close cooperation and perhaps collaboration between the two in this area." Mansfield said President Johnson "indicated he is hopeful" that Moscow would join a U.N. call for a cease-fire.

He declined to amplify on that, as did administration officials. State Department officials confirmed that there had been "communications" between Moscow and Washing-

ton, but refused to discuss them.

The existence of the Johnson-Kosygin messages was ascertained independently.

'Everyone' Included

White House Press Officer George C. Christian would say only that "this Government is in touch with a number of governments and will continue to stay in touch with them." The diplomatic discussions, he said, included "everyone who could be of assistance."

Christian said the breaking of diplomatic relations with Arab countries was "a source of regret" to the United States, but it "does not in any way affect the efforts of the United States in the Security Council to effect a cease-fire

and settlement of the present hostilities."

Similarly, State Department Press Spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said of Egypt's announcement of the closing of the Suez Canal:

"This is something of concern for us, quite obviously, but so far it has not been officially committed to us."

President Is Busy

For President Johnson it was another grinding day. Christian said the President was on the telephone in his bedroom at 4:29 a.m. and did not go back to bed, but plunged into a round of calls and conferences with Rusk and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, with the congressional leaders, and others. He conferred by telephone several

times with Ambassador Goldberg at the U.N. Security Council.

Despite the whirl of diplomatic motion, and a rush of emergency actions to evacuate Americans from Arab nations where U.S. embassies and consulates have been taking an oral and physical pounding, there was little atmosphere of crises in Washington.

The ruptures that came in diplomatic relations were carried out here with a tone of courteous regret on all sides, rather than vindictiveness. After announcement that the United States was taking "reciprocal action" to break relations with Egypt, the same procedure was followed in the case of Algeria, with other similar actions to come.

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Associated Press

RELATIONS SEVERED—Egypt's Ambassador Mostafa Kamel leaves the State Department after diplomatic relations between this country and Egypt were broken.

U.N. Council Asks Truce in Mideast

second stage after fighting has stopped.

Mutual disenchantment between the Soviet Union and the Arabs was visible here today. Arab delegates displayed progressively longer faces. There were indications that the actions of Egypt, Algeria, Syria and the Sudan in breaking diplomatic relations with the United States had been intended in part to stave off a Soviet compromise.

Eban Arrives

Neither side in the fighting is expected to welcome a simple cease-fire, although Arab reluctance may be diminishing. Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban arrived in New York this afternoon and was scheduled to address the Security Council tonight.

Israel has said she has no territorial ambitions, but no one here thinks that she will give up easily what she has gained militarily. While it is highly unlikely that the Security Council would condone any military conquest, the Israelis are thought to have established a strong case for international rights in the Gulf of Aqaba and perhaps for access to the Suez Canal.

In a new report to the Security Council today Secretary General U Thant said three more Indian members of the United Nations Emergency Force on the Egyptian-Israeli frontier had been killed and three more wounded by Israeli artillery fire. This was in addition to five Indians killed and 10 wounded Monday.

The UNEF headquarters

came under direct Israeli fire, Thant said, and the UNEF commander, Maj. Gen. Indar J. Rikhye, was forced to re-establish his headquarters and communications near the beach in Gaza.

Heavy Fighting Reported

Thant relayed reports that Jordan had been shelling the Israeli cities of Tel Aviv and Lydda and Israeli threats to bomb the Jordanian capital of Amman and Ramallah if the shelling did not stop. Heavy fighting was also reported along the Israeli-Syrian border.

Tonight's compromise followed arduous efforts by French and Latin American delegates to put together an acceptable mix only to have the Arabs say no.

French Ambassador Roger Seydoux yesterday concocted what he called a "cocktail," borrowing something from a proposed American cease-fire resolution, a part from an Indian resolution that favored the Arabs and perhaps a bit from a rejected Latin American compromise. But Egypt turned it down.

Condemnation Sought

Today Seydoux said he had told the Egyptians they could not expect anything more but that they had held out for condemnation of Israel. French President de Gaulle had announced a policy of strict neutrality in the crisis.

One Soviet diplomat tonight was representing the change of policy as in conformity with Arab desires.

But there was no doubt

about Soviet disillusionment. A Russian diplomat privately questioned how the Arabs could have made such poor use of Soviet planes and other military equipment. "At least South Vietnam has kept going for four years with American aid," he remarked.

Israel Presses Offensives Against Jordan, Egypt

From News Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 6—Israel thus gained control of the claimed new victories today as three main roads from Egypt it pressed offensives against over the Negev toward the Jordan and Egypt. Sinai border, according to Al-

On the Syrian front, an at-fred Friendly of The Washing-
tack by Syrian infantry on the ton Post Foreign Service.

Israeli settlement of Tel Dan Elsewhere on the Sinai
was defeated, according to a front, the Egyptian village of
spokesman here. The attack- Bir-Lahpan was said to have
ers. were said to have been been captured. It is southeast
supported by planes and artil- of El Arish and is 30 miles
lery. inside Egypt from Israel.

Spokesmen drew this pic- Lt. Col Moshe Pearlman, a
ture of the situation as the military spokesman, said
second day of the war drew to Egypt had lost a total of 200
a close: tanks since the fighting broke

- The town of Gaza, the out. The battles, he said, had
chief center of the Egyptian- been “tough and grim and cer-
occupied Gaza Strip along Is- tainly not easy.” No casualty
rael's southern Mediterranean figures were reported.

- On the Sinai front, the Is- (In Washington, there were
raelis took the town of Abu reports Tuesday night that
Agelia. With the capture of Egyptian forces were begin-
El Arish on the Mediterranean ning to pull out of Sharm el-
and Kuntilla, a town far to Sheikh, which overlooks the
the south, on Monday, Israel Strait of Tiran at the mouth

See ISRAEL, A16, Col. 1.

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Israel Presses Offensives Against Jordan, Egypt

of the Gulf of Aqaba. It was Egypt's announcement that it had closed the Gulf to Israeli shipping, and to other ships carrying strategic goods to Israel, that provoked the war.)

• On the Jordanian front, Israel forces were reported to have entered the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem. A report carried by United Press International quoted Israeli commanders as having announced the city's capture, but there was no elaboration. All accounts agreed, however, that Israeli units had encircled Jerusalem and were in a position to drive eastward toward the Jordan River.

Paying Off Old Score

The Jordanian town of Latrun was taken. In capturing it, the Israelis paid off an old score, according to The Post's Friendly. The area in which it is situated thrusts into Israel at a point about midway between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The main road between those two cities passes close to it.

Arab occupation of the spot during Israel's war of independence in 1948 rendered the relief of Jerusalem, which was besieged for six months, extremely hazardous. The burned-out bodies of trucks and armored cars that tried to run the gauntlet in those days still line the road and are often covered with fresh memorial wreaths.

Also occupied by Israel was the Jordanian military position of Qalqilya, the source of much of Monday's long-range shelling of Israeli airfields and of Tel Aviv.

• In the air war, Israel claims to have destroyed a total of 389 Arab planes while losing only 19 itself. Tel Aviv

reopened its airport for incoming civilian traffic tonight after the city went for more than 14 hours without an air alert.

There were two air alerts in the capital early this morning, both probably caused by Iraqi aircraft that were operating against the town of Natanya, 20 miles north of here. One of the attacking planes, a Russian-built TU-16 heavy bomber, was reported shot down near Megiddo.

Reports from the fighting fronts were fragmentary. But Hans Benedict of the Associated Press cabled this account of the occupation of Gaza:

Fierce fighting raged between attacking Israeli forces and Palestine Liberation Army commandos today before the Israelis crashed through the center of the town and pulled down the Egyptian flag.

Sniper fire was still rattling from enemy hideouts as we inched our way down a suburban road . . .

All the time Israeli infantry and tanks were engaged in a mop-up action after seven hours of battle that climaxed in furious hand-to-hand combat. According to unofficial Israeli estimates, two Egyptian divisions were cut off as a result of the operation.

Armor and artillery had pushed slowly ahead through the night, working their way across flat wheatfields and meadows. The Gaza airfield fell during the night, and Israeli troops took a camp formerly manned by U.N. Emergency Forces who had pulled out.

The order for the attack came at 7:30 a.m. In an east-

west drive, Israeli defense forces supported by jet planes penetrated the Gaza defense perimeter.

"We sliced them up piece by piece just like a cake," said a lieutenant, a grin creasing his sweat-streaked face.

"The Palestine Arabs fought bravely and fanatically. But

most of their Egyptian officers beat a retreat when the going was tough. Just look at those poor critters. They haven't even got proper shoes on," he said.

With this, the officer pointed at a number of dead Arabs clad in tennis shoes. They were lying face down in gro-

tesque positions just as they had been hit by Israeli fire during a battle around a water-pumping station. The pumping station was an enemy stronghold in a string of positions on a low south-north ridge leading to Gaza.

Tanks Burned Out

Several burned-out Israeli tanks and trucks lay in low ditches within shooting range of antitank guns of the Gaza side. The guns apparently had knocked out the vehicles before they were destroyed by Israeli fire.

No information was available on Israeli casualties.

A tank commander leaned against his mud-smearred vehicle, lit a cigarette and said in a tired voice: "We licked them all right. Now we have got to clear up that damned town."

Another officer said prisoners had been quickly moved to the rear.

"We got quite a lot of them," he said.

Men, Arms Pour In

Bursts from automatic weapons and hand grenade explosions came from the northern outskirts of Gaza as Israeli motorized columns poured men and arms into the town.

A little gray donkey wandered off into a roadside field. A group of soldiers watched it, waiting for a mine to blow up, but the donkey got across unharmed.

Then an Israeli patrol clanked toward our positions on its way back from the center of Gaza.

It reported that at 1:45 p.m. Israeli troops had captured the Gaza police station, pulled down the Egyptian flag and hoisted the white flag with the blue star of David.

Egypt Orders All Americans to Leave

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 7, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Egypt Orders All Americans to Leave

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Cairo Says U.S. Provided Air Cover for Israelis

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 6 — Egypt States and Britain" was turn-
charged today that the United ing the battle tide against the
States and Britain were pro- Egyptians.
viding air support for the Is- [Though Washington and
raelis. It closed the Suez London vigorously denied the
Canal to all shipping, broke Egyptian charges, other Arab
diplomatic relations with the nations soon broke off rela-
United States, and ordered all tions with the United States
Americans, including news- or Britain or both. First Syria,
men, from its territory. then Algeria, then Sudan,
Yemen and Iraq broke rela-
tions. Egypt earlier had sev-
ered relations with Britain
over the Rhodesian affair.

It was a day of major diplo-
matic thrusts for Egypt and
scant information about its
military activities. Cairo's ac-
tions implied that the war was
going badly for President Nas-
ser.

Thus, for the first time, the
Supreme Command of the
Egyptian Armed Forces con-
ceded publicly that Egyptian
troops "are now engaged in
fierce fighting on Egyptian
territory . . ." Cairo charged,
in effect, that "large-scale air
intervention by the United

[At the same time, major
oil-producing states in the
Middle East were acting to
stop the flow of oil to the
Western powers. Kuwait and
Iraq said they would no longer
sell oil to the U.S. and Britain.
Algeria said "all British and
American (oil) companies are
placed under control of the
State." Lebanon and Syria

See EGYPT, A16, Col. 5.

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Associated Press

ISRAEL BOMB DAMAGE—Air raid warden, right, helps pull down a wall of a house hit during bombing yesterday by an Iraqi plane at Nethanya, Israel. The photo was cabled from Tel Aviv. Nethanya is a central coast town.

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Associated Press

Egyptian sources said this picture shows the wreckage of an Israeli plane downed at Dakhaliya in the Nile Delta.

EGYPT—From Page A1

Cairo Blames U.S. in Setback

joined the ban by suspending tanker loadings.

Arab anger also erupted in violence. Egyptian labor leaders exhorted Arabs throughout the area to destroy Anglo-American businesses and oil installations. Arab mobs sacked and burned the American and British consulates in the port city of Alexandria. Embassy personnel were reported to be unhurt. Similar attempts to mob the American Embassies in Cairo and Amman, Jordan, were thwarted by heavily armed government forces.

The most violent act was reported in the authoritative Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram. It said that an angry mob axed a captured Israeli pilot to death when he produced a pistol.

Egypt's diplomatic offensive apparently began early yesterday with the charge: "American and British air support for Israeli aggression entered a new phase yesterday afternoon. Bombers of the Canberra type bearing official British markings took part in an air strike against our positions in Sinai."

Cairo also alleged the planes came from American and British aircraft carriers and had intervened along the Jordanian front to form "a protective air umbrella" for Israeli forces.

Jordan Joins in Charge

Jordan soon echoed the Egyptian charges as a communique said that King Hussein said that on Monday, yesterday to say the Israeli air attacks were of such "great intensity" they could not possibly be the work of Israel alone.

There also were hints of a confession from a captured Israeli pilot and information from Jordan's radar network. Later in the day, Cairo claimed that 32 American bombers were flying from Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya to Israel's support.

Having made its charge, Egypt acted. Its first move was to close the Suez Canal, the 103-mile waterway that connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and through which 50 ships—half of them oil tankers—pass daily.

Gives Two Reasons

Egypt gave two reasons in its official communique. The first was American and British intervention. The second reason was the threat from Israeli aircraft, which reportedly tried to sink a French ship in the Canal on Monday to block the waterway.

The communique said: "Additionally, the Israeli enemy repeatedly its aggressive attempts against ships transiting the Canal, which forces its closing for the purpose of security and safety of this vital waterway and to avoid consequences that may obstruct it for a long time."

Roughly two hours later Egypt took the next step—to break diplomatic relations with the United States. Cairo Radio said Egypt's Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmed Hassan el-Fiky summoned U.S. Ambassador Richard Nolte—who never got a chance to present his credentials to President Nasser—and informed him of the Egyptian decision.

Aggression Charged

The Egyptian communique announcing the severance of diplomatic relations restated the intervention charges, branded the United States and Britain aggressors against "the Arab nation as a whole and against its security and territorial sovereignty" and said: "Therefore, the United Arab Republic (Egypt) has adopted a decision to sever diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States. Relations with the British are already severed."

Egypt said its action was taken after consultation with other "Arab heads of State."

Throughout the day, Cairo Radio and the Egyptian trade unions urged Arabs to "wreck, bomb and blow up" all Anglo-American installations in the Arab world. Other Arab groups joined in the exhortation. By late last night, there were no reports that pipelines or installations had been destroyed.

Other Cairo Moves

By day's end, the Egyptian government had taken still other steps, albeit not as dramatic or formally diplomatic. It imposed the first censorship regulation since the hostilities began by ordering foreign correspondents to send cables only in English, French or German.

Then, the Egyptian Interior Ministry ordered all Americans, including news correspondents, to leave Egypt immediately.

In contrast to the constant war communiques and broadcasts of diplomatic thrusts, the Egyptian government was relatively mum on the military maneuvers of its forces. The clearest statement came yesterday at 11 a.m. from its Supreme Command. It said: "The large-scale air intervention by the U.S. and Britain on behalf of the Israeli enemy has caused important developments in the development of the battle."

"Our forces are now engaged in fierce fighting on Egyptian territory and are valiantly opposing enemy attacks on positions in El Arish, Abu Agelia and Kosseima."

"The enemy now is throwing into battle a gigantic air force and in spite of heavy losses in planes and tanks, those who stand behind him continue to supply him to compensate his losses."

Earlier, the Egyptian High Command had announced the first penetration of Israeli territory. It claimed that on Monday, 30 Israeli tanks were destroyed attacking the Egyptian post at El Antilla in the Sinai desert. Arab tanks, said the command, then took the offensive and penetrated the Israeli frontier.

Other official reports cited Egyptian bomber raids on Israeli staging areas in the Gaza strip and artillery shelling of positions in southern Israel.

In the air war, Egypt claimed to have downed nine Israeli planes yesterday in the Sinai region, where ground battles during the preceding night were "ferocious." For its part, the Egyptian war communique said it lost two planes.

As for Cairo itself, there was one brief air raid alert early yesterday morning but, for the first time, there was no antiaircraft firing.

Israeli Tactic: 3-Road Dash To Seize Canal: Seizure Is Israeli Aim Main Arguments Enen
By George C. Wilson Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973): Jun 7, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Israeli Tactic: 3-Road Dash To Seize Canal

**By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer**

Israel sees the three desert roads that run from her border through Sinai to Egypt as the main route to victory.

One of the first things Israel did after war broke out with Egypt Monday morning was to seize border points on these roads, the only routes that tanks and trucks can travel between the two warring nations.

By last night, Israel had thrust its tanks down the roads in a race to reach the Suez Canal before Egypt has time to defend it heavily.

**These other features of Israel's war strategy are in-
See MILITARY, A14, Col. 1.**

Canal Seizure Is Israeli Aim

dictated by the first two days of fighting:

- Forces in the south of Israel, all the way down to the port of Eilat, will try to keep Egyptian armor pinned down. One Israeli estimate is that 400 Egyptian tanks have been cut off from the roads back to Egypt and are under attack in the sands of Sinai.

- Israeli warplanes, now that they have knocked out many of the enemy's aircraft before they could get off the ground, will strive to maintain air superiority over the battlefield. This would keep Israeli troops from being strafed by enemy aircraft as they advance upon the Egyptians.

- Lightning-fast strikes against such key points as Sharm el Sheikh are likely.

Sharm el-Sheikh is the area adjacent to the Strait of Tiran, which Egypt has blockaded to keep supplies from reaching Israel's port of Eilat.

Main Arguments

These are the main military arguments for Israel's strategy:

- The roads — One runs along the Mediterranean, the

other two cut across the upper half of Sinai. The territory in between the three roads is impassable to tanks or other vehicles, except for links near the borders of Israel and Egypt.

The seacoast road is only about 150 miles long between Gaza and the Suez Canal. It is a paved, two-lane artery that tanks can travel with ease. So it is simply the fastest way to mass military pressure against the Canal.

The second road is also paved and goes to the Canal. The third, southernmost route is unpaved and runs across Sinai, through Mamarr Milla to Suez, the city between the Canal and the Gulf of Suez.

Israeli officials claim that when they took the towns of Rajah and Khan Yunis on the coast road at the southern end of the Gaza Strip they captured some 20,000 Egyptian troops in the process. The idea of capturing that part of the road so early in the war was to keep Egypt from making a thrust toward Tel Aviv.

- The Border Campaign — Israeli officials estimate that Egypt had 900 to 100 tanks

when war broke out and an equal number of recoilless anti-tank guns. About 200 tanks supported a division of Egyptian troops, these officials said, which made a thrust at Israel's port of Eilat.

The Egyptian Objective — again according to Israeli sources — was to capture Eilat so as to make academic the arguments against Egypt's blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Enemy Pinned Down

Israel, besides saving its port by repulsing the Egyptians, also hopes to keep a sizable part of the enemy's armor pinned down. Besides the 200 tanks that Israeli officials said drove against Eilat, there are reportedly another 200 Egyptian tanks in adjacent border areas.

The more tanks that can be pinned down in the sands of Sinai, the less interference they can cause with Israel's drive toward Egypt. Israel depends mostly on its own tanks to stop the enemy's.

- The air war — Israeli's claims of enemy aircraft destroyed are doubtlessly exaggerated but probably not as wild as they sound. Israel got there "fustest with the mostest" and caught the enemy on the ground.

Israel's air force scrambled early Monday morning, Washington time, allegedly because radar showed two waves of Egyptian aircraft headed toward Israel.

The Israeli fighter bombers hit as many bases as they could in lightning-fast strikes,

strafing row after row of aircraft on the ground. For some inexplicable reason, the Egyptian pilots — despite warning radar as good as Israeli's — did not get their planes into the air in time.

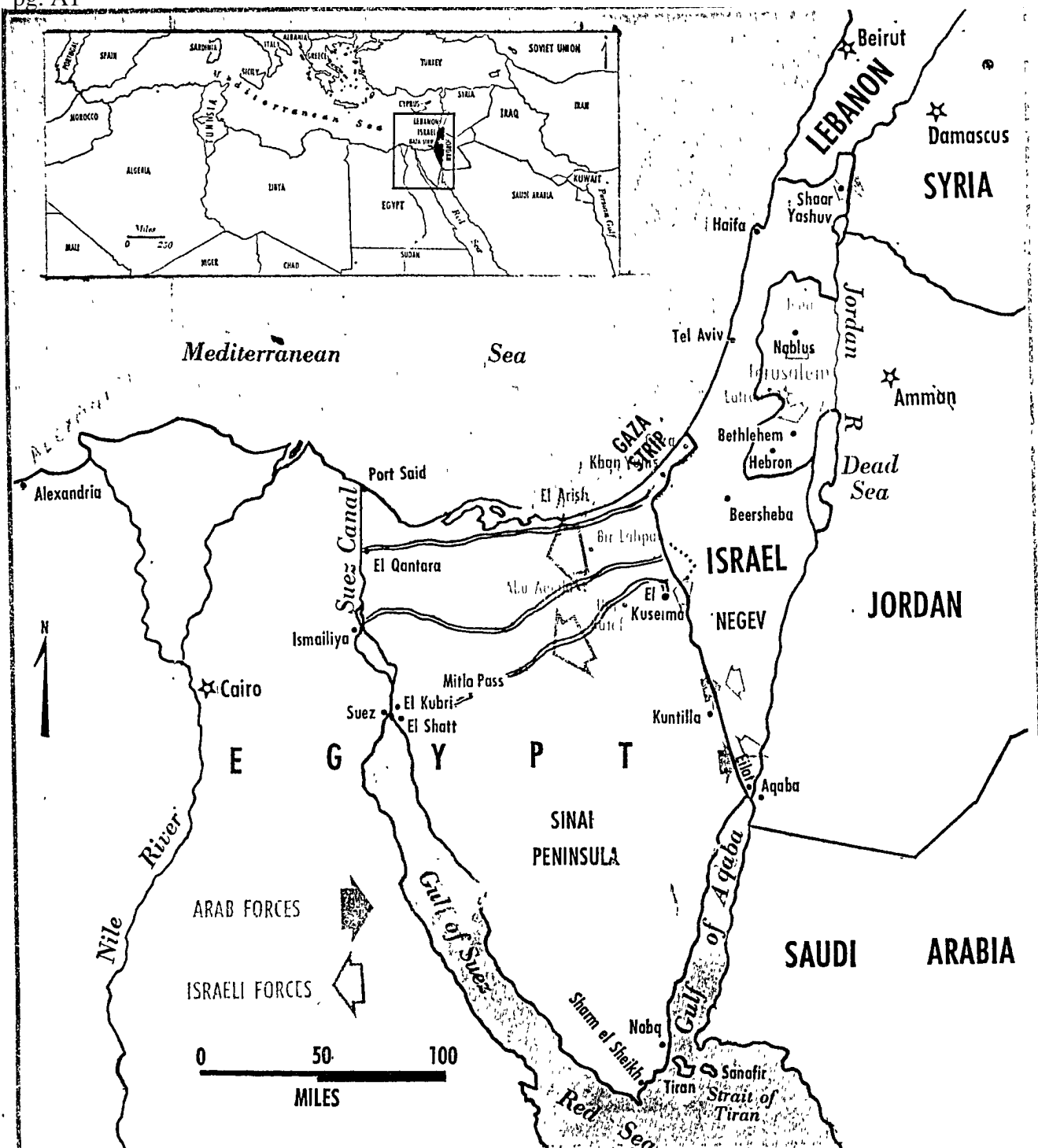
By air, the Egyptian airfields are only minutes away from supersonic jets. For example, an Israeli Mirage 3C — with a top speed of 1300 miles an hour — could fly from Tel Aviv to Cairo in less than 15 minutes. The closer Jordanian airfields can be reached by Israeli jets in less than five minutes.

The Mirage 3C carries two 30-millimeter guns as well as two air-to-air Matra missiles. These guns evidently took the heaviest toll of aircraft that the Israelis caught on the ground.

While Israeli veterans of the 1956 Sinai campaign against Egypt say this war is different, they note that the three roads across Sinai are the same used then. In the 1956 campaign, Israeli paratroopers were used. So far they have not been committed to battle — although they may have orders already for an assault.

Jordan Loses In Jerusalem: USSR Supports End of War Nasser Charge Called False

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 7, 1967;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
 pg. A1



WAR'S SCOPE—Mideast fighting was reported on three fronts. Israelis in Washington described the repulse of Egyptian armor at Eilat and Kuntilla. A second front saw Israeli armor driving west from Gaza, with claims that

Bir-Lahpan, Abu Ageila and Um Katef had been taken. Northward, Israel controlled Jerusalem and said Jenin in Jordan had been taken. Fighting was reported in Bethlehem. Inset shows the location of the Arab states.

The Washington Post, June 7, 1967

Jordan Loses In Jerusalem

By Chalmers M. Roberts
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel last night appeared headed toward a major military victory over her Arab enemies.

By Israeli account and Arab admission, Israeli forces yesterday smashed deeply into Egypt and fought their way into the old city of Jerusalem from Jordan.

Washington sources said the Jordanian armed forces appeared to have been defeated and that Syrian forces appeared headed for similar defeat. They were more cautious about how long Egypt could or might continue to resist.

There were violent Arab counter reactions: breaks in diplomatic relations, interruptions to oil supplies, closing of the Suez Canal, though it was not blocked, and accusations that the United States and Britain had sent aircraft into combat on the Israeli side. This latter charge was angrily and categorically denied in Washington and London.

At the United Nations, the Security Council met at dinner time and unanimously voted a general cease-fire call with no qualifications. President Johnson welcomed the resolution as "the necessary first step" toward "a new time of settled peace" in the Middle East.

But there was no sign that Israel, now apparently on the verge of a victory even greater than the one in the 1956 Suez War, would halt short of its as yet undisclosed military objectives, vital to its political aims. Arriving in New York for the U.N. session, Foreign Minister Abba Eban called for "a better and more stable system of relationships" for the future in the Middle East.

USSR Supports End of War

The Soviet Union, after long supplying arms to Egypt, Syria and other Arab states and verbally supporting the Arab cause in the pre-war crisis period, suddenly became a supporter of "urgent and instant actions" to end the fighting.

It was evident that the Kremlin leaders faced a dilemma, especially in view of the implied call for help in the Egyptian charge that the Western powers had come in on the Israeli side. They appeared to have chosen an Arab defeat rather than their own involvement.

President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin, it was learned yesterday, had secretly exchanged messages declaring a mutual desire to avoid a Soviet-American confrontation over the Middle East.

Every sign yesterday was that Israel had almost total control of the air, the result of a strike in the first moments of war before dawn on Monday.

The main ground battles were in Sinai, the easternmost part of Egypt. Cairo conceded that the fighting now was on "Egyptian soil." Israel claimed capture of several strategic points as well as the city of Gaza in the Gaza Strip, thus bottling up an unstated number of Arab forces.

But much of the war remained shrouded in censorship on both sides. Rival Israeli-Syrian claims left unclear the actual situation on that frontier.

There was little information on casualties. From Tel Aviv one report was that Jordanian fire into the Israeli sector of Jerusalem had killed 15 and wounded 500 since Monday. There was fighting in the Jordanian city of Bethlehem.

Nasser Charge Called False

Aside from the fighting itself, perhaps the most serious event of the day was Egyptian President Nasser's charge of "large-scale air intervention" by the United States and Britain. Egypt claimed "conclusive evidence" of this "aggressive action."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk called the accusation "utterly and wholly false." In London Foreign Secretary George Brown called it a "monstrous story."

But Arab radio stations repeated the charge as Arabs sacked, burned or otherwise damaged American diplomatic offices in several nations. Cairo ordered all Americans in Egypt to assemble at once, preparatory to leaving the country.

Egypt was the first to break diplomatic relations, followed by Syria, Algeria, Iraq, the Sudan and the Yemen Republic regime. Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, who has enjoyed the closest Arab relationship with the United States, warned he would take measures against anyone who "helps our enemies," but did not go beyond that.

Algeria took over American oil companies operating there. But it was not clear just how far either such action or damage to oil installations had gone. The fate of both American influence and American oil investments will be major post-war problems, it was evident, but they presented no immediate problem for the Western nations other than a shift to other available oil sources.

Cairo's AP Bureau Cut Off After Break

LONDON, June 6 (AP) Communications from Europe with the Associated Press bureau in Cairo apparently were suspended today at about the time Egypt broke diplomatic relations with the United States.

Calls from London and Paris to the Cairo exchange brought the response that there was no one at the AP office. Once the line was cut after someone answered "Associated Press."

Cairo radio broadcasts were being monitored as usual by AP bureaus outside Egypt.

A message received by another organization reported that several photographers, including two Egyptians, were arrested in Cairo today.

Moscow Reaction

Intervention Is Unlikely

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, June 6 — The Soviet Union today continued its propaganda support of the embattled Arab states, but there was no sign of any disposition to intervene militarily in the Middle East.

The climate here was quiet, with no apparent tension. The Soviet press and radio backed up last night's government statement condemning Israel, and charged the United States and Britain with involvement on behalf of Israel for the benefit of "the oil monopolists."

They reiterated the Krenlin demand that Israel forces withdraw to the positions of last week — that is, after Egypt had occupied the formerly demilitarized areas and closed the Tiran Strait.

While Soviet press comment was strong, and quotations from Communist neutralist and Arab sources even stronger, Soviet leaders appeared to be behaving with considerable caution so far as practical actions are concerned.

Premier Kosygin today received Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Galeh. The official news agency, Tass, said they had "a friendly conversation in which questions of mutual interest were discussed."

Diplomatic observers believe that the only practical step the Soviet leaders can contemplate is the replacement of Arab planes destroyed in the past two days' fighting. Even this would take time, which the speed of the Israeli offensive might not permit.

Soviet priority in arms aid must go to Vietnam, where a Communist state is fighting for its life against a superpower, the United States. Observers feel that the Soviet leaders cannot do more for politically dubious Arab states than for Communist North Vietnam. Supply routes are almost as difficult in the Middle East as in Vietnam, with Turkey and Iran lying athwart the main air and sea lanes from southern Russia.

The Soviet aim at the moment appears to be to rally

propaganda support from China, Vietnam and elsewhere Arab and other neutralist leaders against the United States and Britain, rather than join in any four-power peace settlement, as proposed by French President de Gaulle. This morning, the Arab chiefs of diplomatic missions in Moscow held a press conference for Soviet journalists, expressing gratitude for Soviet support.

A statement by the Arab diplomats said that Soviet policy "fights for peace, the security of mankind, the abolition of colonialism and imperialism, and consolidation of Peoples' Liberation Movements."

While Communist parties throughout the world have endorsed the Soviet position, Rumania's Nicolae Ceaucescu earlier this week called for a peace settlement based on cooperation and mutual respect among all sides in the Middel East.

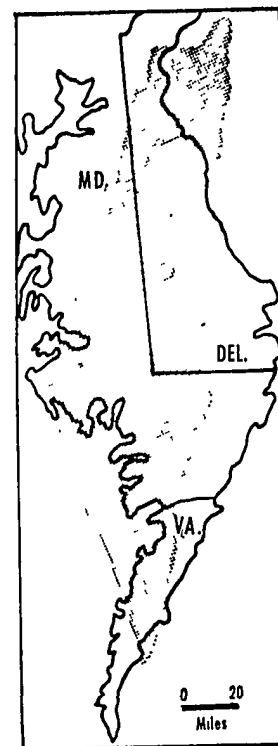
Soviet insistence on American and British involvement in the Israeli war effort is generally believed to serve two purposes. First, it helps persuade Communists in

that the Soviet Union is helping establish some kind of "Second Front" in the fight against "Western imperialism."

The Middle East conflict, fought by proxy, involves fewer risks than a "Second Front" at Berlin. Second, the Soviet leaders obviously hope to establish a climate of "world opinion" in which the United States ultimately feels compelled to persuade Israel to relinquish its military gains.

That is what happened after the Suez-Sinai campaign of 1956, when the Eisenhower Administration, by a combination of guarantees and threats, persuaded Israel to withdraw from the Gaza Strip and other positions occupied in the fighting.

As professed Marxists, Soviet leaders believe that economics is stronger than politics, and that the interests of international oil companies threatened by Arab hostility will prove more influential with the Johnson Administration than pro-Israeli political sentiment in Congress and elsewhere.



The Washington Post, June 7, 1967

AREA—The land mass of the Israeli nation (shaded) would fit in the Eastern Shore area known as the Delmarva Peninsula, made up of portions of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

British View: Wilson Denies Helping Israelis

By Karl E. Meyer Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 7, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A20

British View

Wilson Denies Helping Israelis

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 6 —Prime Minister Wilson today dismissed as a "monstrous story" charges that British aircraft were helping Israel to achieve a military victory that officials privately worry may be too complete.

At the same time, Wilson warned Arab nations that threats to cut off oil supplies to Britain might force this country to make long-term contracts elsewhere "which could only have the most profound and devastating effects on the Middle East."

The Prime Minister also told a packed House of Commons that Britain was suspending arms shipments for 24 hours to both Israel and the Arab states pending talks with Russia and other nations supplying arms to the Middle East.

Wilson joined with Pope Paul in urging a special cease-fire in the Jerusalem

area "before terrible damage is done to places which are sacred for three of the great world religions."

But during his 40-minute statement, the Prime Minister touched only briefly on the problem that is most worrying his government — getting the Soviet Union to join in a call for a complete halt of the fighting.

In official circles, it was regarded as likely that Israel was heading for a lopsided victory over the Arab states, raising the question whether Russia would stand by and see its Arab proteges overwhelmed.

Wilson told Parliament he had exchanged several messages with Soviet Premier Kossygin, President Johnson and President de Gaulle in support of a four-power effort to stop the war.

He said that this effort should be within a United Nations framework, because "if it can't be got by four-power cooperation within the Security

Council, it cannot be got outside the Security Council."

No information was available to Soviet responses to these moves, but Egyptian charges of massive U.S. and British intervention were seen as an effort involve the Russians in this war.

As to reports that Egypt was closing the Suez Canal, Wilson said this step "is beyond the legal capacity of President Nasser" since Britain is not at war with Egypt.

Wilson dealt soberly with the development that has even more serious immediate implications for Britain — the announcement by Kuwait, Iraq and Algeria that they were

halting oil shipments to Britain.

He said that if supplies were halted, Britain would have to make long-term arrangements elsewhere because "this country would not be willing to be put twice in a decade in a position where this kind of threat or blackmail can be held out."

The three countries together supply Britain with nearly 3 per cent of its oil. Britain has sufficient oil reserves, according to government sources, to enable the country to carry on without rationing, at least for a while. If the Arab boycott continues, Britain can obtain oil from other sources, but might be forced to pay in dollars instead of sterling.

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Russians Resist Arab Bid to Drag Them Into Fighting: Evening Communique

By Victor Zorza

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 7, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A22

Russians Resist Arab Bid to Drag Them Into Fighting

By Victor Zorza
Manchester Guardian

LONDON, June 6 — A series of what looked like desperate Egyptian efforts to involve the Soviet Union in the Mideast fighting failed to evoke any public response in Moscow today.

The Egyptian campaign began with a statement in the Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* that Moscow had promised that "the Soviet Union will take up a military attitude towards the dispute in keeping with the attitude of the United States or any other major Western power." If this means anything at all, it is tantamount to an undertaking by Russia to come in on the side of the Arabs to the same extent that Anglo-U.S. forces come in on the side of Israel.

The *Al Ahram* statement was quickly followed by President Nasser's message to the heads of other Arab states informing them of the supposed Anglo-American intervention. The facts, the message said, had been "categorically confirmed" on the Jordanian and Egyptian fronts.

Evening Communique

The evening communique from the United Arab Command put the Russians firmly on the spot by exclaiming, "the wide-scale intervention on the part of the U.S. and

Britain in favor of the Israeli enemy has caused important developments in the course of the battle."

However, by this evening Tass, the Soviet news agency, had still not reported any of the official Egyptian claims about the supposed Anglo-American intervention.

In the early evening, the government newspaper *Izvestia* came out with a full page of reports on the situation in the Middle East—but still without the salient news of the day which had been announced by Cairo in the small hours of the morning.

In Moscow Radio's main news bulletin of the day, the Middle Eastern crisis had been relegated to the 20th item, which reported such tid-bits as a Syrian advance into Israel, and Egypt's severance of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Passed in Silence

But the reason given by Egypt for the break, that is, the supposed U.S. involvement in hostilities, was once again passed over in silence.

For the Kremlin to accept the Egyptian claim that the Anglo-American forces have intervened, and to respond by bringing Soviet forces into action, would be to

place the fate of the world in Egyptian hands, for Cairo might then be able to find other ways of dragging the Russians more and more deeply into the Middle Eastern bog.

One reason why the Russians have not taken up arms on behalf of the North Vietnamese Communists is that the Kremlin does not want to find itself in a position where decisions made in Hanoi might determine the nature of the Soviet military confrontation with the United States.

This reasoning applies with much greater force to any arguments about Soviet intervention on behalf of non-Communist Arab states.

There are, no doubt, also those among the Soviet leaders who will reason that the Soviet Union must take a meaningful stand on behalf of the Arabs, for reasons of policy as well as prestige, but what little indication of Moscow's thinking can be gleaned between the lines of Soviet reports on the Middle East does not suggest that they have no such success so far.

Cairo Radio

Cairo Radio's statement that the United States has taken part in military operations against Egypt is, of course, wholly false. It is at once a transparent effort to provide an alibi for the bad showing of Egyptian armed forces, a mischievous attempt to widen the war and involve the great powers, and a snide (and partly successful) endeavor to poison relations between the United States and the Arab world.

Cairo Radio, for a long time, has enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being the world's foremost source of extravagant falsehood, base misrepresentation and groundless rumor. If it has refrained from polluting the channels of communication with any conceivable libel calculated to arouse international rancor, religious bigotry and racial hatred, the circumstance is to be attributed less to virtue than to ineptitude. Its cupidity is exceeded only by clumsiness and the rumor of American involvement in the war on Egypt is a triumphant combination of both.

Fortunately, over the years, this cesspool on the Nile has so utterly destroyed its own credibility that truth itself would be rendered dubious by disclosure from such a polluted source. But a lying media of communication, even though notoriously unreliable, can work dangerous mischief in an inflammable situation. In a society where there existed independent sources of information, its capacity for evil might be diminished. But its monopoly multiplies its works of wickedness.

It has the distinction of having helped inflame a volatile and excitable people by a steady diet of distortion and deceit until the government was emboldened to embark upon a disastrous policy. Now that ruin has been brought down upon thousands of hapless citizens by following the lunatic counsel of this reckless radio voice, its malice will rise to new heights in an effort to put upon others the blame for a piece of folly of which it was a principal architect and for which it has been a chief agitator.

Inside Report . . . *By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak*

Uncle Sam Off the Hook

IRONICALLY, the boiling over of the tense Middle East into a shooting war may just extricate the United States from what was becoming an impossible diplomatic situation.

Indeed, the outbreak of war in the early morning hours Monday may not be the total disaster it seemed but instead an opening toward a settlement.

To understand this, it is necessary to appreciate the impossible U.S. position prior to Monday. From May 22 when Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli-bound shipping until Monday's actual outbreak of hostilities, the United States had no chance to seize the initiative.

For example, it isn't generally known how really reluctant the Johnson Administration was to confront the Egyptians on forcing passage into the Gulf of Aqaba.

The idea of international maritime powers forcing Egypt to back down on its closing of the Gulf came originally from the British, not the United States. But the more the Cabinet of British Prime Minister Wilson examined the plan, the more reluctant it was to go ahead.

Likewise the White House was increasingly bearish, for a bread-and-butter reason: The possibility that it could choke off the flow of Middle Eastern oil to the West.

Even more to the point, any effort by the United States to confront Egypt would have ended any pretense of American "neutrality" in the Middle East. Washington then would have found itself dug in on the side of Israel, an advocate unable to play an eventual role of mediator.



Novak



Evans

REINFORCING this U. S. reluctance to become publicly embroiled on Israel's side as a participant was a fact of American politics discussed only in softest tones in Washington.

The shrewdest politicians in the Democratic Party have been deeply concerned ever since the crisis began that it could produce a wave of American anti-Semitism if it led to U. S. military involvement.

With casualties rising in Vietnam, the prospect of American intervention in another remote part of the world has terrified these politicians. Thus, Secretary of State Dean Rusk has been privately warned these last few days by powerful leaders of Congress: You will not have our backing in any unilateral U. S. intervention in the Middle East.

One other factor kept the United States from taking the initiative during the last two weeks. At the highest levels in Washington there has been a strong conviction that Israel could lick the Arab states again in a shooting war of relatively brief duration.

This conviction is not universally held and may prove to be illusory. Nevertheless, it was a key factor in U.S. diplomacy during the tense

days leading up to the moment that shooting started.

When Israel struck against the Arab states Monday morning, whether in retaliation or not, President Johnson was all at once off the hook—relieved of the excruciating problem of how to proceed in the Gulf of Aqaba war of nerves.

The shooting transforms a situation that had been inflexible and unmoving into sudden movement and great flexibility. It is precisely within this framework that diplomacy now may come to the rescue.

THIS, AT LEAST, is the view of highly placed U. S. officials, and it is a view that takes full account of the certainty that the Soviet Union will do nothing whatever to help produce a settlement so long as the Arab armies are doing well.

But if, in accordance with the best military judgment in the Pentagon, Israel is strong enough to take and hold the upper hand, the Russians then may be forced to play a peacemaker's role—if only to rescue their clients. Central to these calculations is the belief, universal in official Washington, that the Soviets will not intervene militarily in the war.

There remains, of course, the possibility that the Arab armies will not be taken in hand by Israel and that President Johnson will finally be forced to take the dangerous step he has so far evaded: to intervene for Israel.

Should that happen, the Middle East may yet push the world over the brink to wider war. But the odds, as seen here today, are against it.

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

After the Captivity

AFTER THE BABYLONIAN captivity, when the Jewish remnant were rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem, "the Arabians and Ammonites and Ashodites" heard about this and "were very wroth, and conspired all of them together to come and to fight against Jerusalem."



Alsop

"Nevertheless," says the prophet Nehemiah, who was the Chaim Weizmann of those days, "We made our prayer unto God, and set a watch against them day and night . . . and I looked, and rose up, and said unto . . . the people, 'Be ye not afraid of them: Remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses.' . . .

"And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows and the habergeons . . . they which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon.

"For the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded."

Over the many centuries, in these words of Nehemiah, one hears again the echo and the forecast of the courage and self-denial and trust in the God of their fathers, by which the people of the State of Israel rebuilt, not just Jerusalem's walls, but a rich and hopeful Jewish nation. And once again, and for all the same reasons (among which an enduring sense of inferiority is not the least), the

Arabs are "very wroth," and there is war.

During the year or so that this reporter mainly spent in the Middle East, after the 1956 Suez crisis, the proud and warlike book of Nehemiah always gave invaluable guidance. There were two other guides as well, but these, alas, were in flat conflict, one with the other.

The first was Steven Runciman's masterly "History of the Crusades." The first volume tells of successes won with near-miraculous ease. When Jerusalem was at last invested, for instance, in June in the year 1099, its frowning fortifications were generally thought to be impregnable; for as Runciman remarks, it "was one of the great fortresses of the medieval world."

THE CITY'S governor, named by the Fatimid rulers of Egypt, was the astute Ifikar-Ad-Dawla; and he had ample supplies, including great quantities of the terrifying "Greek fire," and commanded a very strong Sudanese-Egyptian garrison. Yet when the final assault began, on the night of 13-14 July in that same year, there was no withstanding the furious onslaught of the crusading host, led by Godfrey of Bouillon, Raymond of Toulouse and the fiery Tancred d'Hauteville. And by July 15, 1099, the Holy City was in Christian hands.

Yet the theme of Runciman's second volume, on the Kingdom of Jerusalem, is the gradually gathering strength of Arab resistance to this foreign intrusion into the Middle East. And the third volume's theme is the fall, one after another, of all the Crusaders' strongholds in Syria and Palestine.

The last stronghold, the Templars' might castle at Ruad, struck its colors in 1303. And thereafter nothing remained but the Lusignan Kingdom of Cyprus,

where the ladies of the court put on black cloaks in sign of mourning "for the death of Outremer."

Runciman preaches, in sum, that intrusions into the Middle East do not endure. Yet it always seemed to me that there was far more to be learned from Josephus's "History of the Jews." And the lesson of Josephus is quite simply that when the Jewish people are defending the land of their fathers, they can never, never be defeated, unless the mightiest empire on this earth brings against their few poor thousands the full weight of its terrible resources.

To put down the Jewish revolt, the Emperor Vespasian sent his son Titus at the head of such a force as Rome usually reserved for her wars with the Parthian Empire—three of Rome's Iron Legions, 24 cohorts of Auxiliaries, and six *alae* of cavalry.

YET THE fighting lasted four long years. A dwindling band held Jerusalem against all the might of Rome for two full years; and after Jerusalem's fall, in 70 A.D., the last survivors defended King Herod's great fortress of Masada for three years more, until A.D. 73. And Gamal Abdel Nasser, one must emphatically add, bears no resemblance whatever to Titus or Vespasian.

With all Rome's power to aid him, Titus was finally able to carry the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple's seven branched candlesticks through the streets of Rome in triumph. (One can see the candlesticks on his triumphal arch.) But more than three centuries after Titus, the Ark and the candlesticks were seized, or so it is thought, in the great sack of Rome by Alaric the Goth, and they were buried when Alaric died on the march, in his vast funeral treasure. In the end, in truth, only courage endures.

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Mideast Buys Most Arms Outside Area

Manchester Guardian

LONDON, June 6—Of all the belligerents in the Middle East crisis only two—Israel and Egypt—can make some of their own arms.

The most sophisticated weapons produced in the Middle East are Egyptian rockets with ranges of up to 400 miles but which are thought to lack a dependable guidance system.

Neither the Egyptians nor the Israelis are able to produce tanks or high performance aircraft. Like all other Middle Eastern countries, they buy these abroad.

There is, however, an efficient Israeli aircraft factory at Lydda building French-designed Magister jets which can carry 16 ground-attack rockets, napalm or two 100-lb. bombs.

An Egyptian aircraft factory at Helwan, south of Cairo, is capable of producing HA-300 supersonic fighters, designed in Spain by Messerschmidt, but they are almost certainly inferior to Egypt's Russian Migs. Egypt claims to have five aircraft and rocket factories and 15 other military factories of unspecified type.

All the belligerents have bought their front-line equipment from Britain, France, the Soviet Union or the United States. Iran buys exclusively from the United States. Syria buys exclusively from the Soviet Union. Kuwait buys exclusively from Britain. All the others spread their purchases, though nearly all modern Egyptian arms come from Russia.

Talks Resume on Pact to Ban Spread of Nuclear Weapons

GENEVA — The 17-nation Disarmament Conference resumed yesterday after co-chairmen William C. Foster of the United States and Alexei A. Roshchin of the Soviet Union told delegates it would not be wise to drop the proposed nuclear nonproliferation issue in favor of other subjects.

The talks were suspended after only eight minutes last Thursday, when nobody took the floor to discuss the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear arms. Alva Myrdal of Sweden, Meiczyслав Blusztajn of Poland and A. F. Azeredo da Silvieira of Brazil spoke yesterday.

Sources said they reiterated previous positions and offered no new suggestions to break the deadlock over nuclear inspection and guarantees to non-nuclear powers.

Nigeria Tension

LAGOS — Mobilization of Nigeria's federal army continued, as a chartered airliner made repeated flights evacuating foreigners from secessionist East Nigeria. The East has proclaimed its independence as the Republic of Biafra, and the federal government under Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon has vowed to crush the rebellion by force.

The U.S. Embassy said wives and children of American officials have been ordered to leave the breakaway territory. The flights from Port Harcourt have brought 666 foreigners to Lagos. About 2000 Americans were in the East before the exodus began. Two British ships, capable of carrying 1000 passengers each, were standing by in Port Harcourt to evacuate some of the 4000 to 5000 British and Commonwealth nationals there, if necessary.

Ghana Charges

ACCRA — Two Soviet journalists, a Czech journalist and a Czech diplomat were expelled for alleged propaganda and espionage activities the government charged were aimed at restoring exiled former President Kwame Nkrumah to power. Given 48 hours to leave Ghana were: Alexei Kazansev, of the Novosti news agency; Valentin Kor-

ovikov of Pravda; Oldrich Hlavicka, a Czech commercial attache, and Jiri Pravda, of the Czechoslovakian news agency, Ceteka.

U.N. Postponement

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The General Assembly met briefly and then postponed consideration of appointments to the new U.N. Council on South-West Africa until June 13. The United States and most European countries as well as Communist bloc countries have declined to serve on the 11-member Council established to supervise administration of the former mandated territory. The Council is directed to discuss the transfer of control with South Africa.

Tentative acceptances for membership have been obtained from Turkey, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Egypt, Nigeria, Columbia and Guyana, with one more European and one additional Latin American member to be selected. Two diplomats have declined appointments as United Nations Commissioner under the Council.

Mexican Slayings

ACAPULCO — The latest shootout in the wild region of Mexico's Guerrero state left 14 persons dead, five wounded and two missing, according to reports received here.

It took place Saturday when residents of upper Tlacaquipa ambushed a squad of rural police. An opposing faction came to the aid of the police and the battle — with pistols, shotguns and machetes — raged for three hours.

Soldiers and state police were sent to patrol the area, said to be the last in Mexico where the gun law of the Old West still prevails. Mexico City officials said there are about 2500 violent deaths a year in the state, which has a population of 920,000.

China Fighting

HONG KONG — Peking wall posters claim that more than 1000 persons in Communist China have been killed or injured in battles

between Red Guards and anti-Maoists in recent weeks, according to reports reaching here from Japanese newsmen in Peking. The Japanese quoted posters as saying more than 200 armed clashes had occurred in Ping Shang, in central China, since May 25. Clashes between soldiers and Red Guards were reported in Kiangsi Province and Suchow and Mukden in northeastern China.

Meanwhile, a Peking Radio broadcast monitored here denounced British actions in dealing with Communist elements in Hong Kong's recent disturbances.

For the Record

- The President of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania

Blocked due to copy:
 See full page image
 microfilm.

U N. Photo

ALVA MYRDAL

... speaks on disarmament

formally signed a treaty of East African cooperation at Kampala, Uganda.

• British police were investigating whether the body of a man found in the sea off Sussex, shot twice, was that of Nebraska-born gambler John Buggy, missing for at least a week.

From staff reports and news dispatches

War Still Reflected in Other Commodity Prices

Grain Trading Returns to Normal

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, June 6 — All grain futures prices closed on a lower tone at the Chicago Board of Trade Tuesday in moderate trade.

There was a general feeling among the trade that the major powers might soon use their influence to bring about a cease-fire in the Middle East.

Dealings in the major grain pits were generally mixed and the volume was not to be compared with Monday's trade when soybeans advanced the maximum 10 cents, corn the permissible 8 cents and wheat more than 8 cents a bushel, at the opening.

Because concern over the Middle East war and ramifications in some world capitals was of prime importance to the trade, there was little effect noted on prices by the Government's weekly crop situation and weather report.

Although Chicago grain trading returned to normal, prices of other commodities in world markets continued to react to the outbreak of war as did commodity shipping rates.

The closing of the Suez Canal — which means shipments of rubber and tin will have to be diverted around the Cape of Good Hope, adding 10 to 14 days to the voyage—created demand for tin and rubber contracts in London.

The price of three-month delivery of tin on the London Metal Exchange rose 1½ cents a pound to \$1.75½. This followed a rise of 4¼ cents on Monday when dealers feared a closing of the Canal.

The price for rubber here rose about ¾ cent a pound following a rise of 1½ cents yesterday.

Some of the first business reaction in London and New York of the Suez came in the form of increases in oil tanker and other freight rate charges.

In London, tanker freight rates put on their biggest one-day jump in years in response to a flood of inquiries from oil companies.

A spokesman for the Denholm Naess shipping brokers group which runs a big fleet of tankers, said the market had been completely disrupted.

In New York India bid \$16 a ton for movement of grain from U.S. Gulf ports, but vessel owners asked \$19 for a 50,000-ton vessel.

The higher rate in part re-

flects the longer haul around the Cape of Good Hope, brokers asserted.

Prior to the outbreak of the war in the Middle East, the rate on movement of grain from Gulf ports to India was \$14 a ton.

War risk insurance rates on cargo headed to and from the Middle East went up in the United States, London and Tokyo.

The canal closing renewed stock selling on the London Exchange and added new pressure on the British pound.

British government bonds led the stock market moderately higher over a fairly broad front in early trading, but means that Egypt had closed the canal triggered renewed selling and earlier gains were trimmed, and in many cases erased.

In foreign exchange trading, the pound sterling, which was steadier at the opening was under pressure following the canal news. The spot sterling rate relation to the U.S. dollar dropped to \$2. 7903 from yesterday's close of \$2. 7910.

Money dealers said selling was not unduly heavy but the Bank of England, which has been actively supporting British currency in recent days appeared to have decided to let the rate slip and then check the fall.

Israel Claims Defeat of Egypt; U.N.'s Call for Truce Ignored: Sinai, Jordan Thrusts Gain

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Israel Claims Defeat of Egypt; U.N.'s Call for Truce Ignored

Sinai, Jordan Thrusts Gain

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel's armies were triumphant yesterday in a lightning war which now poses vast uncertainties and massive problems for the Middle East.

The Israelis declared that "the Egyptians are defeated" after forcing Cairo's armies back toward the banks of the Suez Canal, capturing the ancient city of Jerusalem, encircling much of adjacent Jordan and breaking the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba by capturing Sharm el-Sheikh.

Only Syria of the Arab states said its forces were fighting in Israel but the identifications were that the Israeli had considered this the lesser front, perhaps yet to be dealt with.

The United Nations Security Council, under pressure from the Russians, demanded that all sides cease fire by 4 p.m. (EDT) yesterday. Israel said it would agree provided all the Arab states did likewise. But Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabi refused and the fighting continued.

Only Jordan, its Army apparently shattered, agreed to the cease-fire. The future of the young King Hussein, formerly close to the Western powers, was in grave doubt last night. Earlier yesterday Hussein had dramatically called on his countrymen to "fight to the last breath."

Israeli Exceeded 1956 Pace

The Israeli military tactics, so successful in three days, exceeded the pace of the 1956 victory which had taken just over four. A key factor was the air supremacy gained within the first three hours of the war.

As Israel's victory became apparent though the fighting still went on, leaders of all the major nations began to turn their thoughts to the future.

Here, by seeming common consent among diplomats, two major questions must be answered before the outline of the postwar Middle East can begin to come into focus.

1. Will Egyptian President Nasser survive politically? It was he who blockaded the Gulf and it was his radio which incited millions of Arabs throughout the Middle East against Israel, the United States and Britain. This pressure forced normally anti-Nasser leaders to fall in behind him, to deny their oil to the West, and to break diplomatic relations.

Censorship yesterday veiled events in Cairo. But there was much Western speculation that Egypt's monumental military miscalculation would be blamed on Nasser. Yet few had any idea of who, if anyone, might succeed him if he fell from power.

2. Will the Soviet Union, its Arab friends routed militarily, continue to fan Arab hostilities toward the West or will it cooperate in some form of general settlement which could end the pattern of three wars in the last 20 years?

Soviets Unlikely to Abandon Arabs

Judging by the record, diplomats said yesterday, the Kremlin is unlikely to abandon the Arabs unless Nasser, the key man, is replaced by someone far less fiery and most willing to live and let live with Israel.

But it is now evident that in the past few days Moscow and Washington have been working, if not exactly together at least in parallel, to see that the war was contained in the immediate area and did not blossom into a Soviet-American confrontation.

It is on this base that American officials, joined by the British, are now expected to work in hope of producing a more permanent settlement. France, too, called yesterday for "lasting coexistence" between Israel and the Arabs.

A first American step was President Johnson's establishment of a special National Security Council committee on postwar problems. It will have as its executive secretary McGeorge Bundy, the Ford Foundation president who served Presidents Kennedy and Johnson as their national security affairs assistant.

Both Soviet and American attitudes on how to deal with the future will be conditioned by Israel's demands in exchange for pulling back its forces. That has yet formally to be laid on the table but the terms are expected to be stiff for the Arab nations, beginning with the acceptance at long last of Israel's permanent existence as a Middle East State.

The U.N.: Egypt Refuses to Agree To Council Truce Deadline
By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

The U.N.:

Egypt Refuses to Agree To Council Truce Deadline

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
June 7 — The Security
Council unanimously adopted
a resolution calling for a
halt in the Arab-Israel war
at 4 p.m. EDT today, but the
hour passed without cease-
fire.

Egyptian refusal to agree
delayed effectiveness of the
Soviet-initiated resolution.
Israel welcomed a cease-fire
if the Arab states also ac-

cepted. But Egypt said nothing
about halting hostilities,
arguing instead that Israel
should be condemned and
compelled to withdraw
troops to positions held be-
fore the fighting started
Monday.

[Early Thursday the gov-
ernment of Israel announced
in Jerusalem its formal
agreement to halt the fight-
ing "on the condition that
the countries concerned
should also announce their
agreement . . ." The an-

nouncement said all objec-
tives were reached.]

Soviet Ambassador Niko-
lai Fedorenko had warned
that if Israel did not immedi-
ately put the cease-fire into
effect Moscow would break
diplomatic relations. A
formal note issued in the
Soviet Union threatened the
same.

Canada proposed what
could be an entering wedge
for a new United Nations

See NATIONS, A8, Col. 1

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U.N. Cease-Fire Deadline Fails

presence in the Middle East by offering a resolution to empower the president of the Security Council, with the assistance of the Secretary General, "to take the necessary measures to bring about full and effective compliance" with cease-fire resolutions.

Council Adjourns

But Communist countries, which previously called for urgency, now found there was time. Bulgaria objected to immediate consideration of the Canadian resolution and the Council adjourned, probably until Thursday morning.

Although the Canadian move can be explained by practical necessities, the Soviet Union has discouraged new peacekeeping authorizations ever since it accused the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld of exceeding his mandate in the Congo under a Security Council resolution passed in 1960.

There has been no discussion in public of what sort of U.N. peacekeeping machinery may be needed now that the Emergency Force has been disbanded upon Egyptian demand. One Western Ambassador said, however, that it would be unreasonable to expect Israel now to go back to the status quo before the fighting.

Diversion Seen

Other Western diplomats were interpreting the sudden discovery of an emergency as essentially an effort to divert attention from Moscow's diplomatic set-



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microfilm.

United Press International

PEACE TALK—At the United Nations, Russia's Nikolai Fedorenko, lighting pipe, confers with Egypt's Mohamed Awad el-Kony, at Security Council emergency meeting.

back here Tuesday night. The Soviets then agreed to an immediate cease-fire call without mention of any drawback. That was coincident with the rout of the Arab armies. That cease-fire did not have a deadline and was not observed.

Some observers thought it possible that the Russians were warning Israel not to push her victory too far. By implication, this could also be a warning to the United States that too-sweeping Israeli terms could compel more direct Soviet action.

Nevertheless, most assessments hold that the Soviet Union has behaved cautiously in the Middle East and has been trying to cut

its losses in surprise and dismay at the Arab reverses.

Soviet Delays

Fedorenko dragged his feet for nearly three weeks against any sort of Security Council action in the crisis. After the fighting erupted, he continued to insist that a cease-fire be coupled with a demand for a withdrawal as of June 4—a proviso favoring the Arabs.

A simple cease-fire resolution could have been passed Monday morning. At that time, eight countries were agreed—the U.S., Britain, Canada, Denmark, Argentina, Brazil, Japan and Nationalist China.

But Fedorenko insisted on withdrawal. France, which

could have supplied the ninth vote to pass the resolution if there were no veto, also demurred.

Not until after two days of intensive consultations did Fedorenko agree last night to the unadorned cease-fire. Yet today he suddenly demanded an urgent Council meeting, with the only result that the Council now "demands" instead of "calls upon" governments for compliance as in last night's resolution.

He accused Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark of permitting too much time for a recess. Tabor reminded him dryly that a recess Monday lasted 11 hours—by implication because of Soviet tactics—and that the start of today's meeting had been delayed twice at Fedorenko's request.

Egypt Charges Repeated

In the discussion today, Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed el-Kony repeated accusations that the United States and Britain had aided the Israeli "aggression" with aircraft. "Time will again reveal the falsehood" of categorical denials of collusion, he asserted.

El-Kony recalled the "convinced" among Israel, Britain and France in the 1956 Suez campaign.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg vigorously rejected el-Kony's charges, repeating his offer of last night for a U.N. investigation. The British Ambassador, Lord Caradon, made a similar denial and offer.

Goldberg also bridled at el-Kony's complaints of a "hysterical attitude" in New York toward Arab countries and at his expression of resentment at the press for "all kinds of intimidation."

Such accusations come in poor grace, Goldberg noted, when American embassies in Arab countries are being sacked because of "falsehoods" spread by the governments.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban asserted that his country had not had "one single ounce of help from anybody."

If there is no cease-fire at the moment despite Israeli acceptance, he said, it is because Egypt, Syria and Iraq have rejected it and Jordan is not in a position to carry out her acceptance because her troops are under Egyptian command, Algeria and Kuwait also remain at war with Israel, he said.

Secretary General U Thant reported to the Security Council that Israeli forces had occupied the headquarters of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice commission this morning. The United Nations protested.

An Irish officer of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization was killed today on a road between Kuneitra and Damascus, Thant said. Total casualties suffered by the Indian contingent of the U.N. Emergency Force from Israeli attacks are nine missing. One Brazilian UNEF soldier also has been killed. The Council adjourned ten minutes before the 4 p.m. deadline it had put on the war.

Egypt: Cairo's Troops Fall Back, But It Rejects Truce Call

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Egypt:

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 7—Cairo Radio declared today that the Arab countries are determined to carry on the war against Israel despite the United Nations Security Council's call for a cease-fire.

Though there was no official word from President Nasser's government, the official Radio called on the nation to "teach the Israelis a lesson—drive them out of the Holy Land."

But the sparse Egyptian reports on the battle told quite another story.

[The armed forces high command, in a communique broadcast over Cairo Radio and monitored in Beirut, announced in the afternoon that "we have evacuated some of our first lines and are now fighting severe battles on our second lines." The second-line positions were unspecified.]

Another communique released have said the Egyp-

tian troops at Sharm el-Sheikh had been ordered to join units elsewhere in the Sinai Peninsula as part of the regrouping operation. Thus Egypt admitted that it had relinquished Sharm el-Sheikh, which overlooks the Strait of Tiran, from where Nasser had claimed to be blockading the Gulf of Aqaba.

The only military announcements encouraging to the Egyptians were reports

See EGYPT, A14, Col. 1

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Troops Pull Back, but Cairo Rejects Truce

that 10 Israeli Mirage aircraft had been shot down in an air battle over the Suez Canal; that Egyptian planes inflicted heavy losses on an Israeli armored brigade and that four Israeli frogmen had been captured in the Alexandria harbor.

[In announcing the withdrawal to second lines in Sinai, the communique again accused the United States and Britain of sending their planes into battle on Israel's

side. The withdrawal took place in view of "continuous air raids in which foreign planes took part," the Cairo Radio broadcast said.]

It appeared today that the charges of U.S. and British intervention, which have been denied by both governments in the strongest terms, originated yesterday with King Hussein of Jordan.

The editor of the authori-

tative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, in stating that the intervention was beyond doubt, quoted Hussein as telling by telephone Nasser yesterday, "U.S. planes struck my home with rockets."

The editor, Mohamed Hasein Heykal, claimed that Hussein identified the planes on radar screens. Heykal said the U.S. and British planes were operat-

ing only inside Israel, to free Israeli planes for raids elsewhere and to avoid the possibility that a foreign aircraft might crash on Arab soil and be identified.

[News agency reporters stationed on the U.S.S. America in the Mediterranean reported that no planes with bombs had taken off from the carrier or from her sister ship, the U.S.S. Saratoga, since the war began Monday.

[Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, charged today that 75 American aircraft took off from Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya and returned "after fulfilling their mission of backing the Israeli aggression."]

On the diplomatic front, President Nasser today received Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Pojedaev and Communist Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua. Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika arrived here unexpectedly today. Units of the 50,000-man Algerian army are said to be on their way to the battle area.

Egypt asked for and received a postponement of a meeting of Arab foreign ministers which had been set for Kuwait on Thursday. No reason was given by the Cairo government.

[Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, said the Sudanese government decided today to conclude a joint defense agreement with Egypt. The Radio said Sudan also decided to close Khartoum airport to British and American planes.]

United Press International said one of its Cairo correspondents today visited the American Embassy, which was reported last night to have been stormed and burned. The correspondent found no damage and only a relaxed police guard at the Embassy.

Patrick Seale, in a special dispatch to The Washington Post from Beirut, offered this analysis:

Arab sources here pose two questions. The first concerns President Nasser's own future. He is not expected to give up. He has rejected the Security Council resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire. But can he regroup and rearm his army, rally the situation on the home front and survive to fight again? Or will a new political order with new policies emerge?

A second and related question is whether Cairo's charge that Britain and America colluded with Israel will stick. Will the Arabs believe the accusation? The answer to this question could greatly affect the future course of Arab development. It could determine whether the Arabs now seek escape in fresh slogans and mystification or whether they are prepared to face the new situation with realism and discipline.

At this stage, the following tentative conclusions may be drawn:

First, Nasser's prestige has suffered a terrible blow from which it may not easily recover unless his army stages a dramatic military comeback. Second, it is still far from clear whether the war will soon be over or whether, under Nasser's leadership, a new type of long drawn-out guerrilla effort can be organized.

Third, the immediate future of the Arab world is likely to be decided by a contest between two rival trends. On the one hand are the extremists who, believing that they were "stabbed in the back" by Britain and America, will now go all out to destroy Western influence and interests.

The second trend will seek to lead the Arabs away from the slogan-fed hopes of the past decade to the hard and undramatic path of social and economic development.

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Associated Press

In Amman, Jordan, smoke towers from Israeli air strike on Monday.

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Israel: Smashing Victories Claimed Across Sinai and Jordan

By Bernard D. Nossiter Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

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United Press International

For the first time since Israel became a nation, Jews prayed at the Wailing Wall after taking over the old city of Jerusalem yesterday. "This is the day we have longed for," their chaplain said. Story, A14.

Israel:

Smashing Victories Claimed Across Sinai and Jordan

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Foreign Service
TEL AVIV, June 7—Exultant Israeli generals claimed tonight that their armor and infantry had virtually run Egypt out of the Sinai Desert, captured nearly all of Jordan River's West Bank and destroyed the greater part of four Arab air forces.

Even Israel's mini-navy joined the victory parade. Small naval units seized the vital port of Sharm el-Sheikh

without firing a shot and thereby reopened the politically explosive Strait of Tiran to Israeli shipping.

The Israeli chief of staff, ruddy, husky Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, told correspondents: "I would not say it's finished. There are still battles to be fought. But I believe we are winning."

The sweep across two fronts east and west has moved at a faster pace than Israel's lightning four-day victory in the Sinai in 1956.

Rabin declared: "We have caused total disruption to the Egyptian army and delivered a great blow to the Jordanian army. We have taken most of the relevant parts of the Sinai Peninsula, and practically all the West Bank of the Jordan is in our hands."

By tonight, the Israelis said, three columns of armor and mechanized infantry had penetrated deep into the Sinai, and a northern

See ISRAEL, A14, Col. 6

Tel Aviv Recites Its Victories

thrust along the rail line on the Mediterranean coast had reached the village of Rumania, 18 miles away from, and in sight of, the Suez Canal.

A center column, which encountered savage tank fighting Tuesday, had broken through to Bir Gafaga, a settlement on the Sinai's best highway about 55 miles from the Canal, Israel claimed, and the southern column had reached Mitla Pass about 60 miles from the Canal.

Rabin said the Egyptian forces were trying to regroup behind their second line of defense, the Canal's west bank.

On the eastern front, in the great bulge of Jordan that pushes into Israel, the military claimed victories of a comparable order. Army spokesmen said the Old City of Jerusalem, which had been held by Jordan, was pierced by Israeli troops this morning.

By nightfall, they said, there were no organized Arab units left. But Israeli soldiers were fighting block by block and house by house to clear out Bedouin snipers.

Elsewhere in the Jordan Valley, Rabin said, all the important and historic towns in the west have fallen. He named Ramallah, Nablus, Jenin and Jericho.

"What about Hebron?" a voice shouted. "Don't worry," Rabin answered with a smile.

The Octopus

On a military map, Jordan's West Bank looks as if it had fallen into the clutches of an all-embracing octopus. Two Israeli columns swooped down from the north, another from the west and a third from the south to converge on Nablus. From there, a force struck eastward to the banks of the River itself. Most of the Jordanian Army and an accompanying Iraqi division were captured, Rabin said.

But the day's most stunning feat was performed by the small vessels that sailed down the Gulf of Aqaba from Eilat. Military spokesman said that when the craft reached Sharm el-Sheikh at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula they merely hoisted the Israeli flag and the Egyptian garrison promptly fled.

Israel has been fighting this war to reopen the Strait that Sharm el-Sheikh controls as well as to remove the Arab threat from its borders.

The Air Victory

Israel claimed an astonishing score—441 planes destroyed in three days. Air Force Commander Mordecai Hod, a balding, mustacheoed brigadier who said he was too excited to speak English clearly although he did, said: "Now I can say that the Israeli pilots are the best in the world."

The Egyptian Air Force, he claimed, was almost destroyed in the war's first three hours on Monday. Then the Israeli pilots,

whose average age is 23, inflicted heavy blows against the Syrian and Jordanian air fleets as well as the two squadrons of planes contributed by Iraq.

In the first day alone, Hod claimed, 410 Arab planes were destroyed, 350 in less than three hours. Another 17 were added on Tuesday and 14 more were claimed today. The Israelis will not report their own losses.

The box score of destroyed planes, mostly Soviet, according to Hod, looked like this:

Thirty-one TU-16's, heavy bombers; 29 Ilyushin 28's, medium bombers; 14 of the new Sukhoi 7's, fighter bombers; 145 Mig 21's, the fast fighter interceptors; 105 Mig 17's, the slower version; 27 Mig 19's, a faster model of the 17; 28 Hunters, the British interceptors used by Jordan; 8 Antonevs, a heavy troop carrier; 31 Ilyushin 14's, a troop transport; 16 Soviet helicopters of the MI 6 and MI 4 variety and a handful of other planes.

Only 60 Hours

This was the balance sheet for 60 hours of warfare. It is a triumph that apparently surpasses Israel's victory 11 years ago not only in speed but in scope. Israel did not have the British air force providing an umbrella this time. As Rabin said: "All this has been done by Israeli defense forces alone, with what we have here, without anything or anybody else."

Rabin, an informal 45-year-old who describes himself as a Sabra, or native-born Israeli, said that his casualties were relatively light. Earlier in the day,

Labor Minister Yigael Allon, the hero of the 1948 War for Independence, told The Washington Post that "casualties are one-quarter of what was expected and they are in the hundreds."

The Israeli chief-of-staff, tieless, his olive shirt rolled up above the elbows, sporting only two ribbons and paratrooper's wings, said simply: "The Israeli soldier is a very good soldier. He has got the will to fight, the understanding of what he is fighting for, the courage to fight and the training to fight."

News agencies reported these other developments:

In the Old City of Jerusalem, Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defense Minister and hero of the 1956 Sinai campaign, held a press conference at the Wailing Wall, which is revered by Judaism.

"We have returned to Jerusalem never to part from her again," he said. But he called for a "permanent peace" between Israel and the Arabs.

Dayan said Israel had already achieved its major war aim, the lifting of the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba. United Press International quoted him as saying that his government "had no intention of going to the Suez Canal even though (our) troops could easily have done so."

[In London, the British Broadcasting Corp. said Israeli forces had claimed to have captured Ismailia, a town on the west bank of the Canal. There was no confirmation from other sources.]

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Associated Press

VICTORY SIGN—Israeli flag is affixed to flagpole at airfield at El Arish in Sinai by Israeli soldiers.

'56 and '67 Campaigns Compared

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

Israeli military leaders have an expression for the strategy they believe accounts for their success in the Sinai campaigns of 1956 and 1967—Ha Gisha Ha Akifa.

This expression means "the indirect approach"—the strategy of no set strategy. Instead the idea is to find weaknesses in the enemy's positions and then exploit them rather than follow a pre-written battle plan.

While there are striking similarities in the Sinai campaigns of 1956 and 1967, there are also striking differences.

Both times paratroopers were used to secure Sharmel-Sheikh at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula and armor was used to wrest control of the roads in the north.

But airpower in 1956 did little except provide ground support while in 1967 Israeli planes won air superiority the first day by attacking enemy air fields.

The 1967 campaign went far easier, especially in the area around Gaza, than even the Israelis expected. Here are the two Israeli Sinai campaigns compared:

1956

Major Combatants

Israel, Britain, France
vs.
Egypt

1967

Israel
vs.
Egypt, Jordan, Iraq, Syria

Chief Causes

Nasser's nationalization of Suez Canal; Israeli border incidents; Russian arms sales to Egypt.

Nasser's blockade of Gulf of Aqaba; Israeli border incidents; removal of U.N. peace-keeping force from trouble spots.

How Started

Israeli transports flew into Sinai, crossing the border at 4:20 a.m. (Israel time) on Oct. 29. Transports dropped paratroopers at Kala at Anahal, a sandy stretch of roadway 90 miles west of Israel. The road goes through the crucial Mitla Pass guarding Port Tewfik on the Canal.

Shelling from Gaza on Israel claimed by Israel, followed by Israeli claim that hostile aircraft showed up on radar at dawn Monday, June 5. Israel sent up its fighters, bombing bases in Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Iraq. Israel armor moved into Sinai.

Battle Highlights

Britain and France began their air attacks on Egypt Oct. 31 and began landing troops in Canal Zone Nov. 5.

First Day—Oct. 29

Israeli paratroop battalion dug itself in, waited for brigade of other paratroopers moving overland to link up short of Mitla Pass.

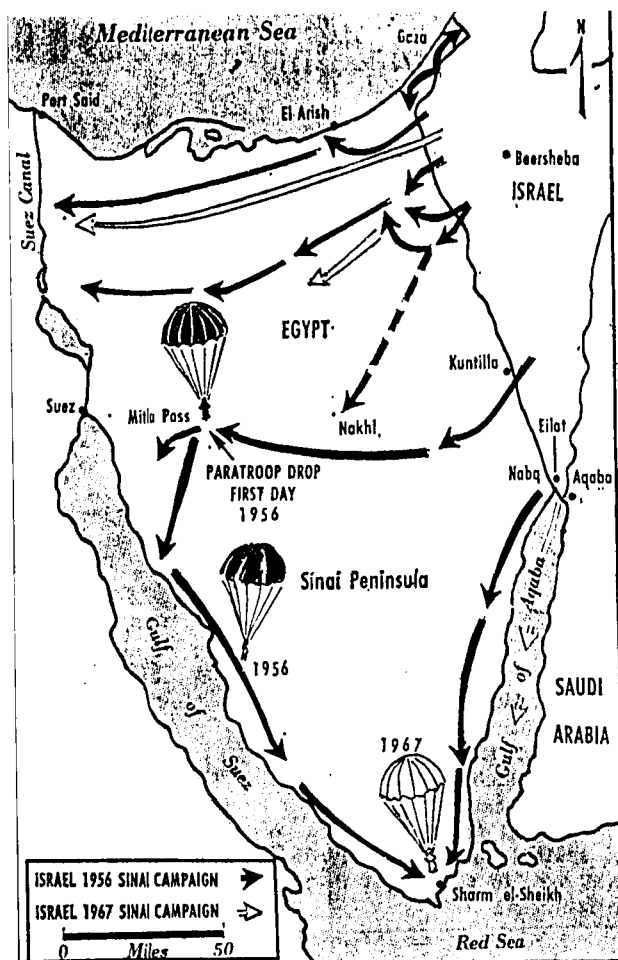
Brigade took Kuntilla on Sinai border as it moved westward toward the pass, despite breakdown of much of its armor in sand. Force paratroopers at the pass.

Israeli forces moved against Rafah — control point for the coast road to the Canal.

First Day—June 5

Israeli jets, principally French-built Mirage 3C and Mystere fighter bombers, hit enemy airfields—claiming to have destroyed 374 planes, most of them on the ground. This gave Israel air superiority from D-Day on.

Israeli armor grabbed Khan Yunis, denying Egypt the coast road running between the Suez Canal and Israel. This cleared the way for Israeli armor to push Egyptian forces back down that same road to the Canal.



The Washington Post

June 8, 1967

THEN AND NOW — Comparison's of Israel's Sinai campaigns of 1956 and 1967 are made on this map. It will be noted that both times Israel drove to the Suez Canal on the road through Sinai which runs along the Mediterranean and also used paratroopers.

1956

Second Day—Oct. 30

Paratrooper column moving overland took Nakhl and then linked up with battalion poised for attack on Mitla Pass.

Battle continued to rage around Rafah and other points in area controlling access to east-west roads through Sinai.

Third Day—Oct. 31

Israel gathers its forces for assault on Mitla Pass; continues to battle for control of roads in northern half of Sinai.

While crucial battle shapes up over Rafah, other Israeli forces race to the Canal and then pulled back 10 miles to observe line drawn by Britain and France.

1967

Israeli armor stopped Egyptian column trying to slice across southern tip of Sinai, which would have cut off port of Eilat.

Second Day—June 6

Israeli's gained control of roads leading to Canal; repulsed Egyptian forces near Eilat by dropping paratroopers, tying down an estimated 200 Egyptian tanks so they could not protect canal from Israelis advancing along shore road.

Third Day—June 7

Israeli paratroopers land at Sharmel-Sheikh supported by torpedo boats on Gulf of Aqaba. Israeli forces seize Sharmel-Sheikh, thus break blockade at the Strait of Tiran.

Israeli armor, racing along the coast road after rounding up thousands of prisoners, reach the Canal.

Force of Israel's Sinai Drive Causes Desert Traffic Jams

By Patrick Massey

Reuters

Israeli forces pushed into Egypt in such strength Tuesday that traffic jams soon built up in the Sinai desert.

Columns of troops and supplies struggled over dust tracks.

Trying to pass returning vehicles on the narrow tracks often reduced the convoys to a crawl. Standing here, a few miles inside the Egyptian border, an almost stationary line of Israeli trucks could be seen winding their way to the horizon.

Ahead of them, Israeli forces battled ahead through the key junction town of Abu Agella. Artillery boomed out, sending dust and smoke drifting back across the desert.

The victories reported by Israel in the first days of fighting clearly had sent the morale of troops soaring. They waved, laughed and shouted jokes from the trucks taking them up to the front.

The vehicles in which they rode, ranged from armored half-tracks to hurriedly converted trucks mobilized for the war.

One truck loaded with supplies carried the only partly painted-out name of a Tel Aviv laundry. Another loaded with infantrymen was still faintly advertising its former owner's ice cream.

Correspondents were taken to watch the advance from a point where Egyptian forces were stationed until Monday morning.

Coils of barbed wire and a few scraps of jettisoned equipment were all that remained of the Egyptians' presence.

It was from this point that the Israelis pushed on to Abu Agella and shot out an encir-

cling movement to outflank Egyptian positions at Umkatef.

At some points groups of troops pulled off the road to cool off. In one group, a soldier stood naked under an impromptu shower while a girl soldier walked by —averting her gaze.

A good number of Army girls were with the forward troops. Most of them were first aid orderlies of Signal Corps women.

Wearing tight jeans and slouch hats, the girls rode by in jeeps or the cabs of trucks.

The cheerfulness in the Army was shared by civilians when they listened to radio reports on the war this morning.

The radio, which Monday devoted all its broadcasting except for news to martial music, switched this morning to more jaunty tunes, including a Hebrew version of the song "Don't Fence Me In."

Hopes for Eventual Settlement Linked With Arms Embargo

By Karl E. Meyer Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A16

The British View

Hopes for Eventual Settlement Linked With Arms Embargo

By Karl E. Meyer
Washington Post Staff Writer

LONDON, June 7—In looking beyond battle reports, well-placed observers here saw a glimmer of hope today for a general Middle Eastern diplomatic settlement that could be accompanied by an East-West agreement to restrict arms sales to the area. Even the most optimistic acknowledgment that two major uncertainties remain after the third day of the Arab-Israeli war, namely the longer-range Soviet response to the conflict and the shape of future Arab regimes in Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Nevertheless, government circles were already debating what might be the optimum outcome of the diplomatic moves that are certain to follow Israel's swift and apparently decisive victory on the battlefield.

From the British viewpoint, these would be the desired components of a negotiated settlement:

- Guarantees of access for Israeli shipping through the Gulf of Aqaba — this time ironclad — accompanied by

similar assurances of rights of innocent passage for Israeli ships through the Suez Canal. In the British view, Egypt has defied international law in restricting innocent passage through both waterways.

- Creation of an effective United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization with explicit assurances that the body could not be peremptorily evacuated on the demand of either Israel or an Arab state. Britain believes that any U.N. force or supervisory body should be stationed on both sides of the Arab-Israel border, a step that Israel in the past has opposed.

- A Great Power agreement to limit arms shipments to the area and thereby prevent a recurrence of the costly and perilous arms race that contributed to the present conflict. To be meaningful, any such agreement would have to include the Soviet Union.

On the question of territory, British observers call attention to explicit disclaimers by Israel that it seeks new frontiers. But it is felt that demands for border adjustments and possibly the unification of Jerusalem will inescapably arise now that Israel is occupying contested areas.

Some observers feel that Israel would be sensibly acting in its long-range interests by making an offer to repatriate at least some Palestinian Arab refugees as part of a peace settlement.

Unless there are some concessions by Israel, in this view, the Soviet Union could not reasonably be expected to collaborate in any guarantees that could bring relative stability to the region.

These other developments were reported in London by news agencies.

Foreign Secretary George Brown said Britain had gotten no response from Washington or Moscow on its call on a suspension of arms shipments to the Middle East.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Brown commented,

"In this situation it makes it very difficult for Britain to maintain the suspension of supplies we have already unilaterally imposed." Prime Minister Wilson yesterday announced a 24-hour halt in British arms shipments while his government tried to persuade other nations to do likewise for a longer period. There was no report today that Britain had resumed arms shipments.

A London newspaper, the Evening Standard, reported today that Maj. Gen. Abdel Murtaji, commander of Egyptian forces on the Israeli front, had taken command of

all the country's armed forces and that this "suggests that a full-scale military coup may have taken place in Cairo last night."

Egypt's information office here called the report "scurrilous . . . utterly ridiculous and without foundation."

Oil Boycott Of U.S. Grows

From News Dispatches

Mauritania yesterday severed diplomatic relations with the United States, in protest against alleged American support of the Israeli war effort. Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Yemen, Iraq and Sudan broke relations with Washington Tuesday.

All except Egypt, Algeria and Mauritania ended diplomatic relations with Britain for the same reason. Egypt and Algeria broke relations with Britain earlier, when they supported Rhodesian independence from Britain.

Lebanon announced it was withdrawing its ambassadors from London and Washington, and asked that the American and British ambassadors leave Beirut. The move downgrades the respective missions from embassy to legation status, and does not represent a complete break in diplomatic relations.

Three more Arab oil producers yesterday said they are cutting off oil supplies to nations allegedly helping Israel in the war. The announcements by Saudi Arabia, Libya and Bahrein did not name the United States or Britain specifically.

Tuesday, Kuwait, Iraq and Algeria cut off oil supplies to the United States and Britain, while Lebanon and Syria closed oil pipelines that run through their territories.

There were no reports of sabotage at Western oil installations in any of these countries yesterday, despite broadcasts from Cairo and Damascus urging Arab workers to destroy the installations.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense Ropert S. McNamara said he is taking steps to insure that sufficient oil is available for U.S. forces in Vietnam and elsewhere.

McNamara said American military units in Vietnam and other parts of Asia have adequate stocks on hand, with more than 17 million barrels of petroleum products stockpiled in the region. U.S. forces in Europe maintain a 6-to-10-month supply of petroleum products.

Sufficient refining capacity and contingency contracts are available to keep Department of Defense procurement present levels—about 400 million barrels annually—even without Mideast oil, McNamara said.

Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania —Mauritania broke off relations with the United States and ordered the American ambassador to leave the country within two days.

An official announcement said relations were severed following a Cabinet meeting.

Peace Corps members and all other American citizens also were ordered expelled from the country. This Islamic republic is bordered by Algeria, Mali, and Senegal.

Algeria

ALGIERS —The U.S. Embassy asked all American citizens to leave Algeria, following a break in diplomatic rela-

tions between the two countries.

The Embassy said 642 Americans live in Algeria, including about 40 petroleum experts working for the Algerian government.

Members of the Embassy staff, numbering about 100, are expected to start leaving at the end of the week.

Yemen

ADEN — Yemeni businessmen decided to boycott all American and British manufactured goods in protest against the Arabs in the current war, Sana'a Radio reported.

Baghdad

BAGHDAD — Iraq said it will not abide by the U.N. Security Council's call for a cease-fire in the war with Israel.

A statement by Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Ismail Khayrallah, broadcast by Baghdad Radio, pledged to continue support for Iraq's Arab brothers, with all its resources.

The General Workers Federation in Iraq asked workers at Iraqi sea and airports to boycott ships and planes of the United States and of all countries which take part in "the Zionist aggression" against the Arab states.

The official Iraq news agency said in a dispatch from Basra that authorities there Tuesday refused to load a British oil tanker and ordered it to leave Arab territorial waters.

Libya

TRIPOLI — American and British citizens made plans to leave Libya in the wake of mob attacks on their embassies.

Thousands of Arab youths besieged the American and British Embassies Monday during a daylong rampage through the capital. The mobs overturned and burned cars and set fire to Jewish shops.

[In Washington, the Defense Department said 20 transport planes were en route from bases in Europe to Libya, where they would stand by in case evacuation became necessary for the 8900 Americans living there.]

Japan

TOKYO, Japan rejected an Arab appeal for support in the Middle East war and urged the Arab states to accept the U.N. cease-fire proposal and reopen the Suez Canal.

Ambassadors of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, Lebanon and Kuwait called on Foreign Minister Takeo Miki and asked for Japanese support against Israel.

Miki, at a news conference afterward, said he replied that Japan can take no sides because she is dedicated to world peace both by her constitution and by national sentiment.

The Foreign Minister said he also told the Arabs Japan is anxious for restoration of normal traffic through the Suez Canal as soon as possible after a cease-fire.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Israeli troops enter the town of Gaza. Photo was taken by Israel Army and released yesterday.

Letters to the Editor

"Curious Silence"

There is a curious silence in our American streets today.

Where are the marchers, demonstrators, placards, mothers with babes in their arms? Where is all the lofty, moral activity happening today?

After two thousand years of being pilloried, degraded, smashed into the dirt again and again, Jews fled from the worst pestholes on this planet seeking a place to rest, a place to remain. They turned to a dusty speck of land, a grain of sand in a vast desert—the home of their ancestors. There is no outcry against the injustice of this handful of people, clinging precariously to a pitiful outcropping of rock called Israel, surrounded by hostile and aggressive multitudes whose one stated aim is the destruction of this tiny state for no other reason than because it's there.

Speak out, bleating, bleeding hearts! Why isn't the Egyptian Embassy and the embassy of Egypt's crafty Soviet mentors confronted by screaming students and intellectuals, where are the university professors, the seekers of peace? Where are the urgent messages from Bertrand Russell and Sartre? Where is the troubled conscience and moral indignation—or is an immoral war only one which poses a threat to one's personal safety, and a small war in the Middle East only a local affair, therefore hardly immoral enough to stir one to even a tiny, token demonstration? Not a whine? Not a whimper?

H. SPEIGEL

Crofton, Md.

Fighting for Its Life

Our Presidents — not one U.S. President, but three — have given firm support to the bastion of democracy in the Mideast. That bastion, Israel, is fighting for its life today. It does not ask us to do its fighting but does expect us to fulfill our pledged support. Let us not abdicate to perfidy. Let us answer the call of destiny by upholding the hands of democracy, Israel, fighting our cause on her own home grounds.

ELSIE K. PERLMUTTER.
Washington.

Blockade Supported

Constructive action to resolve peacefully the current dispute over the Gulf of Aqaba must first consider the blockade's significance to the whole Arab world. Despite differences among the Arab states over certain internal issues, there is completely unified support for the blockade. Within the Arab world this move has restored a critical sense of pride and esprit.

Starting with the grave injustice initiated by the United Nations partition of Palestine in 1948, the Arabs, in their subsequent humiliating defeat in the Palestine War, the combined Israeli, French and British onslaught at Suez in 1956, and most recently in the punitive Israeli raid on the Jordanian village of Sammu', see a clearly discernible pattern of Israeli confidence and superiority stemming primarily from its backing by the Western powers and, in particular, by the United States.

The blockade symbolizes an end to Arab toleration of such a posture — for today, any support of Israel will be canceled out by Soviet support of the Arabs.

The Arabs have not said there cannot be peace—they have said that "if Israel wants war, let her start it, and if

Israel wants peace, she can have that too." In these terms, peace must include Israel's willingness to forego its dream of "ingathering" and to be the "spokesman for all Jews everywhere"—in short, expansion will not be possible. Additionally, it must include an Israel sensitive to the political and human rights of its Arab neighbors—a nation that seeks genuinely to become a part of the Middle East rather than an enclave with special rights and privileges granted and protected by the West. If Israel cannot accept such a relationship, then the alternative is likely to be the tragic war that neither Israel, the Arabs, the Soviets, nor the United States want or can afford.

An Israel abiding by U.N. resolutions and at peace with its Arab neighbors can be the only goal consistent with American national interests—and, in truth, with Israel's real interests.

EARL BUNTING,
Chairman, Board of Directors
American Friends of the
Middle East.

Washington.

[Written May 31]

Wasted Talents

Eighty million Arabs in North Africa and Asia Minor.

The area contains enough desert to give everyone on earth a suntan. In addition to that, it has enough arable land and minerals to support 800 million people in luxury — provided the Arabs applied themselves constructively and converted their vast agricultural and mineral resources into useful forms.

If they continue wasting their talents and energy on envying and hating each other and the Israelis who are hewing out an existence on that infinitesimal little land that the Arabs don't need, they will always remain in poverty, filth and ignorance.

The legal and historical glibberish spouted by politicians and other assorted racketeers are irrelevant to the future welfare and advancement of the Arab people.

JAMES WINSTON.
Sacramento, Calif.

"Moral Hypocrisy"

The unwillingness of the United States to test unilaterally the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba is a clear and concise example of the intellectual muddle and the moral hypocrisy into which the mind of America has passed in our time. We have been reduced to saying that justice cannot be carried out unless there is more than one prosecutor. Morality and conscience have been muffled by cries that the U.S. should act only in concert with other dynamic like-minded nations, of which there seem to be a short supply.

That several countries have chosen to play utterly ignominious roles as supporters of Nasser should only spur this country to speak to the contemptible troublemaker in Cairo in the only language he seems to understand, force of arms. If the United States would act and stand before the world as a lonely giant, it may be taken for granted that she will soon not stand alone.

VICTOR WARTOFSKY
Rockville.

Moon-Woman

Oh, I do so agree with Judy Morris (Letters June 3) that a poet should be sent to the moon, along with the pilots, scientists et al. But may I make one further suggestion? Let the poet be a woman!

HELEN COOPER
Alexandria

Unknown Arrangement

Mr. Novak and Mr. Evans stated in their column on Sunday, June 4, printed in *The Washington Post*, that Mr. Stokely Carmichael is or was living in my apartment. In the interest of accuracy Mr. Carmichael is not, nor has he ever lived in my apartment.

I would be honored to have him as guest, but as of now neither he nor I have any knowledge of such an arrangement. If he needs a place to live he would be welcome at my apartment.

JULIUS W. HOBSON.

Washington.

Non-Existant Parallel

I was glad to read in Mr. Marquis Child's column in the May 26 issue of your paper about the unanimity which he felt existed in the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate, and which he expressed to the Secretary of State, against United States unilateral intervention in the Middle East.

I must add to this that the parallel drawn between the action which the United States may take in the Port of Haiphong and the UAR decision in connection with the Gulf of Aqaba, does not exist. The Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf is in UAR territorial waters, within three miles of its shore, and not several thousand miles away as in the case of the United States and Vietnam.

It is the indisputable right of every sovereign state to regulate the passage of ships in its territorial waters. More than that, the Gulf itself is an historic Arab bay.

If this right is challenged, it is up to the International Court of Justice to decide on the case and not the United States Government.

I would like also to remind your readers that the competence of the International Court of Justice to decide on the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba was refused by Mrs. Golda Meir in March 1957, and by Mr. Abba Eban, in his last visit to the United States. Conversely, the United States Government in its aid memorandum to the Israeli government of Feb. 17, 1957, made a point of accepting a judgment by the International Court of Justice in the matter of passage through the Strait of Tiran.

MAHMOUD EL-OKDAH,
Press Officer, Arab States
Delegations Office
New York.

John F. Kennedy Stamp

The new 13-cent John F. Kennedy stamp released at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 29, is valid for postage, surface rate, anywhere in the world and is not restricted to the few countries indicated in Joan Shapiro's letter which appeared in your June 5 edition.

This stamp is a part of the "Prominent Americans" series of 18 regular stamps. By tradition, George Washington is portrayed on the 5-cent first-class letter rate. President Kennedy was selected for the foreign surface rate because of his great popularity in other countries.

The 5-cent memorial stamp issued in tribute to President John F. Kennedy on May 29, 1964, is still available at the Philatelic Sales Unit, Washington, D.C. 20013, and in many post offices.

IRA KAPENSTEIN,
Special Assistant to the
Postmaster General.
Washington.

Mid-East Peace

Peace remains to be secured in the Middle East, in the wake of the stunning military triumph of the armed forces of Israel. Once again this small country has removed an immediate military threat to its existence; but it must be enabled to look forward to something better than a chance to fight for its survival every ten years.

Unless the underlying political problems of the Middle East are now dealt with in a creative and inspired way, the crisis of the past few weeks will recur. And if it does recur, no one can predict the outcome. There can be no guarantee that the great powers will not be drawn into a conflict that this time they wisely avoided by their prudence and restraint and that they so narrowly escaped by reason of the sheer fortunes of war.

Israel has demonstrated its willingness to pay what it must pay for its survival. But a people of 2 million souls, in the midst of 40 million hostile neighbors, faces no happy prospect. It has demonstrated that it can maintain its existence by sheer force of arms—and perhaps it can do that again and again. But the political and social and economic costs of living in a state turned into a permanent garrison are very high indeed. No doubt it could maintain its existence by appropriate guarantees from friendly nations to whom it is bound by ties that can never be dissolved. But life for an Israel state that was a mere extension of Western military power thrusting into the midst of an Arab world would be both dangerous and demeaning.

There is only one way out for Israel. It must, with the help of the whole international community, by some diplomatic means or other, achieve a condition of real peace and cordiality between itself and its Arab neighbors. More must emerge from this crisis than a restoration of the status that existed heretofore. The spectacular military triumph, in which Israel may take justifiable pride, will avail but little unless it is the means of winning from its neighbors an acknowledgment that Israel exists, with all the sovereign rights and privileges that go with full nationhood.

Egypt, on its part, surely must now be satisfied that the flame that has been lighted in Palestine is not to be extinguished by military force. This is a full-fledged country, a nation in being, and it is a country that puts such a high value upon its continuity that it is not going to submit tamely to any threat, however formidable. Israel is a stubborn fact of life.

At the same time, Israel must face up to the facts of life that confront it—the necessity for removing, so far as they can be removed, the ancient resentments and discontents, the justifiable and understandable anxieties, frustrations and humiliations of the Arab past.

Every country in the world stands in the cultural debt of Egypt and Israel. That debt must be repaid in better coin than the arms with which they may destroy each other. Now is the time for this country, and other countries who have been enriched by the inheritances they have received from Jew and Arab, to draw upon their economic, political and diplomatic resources to help Israel and Egypt devise a lasting peace.

Report From Hong Kong

China Says Soviet Betrayed Arabs

By Stanley Karnow

Washington Post Foreign Service

HONG KONG, June 7 — Communist China attacked the leaders of the Soviet Union today as "betrayers of the Arab people," charging that Moscow is conspiring with the United States for joint domination of the Middle East.

[Reuters reported from Peking that a crowd of about 100 Chinese and foreign demonstrators, protesting against alleged British involvement on Israel's side in the Middle East War, smashed their way into the British diplomatic mission today and tussled with British diplomats, ripped a Union Jack to shreds and destroyed a portrait of Queen Elizabeth.]

The government's attack on the Soviet Union, contained in an official People's Daily editorial monitored here, appears to be an effort by Peking to improve its position with the Arabs at a time when Soviet stock may be falling.

Limited Support

But in contrast to their conduct during the 1956 Suez crisis, when they offered "volunteers" to Egypt, current Chinese moves are confined to demonstrations and rhetoric. This is regarded by analysts here as further evidence that Chinese leaders are now primarily preoccupied with the turbulence shaking their own country.

Some experts here submit that the Chinese may be hoping to win the sympathy of Mideast Communist parties by demonstrating Soviet timidity in the present fracas.

Except for a few insignificant splinter groups, all the Arab Communist movements have sided with Moscow in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

Russians Criticized

In its editorial today, the People's Daily berated the Soviet Union for allegedly failing to condemn "U.S. imperialism as the chief culprit in the war of aggression against the Arab countries."

Instead, the newspaper charged, Moscow has called upon the powers to "extinguish the military conflagration in the Middle East." The newspaper said:

"How absurd it is that the Soviet revisionists should have called on the incendiaries to extinguish the fire started by themselves in the Middle East. Isn't this a delib-

erate attempt to absolve U.S.-British imperialism from their crime?"

The People's Daily added that the Soviet hope is that "Middle East affairs will be dominated and the destiny of the Arab people be determined by a few so-called big powers—concretely speaking, by the United States and the Soviet Union."

Peking's encouragement to the Arabs to keep fighting is considered by some observers here to resemble Chinese exhortations to the Vietnamese Communists to continue their war.

In a message to Ahmad Shukairy, president of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai said yesterday:

"I believe that having taken up arms, the revolutionary Arab People of Palestine and the entire Arab people will . . . like the heroic Vietnamese people, fight on unflinchingly, resolutely and stubbornly until final victory."

Chou sent similar cables yesterday to Egypt's President Nasser and the Syrian head of state, Nureddin Al-Atassi.

Despite this verbiage, China watchers here doubt that Peking can register significant gains in extending its influence in the Middle East—largely because the Chinese have little to offer beyond words.

War Seen Forcing Russia to Revise Mideast Policy: Rejection Reported New Warning

By Anatole Shub Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A26

**Moscow
Report**

War Seen Forcing Russia to Revise Mideast Policy

By Anatole Shub
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, June 7—The Soviet Union appeared today to be moving toward a more flexible position in the Middle East, looking toward acceptance in deed if not word of Israeli military victories.

Soviet newspapers today began informing their readers of Israeli successes. At the same time, they began backing away from Arab claims that British and American forces had helped the Israelis. The government newspaper Izvestia, for example, reported the Arab charge, then reported Prime Minister Wilson's de-

nial in the House of Commons, and added no comment.

The charge of Anglo-American involvement is critical in the reasoning of Soviet policymakers. For if London and Washington have not helped Israel, there are good grounds for prudent Soviet leaders to reject Arab requests for new planes and other weapons to replace those destroyed in the fighting.

Rejection Reported

According to rumors impossible to confirm, the Soviet leaders have already rejected such requests. The Russian

reasoning seems to be that there is no point squandering further Soviet armaments in a lost cause. An atmosphere of disappointment is reported in extreme Arab circles which may reflect such a Soviet decision.

Arab sources seem to have suffered a letdown when Russia in the U.N. Security Council accepted "simple" ceasefire resolution. The Arabs had hoped that the Soviet Union would hold out for a resolution demanding Israeli retreat to last week's positions — that is, after Egyptian closure of the Strait of Tiran.

While Soviet spokesmen continue to make this demand in speeches and articles, in the Security Council Russia chose to endorse rather than veto a resolution which bypasses the question entirely.

With Israeli forces in control of the disputed Gaza Strip and Sharm el-Sheikh, a acceptance by all sides of a "simple"

cease fire would mean the Arabs had lost the game begun the last three days may induce when Egypt demanded that the Soviet leaders to a fundamental re-examination of their entire policy in the Middle East. Russia's commitment to the Arabs, and particularly to United Nations forces evacuate these key areas.

New Warning

In line with its outward policy, the Soviet Union is demanding an immediate ceasefire by Israel. A break in diplomat relations was threatened in a note to Israel today if she ignores the demand.

There is some speculation

that the fast-moving events of the last three days may induce the Soviet leaders to a fundamental re-examination of their entire policy in the Middle East. Russia's commitment to the Arabs, and particularly to Egyptian President Nasser, dates back only to 1954, its hostility to Israel only to 1949. The Soviet stance thus was partly shaped by Stalin, mostly by Khrushchev. Their successors may now be wondering how much sense such a policy makes. The current Soviet leaders have already mended their fences with Turkey and Iran, traditional foes of Arab nationalism.

At the same time, they must balance against extreme Arab anti-Western demands Russia's greater needs for political accommodation and trade with Western Europe and the United States.

Against Soviet propaganda attacks on Israel as an aggressor and support by Communist

parties around the world for the Arab cause. Nevertheless, the Soviet press at least is fitting these attacks into rather routine framework.

There are no big banner headlines and the most emotional words printed come from Arab, Asian of African groups not directly connected with the Soviet government. The general Moscow atmosphere seems determinately normal — a sharp contrast to the Suez-Sinai crisis of 1956.

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Cairo Raids Delay Newsmen's Ouster

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A33

Cairo Raids Delay Newsmen's Ouster

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 7—American news correspondents, ordered out of Egypt following this country's diplomatic break with the United States today had their departure delayed by Israeli air raids.

The correspondents had been given a few hours to check out of their hotels and begin the trip to Alexandria, from where they could board a ship. But when air raid sirens sounded, authorities told the Americans they could remain overnight.

Cable service remained open for the dwindling Western press corps.

U.S. Embassy personnel and some American residents about 400 in all, also prepared to leave. About 200 Italians also were joining the exodus to Alexandria. Hotels at the port were rapidly becoming filled, as foreigners waited for ships.

An Egyptian official told British newsmen they could remain and continue working, for the time being.

But Egyptian radio broad-

casts continued repeating charges that United States and British intervention on the side of Israel have made possible Israeli advances against Arab forces.

[Communications between Damascus, Syria, and Britain have been cut, according to British officials quoted in London. No explanation for the blackout was available.]

The Washington Merry-Go-Round: Venezuela Has Big Role in Oil War

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. F13

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Venezuela Has Big Role in Oil War

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

One development which didn't leak out of the April Summit Conference of Latin American presidents was a conversation between President Johnson and President Raul Leoni of Venezuela. They didn't realize it at the time, but their talk had direct bearing on what's now happening in the Near East.

President Leoni explained to President Johnson the importance of Venezuelan oil to the U.S. market and urged that Venezuela get the same quota treatment as Canadian and Mexican oil. These two countries, because of their immediate juxtaposition to the United States, get more favorable treatment than any other nation because they can ship oil without interruption in case of war.

However, with oil shipments from the Arab countries certain to be cut off from the United States and Western Europe, the position of Venezuelan oil becomes even more important than when it was discussed at Punta del Este.

The United States itself produces 3039 million barrels of petroleum yearly and imports 382 million barrels from the Near East. Canada supplies an additional 384 million barrels and the Dutch West Indies 321 million. But Venezuela sends the United

States a huge total of 1033 million barrels and is in a position to increase this in case Near East oil is cut off.

Even before war broke in the Near East, Nasser had threatened to close the Suez Canal if the United States took unfriendly steps against Egypt. This meant that no oil could have passed through the canal from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait. Some oil flows direct from Iraq across Syria to the Mediterranean, but inflamed Arab workers one week ago had threatened to sabotage this pipeline.

Debt to Venezuela

While the United States can probably get along without Near East oil, it will have difficulty meeting the oil needs of Western Europe, largely dependent upon the Near East. Rumania and Poland, both Communist states, have been quite independent of Russia on the Arab question and doubtless could supply part of the Western deficit. But unless the Soviet Union wants to draw on its huge oil production in the Baku-Batum area, the rest of the European oil supply will have to come from Venezuela or the United States.

Meanwhile, President Leoni is certain to press Washington to get rid of the complicated quota system by which Venezuelan oil faces various discriminatory restrictions as

against Canadian and Mexican oil. There are at least three good reasons why the United States will want to consider Venezuela's petition carefully. They are:

1. Venezuela is by far the best U.S. customer in South America. Though it has only 9 million people, it buys \$620 million worth from the United States; more than the combined purchases of both Brazil and Argentina.

2. Venezuela has become the most vigorous democracy in South America and a political model for other Latin American countries. It has also become a strong ally of the United States against the threat of Castroism in the Caribbean.

3. Venezuela has led the Continent in Alliance for Progress reforms. Its land reform is about 80 per cent complete while other Latin American countries are only beginning. Its education and social security programs are among the best in the world.

The Tunnels of Vietnam

How much of a part do tunnels still play in the Vietnam fighting was disclosed by Dr. Charles Herzfeld, director of advanced research projects for the Defense Department, at a meeting of the House Appropriations Committee.

He said that the Vietcong use tunnels very effectively, while the North Vietnamese fight like regular troops and don't use tunnels.

"Would you run into the tunnel problem in the Delta, a flat country with a high water level?" Inquired Rep. Robert Sikes (D-Fla.).

"Yes, there the tunnels tend to be in the dikes of canals," replied Herzfeld. "Many of them are above the water level. They put one down in a few weeks. They impress the local population, so that everybody digs for a week or two."

Rep. George Andrews (D-Ala.)—"We read about tunnels in which our troops found hospital wards, dining rooms, and so on. Are these the older ones?"

Herzfeld—"Indeed. Operation Junction City has been unearthing very large complexes. Everybody thinks that that was really the headquarters of the Liberation Front, from which the war in the south was directed."

Sikes—"They found pictures of North Vietnamese generals and other things you would expect to find in a major headquarters."

Rep. Glen Lipscomb (R-Calif.)—"They used tunnels when the French were there? Tunnels didn't come as a surprise to anybody?"

Herzfeld—"That is right, but a lot of people didn't read the French history and didn't understand what was going on."

Sikes—"Apparently a lot of people still don't."

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U.S.-Russian Amity Revealed

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

Egypt and Syria yesterday bowed to superior Israeli military power and accepted the cease-fire demanded a day earlier by the United Nations. Israel already had agreed, and the fighting appeared to be ending last night.

Syria had vowed to fight on as the Israelis turned their attention to that northern neighbor. There, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban disclosed earlier at the United Nations, "fighting has become intensified."

The Egyptian collapse, after four days of war during which Cairo's forces were almost totally on the defensive, came after five tank battles in the Sinai desert. An Israeli spokesman called the battle "fierce." He also said that Israeli planes struck Soviet-supplied surface-to-air missiles in the Suez Canal zone area.

Hundreds of Egyptian tanks, also Soviet-supplied, were shattered or captured. By one count, some 600 have been knocked out. Israeli soldiers reported they found Egyptian oil wells afire when they reached Western Sinai.

Tragic Accident Highly Revealing

Israeli planes and torpedo boats, in a tragic but highly revealing accident, mistakenly strafed and torpedoed an American ship about 12 miles off Israeli-occupied Sinai in the Mediterranean Sea. Ten U.S. sailors were killed and 100 wounded, many of them seriously.

The vessel, named *Liberty*, was equipped with all types of electronic communication and eavesdropping equipment. The Pentagon said the ship, which had left Spain a week ago today, had been sent to the war area to relay information on evacuation of Americans from the Middle East.

Whatever the reasons the Pentagon ordered the ship into such a dangerous spot, the incident led to major official revelations about the United States relations with the Soviet Union just prior to and during the war.

Because American planes were sent to the *Liberty's* aid, the White House used the "hot line" to tell the Kremlin that this was a rescue mission and not a hostile act against Egypt. The incident came several hours before the cease-fire agreement.

First Admission of 'Hot Line' Use

It was the first official admission of the use of that emergency communications system, established by the United States and the Soviet Union after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 had demonstrated the need for instant communication in time of crisis involving the great nuclear powers. The "hot line" is a teletype installed in both the Kremlin and the Pentagon with an instant relay to the White House.

In the course of this disclosure, the White House confirmed what has been the Washington suspicion for several days: that the line had been called into service in the pre-fighting days of the crisis and that Soviet Premier Kosygin had been the first to use it.

Thus the curtain was officially lifted on what Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield two days earlier had termed "close cooperation and perhaps collaboration."

American officials have been saying that the first Washington aim once the Middle East crisis began to blossom was to prevent a conflict from mushrooming into World War III.

With such a catastrophe averted and with cease-fires in effect between Israel and two of her three major enemies, jockeying has begun over the shape of the future in the Middle East.

U.S. Hopes for Soviet Cooperation

The American hope is that the Soviet Union would cooperate, if not exactly collaborate, in creating a firm foundation for future peace. As part of the effort to sound Soviet attitudes, U.N. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg introduced a resolution calling for discussions of "withdrawal and disengagement, the maintenance of vital international rights, and the establishment of a stable and durable peace."

But Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko stated that the "main task" was an Israeli withdrawal so as not "to allow Israel to enjoy the fruits of its critical aggression."

Thus it appeared last night the United Nations will be engaged in a long and probably acrimonious struggle on the terms of Israel's withdrawal.

Israel has yet to state its price in detail. The Arab states, their unity once again apparently shattered and their spirits humiliated, have shown no sign of a willingness to accept Israel's basic aim, its recognition as a permanent sovereign state.

Cairo remained veiled in secrecy and censorship, with the fate of President Nasser unclear. Jordan's King Hussein was still on his throne but his fate, too, was uncertain.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Americans and other Westerners evacuated the Middle East. Seven nations have broken diplomatic relations with the United States.

Egypt

Returning Sinai Troops Set Up Defense of Cairo

By Dennis Neeld

CAIRO, June 8 (AP)—Thousands of Egyptian troops flocking back from the Sinai battle front are digging in on the outskirts of Cairo, American oil workers reported today.

The Americans, who returned to the capital from Suez and are awaiting evacuation out of the country, said the road from Suze was choked with Egyptian tanks, armored cars, troop carriers and trucks.

"None of them were heading for the front," said Bert Riley, 35, of Hattiesburg, Miss. "They were a dejected, demoralized bunch of men. They were running men. They couldn't get out fast enough."

[Cairo Radio today announced Egypt's acceptance of the U.N. cease-fire, Reuters reported from Beirut, Lebanon. Syria said it will con-

See EGYPT, A14, Col. 6

Returning Egyptian Troops Dig In on Cairo's Outskirts

tinue to fight.]

The Americans, working for half a dozen companies engaged in an offshoot oil project in the Gulf of Suez returned to Cairo on Wednesday.

Riley said most of the Egyptian troops were very young, and they were pretty frightened. Every truck was jammed. They were hanging all around the sides and sitting on the roof and on the fenders."

The oilmen estimated they had seen at least 4000 troops on the road.

They said the troops were digging their guns in on the outskirts of Cairo, about seven miles from the city's center.

Bill Burke, 31, who had been working on a pipeline contract, was in Suez when war came on Monday.

"By the time we left for Cairo yesterday Israeli flights over the canal were almost continuous," Burke said. "They came over the trees from the southeast, some as low as 500 feet. There was a lot of antiaircraft fire, but we didn't see any Egyptian planes.

"We saw no bombing and the Israelis seemed just to be on reconnaissance."

Earlier dispatches from Cairo from the Associated Press, United Press International and Reuters:

The Egyptian people were told late last night that their troops had fought valiantly against an enemy supported by the United States and Britain.

"Fighting was still going on all fronts," said a communique from Egypt's military command here.

Ignoring vigorous American and British denials, the command said:

"Without the slightest doubt the enemy is supported by two big powers attempting to camouflage their collusion with vile means, although events and facts expose it."

[There was no hint in the communique about Egypt's

acceptance of the United Nations cease-fire plea. Nor was there any word from Cairo late last night that Egyptians had been told of their Government's action at the United Nations Security Council in New York.]

Cairo Contrasts

Cairo was variously tense and calm throughout a day which began with a rejection of the U.N. cease-fire bid; exhortations to press the "holy war" against Israel; and confessions that Egyptian troops had fallen back to second line positions.

Shortly after the cease-fire rejection, President Nasser reportedly conferred twice with the Soviet ambassador here and sent a message to Soviet Premier Kosygin. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Troop convoys moved through the city. Students in trucks lauded President Nasser as the "hero in the struggle against Israel and imperialism." Three air alerts seemed no bother to shoppers and traffic. Bridges were heavily guarded. And over loudspeakers in the main squares, military announcements was admixed with martial music, anti-American slogans.

Migs Arrive

There also were these reports of activity here:

An unspecified number of Russian-built Algerian Migs had landed at an airfield.

[A report from London said that Algerian troops already were fighting in the Sinai desert.]

An advance guard of Moroccan troops—in five transport planes—had arrived.

Some 4500 Israeli prisoners-of-war were said to have arrived in two trains. They were reportedly handcuffed and then trucked from Cairo's railroad station to an unknown destination.

Meanwhile, plans were made

for the evacuation of Americans in Egypt, and for Spain to look after U.S. interests in this country. Roughly 100 American officials were at the Embassy.

Another several hundred Americans are interned in two luxury hotels here. They were told by the Embassy that the U.S. Government has chartered the Greek passenger ship *Karena* to make the evacuation from the port city of Alexandria.

Negotiations On

It is still not known how many American officials might stay as a mission under Spanish protection—the point is being negotiated.

Locked in the Suez Canal, which was closed by the Government to all shipping on Wednesday, are 15 ships from nine nations. The Government here said that one was an American tanker, the *Observer*.

As for reports here on the progress of the war, Cairo Radio and the authoritative newspaper *Al Ahrām* were full of success early in the day.

Toll Cited

Al Ahrām, for example, said that the Israelis in Sinai, numbering according to the newspaper some 180,000 men, had suffered heavy losses. It also reported that rocket-firing Egyptian planes had blunted an armored attack, taken a heavy toll of Israeli tanks and downed 45 Israeli planes over a 48-hour period.

Cairo Radio claimed 20 Israeli planes downed, nine over some of this capital's districts. Cairo Radio told Egyptians, too, that two Israeli craft were downed while being escorted by British Canberra bombers.

Finally, while still pressing the battle early today, Cairo radio exhorted Arabs this way:

"Israel is beginning to see that the battle has not started yet. The Israeli supply lines are becoming longer. Syrian forces are thrusting deeply into Israel. The Iraqi army stands ready with its full striking power.

"All this can mean only one thing—that Israel is plunging into complete defeat . . . the defeat of aggression is always inevitable."

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Associated Press

CAIRO CLAIM—Crowds surge around station said to be Israeli prisoners of war, men caged in a truck at a Cairo railway according to the Egyptian government.

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The U.N.

Sweeping U.S. Resolution Looks Past a Cease-Fire

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 8 — Egypt today accepted a cease-fire in the Middle East war on condition that Israel also comply.

This appeared to pave the way for ending the major remaining conflict.

Secretary General Thant announced the communication from Egypt during an urgent meeting of the Security Council called by the United States to consider a sweeping new American resolution looking beyond a cease-fire to a broader effort to remove causes of hostilities.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban welcomed the Egyptian announcement as a notable step. Extra responsibility now lies with those who have not accepted the cease-fire, he said, "especially Syria."

[The Associated Press reported from Beirut

See NATIONS, A18, Col. 1

Egypt Accepts Truce

that two hours after announcement of Egypt's acceptance of the cease-fire the Syrian official radio in Damascus declared "The battle continues. Arab brothers, the battle will not halt until we have hoisted the Palestinian flag in the skies of Tel Aviv."]

Israel had accepted the original call of the Security Council on condition that the Arab states also accept. An Israel-Jordan cease-fire took effect yesterday.

But Jordanian Ambassador Muhammed el-Farra told the Security Council after Eban spoke that Israel is continuing to attack Jordan.

"Israeli invaders continue to defy United Nations authority. They continue to defy two cease-fire resolutions," he charged.

Egypt's announcement relayed to Thant by Ambassador Mohamed el-Kony took the Council completely by surprise. Only two hours before, el-Kony and other Arabs reportedly were talking of continued rejection of a cease-fire.

The announcement did not mention Israel by name. Egypt accepts, it said, "on the condition that the other party ceases the fire."

No one was more obviously surprised than Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko, who was preparing to speak on a Soviet resolution condemning Israel for not complying with the cease-fire and demanding withdrawal to the original armistice lines.

Fedorenko at first took no notice of the Egyptian decision to quit. His only indirect acknowledgement came at the close of the session when he asserted that "Israel has

succeeded in trampling the soil of foreign lands with American boots."

One purpose of Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg in presenting the American resolution was to fend off the Soviet move for a unilateral condemnation of Israel. But the Russians got their text in first, which may mean that it will come to a vote first when the Council reconvenes Friday afternoon.

What distinguishes the new U.S. resolution from previous cease-fire efforts is that it calls for discussions of "withdrawal and disengagement, the maintenance of vital international rights, and the establishment of a stable and durable peace in the Middle East."

In effect, this is a recognition that it would be unrealistic now to try to return to the status quo before the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force, Egyptian closure of the Gulf of Aqaba and the final outbreak of fighting on Monday.

Thus the resolution could open the door for efforts to internationalize the Gulf of Aqaba. A conference could also include discussion of the status of the Palestine refugees, whose unsatisfied claims have long been a major Arab complaint against Israel.

"Our purpose," Goldberg told the Security Council, "is to provide for movement toward the final settlement of all outstanding questions between the parties which the U.N. envisaged nearly 20 years ago. And I should like to emphasize that when we say all questions, all outstanding questions, we mean all."

Another unstated objective is to bring pressure on Israel

lest the exultation of victory lead her to overstep and create problems that would continue to plague the area.

Some concern is voiced privately that Eban has said nothing about eventual withdrawal or any role for the United Nations in the establishment or maintenance of peace. He has stressed direct relations between Israel and her neighbors, but there is no indication the neighbors will agree.

Under the U.S. resolution, the President of the Security Council and the Secretary General are requested to take immediate steps to assure compliance with the cease-fire and to report to the Council within 24 hours after passage. In effect, this superceded a Canadian resolution introduced yesterday.

A two-stage operation is envisaged—first a cease-fire, and then discussion which would lead to a peace conference and general settlement in the area. The Secretary General is expected to lend assistance for such discussions.

After presenting the resolution, Goldberg expressed dismay at the Israeli torpedoing of an American communications ship in the Mediterranean and asked "vigorous steps to ensure that it is not repeated." Eban apologized profusely for the incident.

British Ambassador Lord Caradon welcomed the Egyptian acceptance of the cease-fire, not as a victory in the conflict between the Arabs and Israel or in the cold war, but as "a success, I am glad to say, for the United Nations."

But there was not universal rejoining. Jordanian Ambassa-

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Associated Press

U Thant reads Egyptian acceptance of cease-fire.

dor el-Farra complained that an Ambassador Milko Tarasovic said he could not vote through force and humiliation for it because it did not concern the Arabs. "It would be a peace conference and general settlement in the area," he said. "The Secretary General is expected to lend assistance for such discussions."

"Let me tell the patrons and protectors of Israel that they are grossly mistaken," El-Farra declared. "They do not understand the Arab mind."

Other Arab partisans had been saying earlier that Israel must withdraw to the original borders and virtually apologize for "aggression" before the Arabs would stop fighting. Otherwise, they threatened, there would be a long guerrilla war designed to bleed Israel.

Fedorenko demanded that Israel be "punished." Although Fedorenko did not comment directly on the American resolution, Bulgari-

Egypt, Syria Accept Cease-Fire; 10 Die as Israel Hits U.S. Ship

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 9, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Egypt, Syria Accept Cease-Fire; 10 Die as Israel Hits U.S. Ship

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Egypt, Syria Accept Cease-Fire; 10 Die as Israel Hits U.S. Ship

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Israel

Tel Aviv Tells of Victory In Crucial Sinai Battles

From News Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 3—Israel claimed it had defeated the Egyptians in five tank battles in the Sinai Desert today, smashing stubborn resistance.

Col. Moshe Pearlman, the Israeli spokesman, said the victories gave Israel possession of all main approaches to the Suez Canal.

He reported that he was unable to say whether Israeli troops had reached the canal. [A Defense Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem, however, said Israel controlled the "western shore of the Sinai Peninsula."]

The remnants of two Egyptian armored divisions and four infantry divisions appeared trapped in the western part of the desert. Pearlman said all escape routes for Egyptian armored units were completely closed, though it might be possible for foot soldiers to make their way to the Canal. The Israelis claimed eight Egyptian

See ISRAEL, A14, Col. 1

Egyptians Defeated in 5 Sinai Tank Battles, Israelis Claim

planes were shot down and that Israeli planes hit the sites of Russian-made surface-to-air (SAM) missiles in the Suez Canal zone during daylight raids.

On Israel's other battlefronts, there was mopping-up action in Jordan and fighting against Syrian forces in the north.

The announcement of the Sinai victory came before the news of Egypt's acceptance of the U.N. cease-fire.

Egyptian Tank Losses

The Israelis said at least 50 Egyptian tanks were known to be destroyed during the day's fighting, bringing the total number of enemy tanks destroyed in Sinai since June 5 to about 200. Pearlman said total Egyptian armored losses were impossible to estimate, but unofficial sources quoted by Reuters put the total of Egyptian tanks knocked out at 600.

[A Cairo communique said at least 10 Israeli tanks and six armored cars were destroyed.]

The main Israeli thrusts appeared to be directed at roads leading to Suez and Port Toufik at the southern end of the Suez Canal, and to Ismailia at the center of the Canal. Israeli units also raced toward a bridge at Quntara, about 30 miles north of Ismailia, to bar it to any retreating Egyptian units.

Oil Fields Captured

Israeli forces also captured oil fields at Ras Sudar, south of Port Toufik. Israeli soldiers said the wells were afire from sabotage by the Egyptian defenders.

In fighting he called "the fiercest in this war," Pearlman said the climatic battle was at Bir Gafgafa, a road junction and airbase 45 miles east of Ismailia. Egyptian units at-

tacked advancing Israelis between Bir Gafgafa and the Mitla Pass, 20 miles east of the Canal, apparently trying to clear an escape route to Port Touriq.

Pearlman said the Egyptians were driven from Mitla, where Israel suffered heavy paratroop losses in the 1956 Suez war.

Elsewhere in the southern Sinai sector, Israeli columns seized Nakhl and Thamed. Nakhl is midway on the road from Israel's port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba to Suez and 50 miles southeast of Mitla Pass. Thamed is on the same road about 35 miles southeast of Nakhl.

Outpost Taken

The Egyptian outpost of Kuntilla on the Israel border was taken Wednesday by troops sweeping south to Sharm el-Sheikh, the guardian of the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba.

One Sinai's northern, Mediterranean coast, the Israelis said only that they had reached Rumana, 20 miles from the Canal. The capture of Rumana was reported Wednesday, however, and Cairo claimed the Egyptians were inflicting severe losses on the Israelis on this front.

Earlier in the day, Maj. Gen. Itzhak Rabin, the Israeli chief of staff, told newsmen, "Today we actually are witnessing the total destruction of the Egyptian forces in the Sinai."

On the Jordan front, Israeli troops consolidated their roll-up of the bulge west of the Jordan River. They have taken Bethlehem, Christ's birthplace. In Jerusalem, taken Wednesday, there was sniping early in the day from isolated pockets of resistance in the Arab sector, and the Old City remained off-limits to civilians. There was also some sniping on the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem.

Ben-Gurion Visits

Israeli troops cleared bodies from the streets of the old City. Former Premier David Ben-Gurion and President Zalman Shazar visited the Wailing Wall, sacred to Jews as containing part of the second Temple.

[U.N. Secretary General U Thant said at the United Nations that Israel was bombing Mafrak in Jordan Thursday morning, concentrating forces west of the Jordan River. He said some Israeli troops had crossed to the eastern bank. Thant said Gen. Odd Bull, the U.N. Commander in the area, asked Israel about the bombing of Mafrak and was told Iraqi planes were concentrated nearby.]

The Israelis also said two bridges across the Jordan had been destroyed.

Radio Israel said it had taken over a radio station at Ramallah, in the Jordan bulge west of the river, and had begun broadcasting programs in Arabic.

Hotel Taken Over

In Jerusalem, the plush Ambassadors Hotel was taken over as headquarters of the newly designated Israeli occupation forces on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Northward on the Syrian front, there were few details on the war. Unofficial reports said most of the Syrian front line forces withdrew toward Damascus and were being harassed by Israeli planes. Official communiques said Syrian artillery shelled Israeli border villages in the Huleh valley.

[At the United Nations, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban referred to "intensive

fighting" on the Syrian front late in the day. Damascus Radio said Syrian ground fire brought down 18 Israeli jets in the day's fighting. It also claimed Syrian gunners had shot down a British Canberra bomber, which British spokesmen termed "an absolute lie."

[After Egypt announced acceptance of a cease-fire, Damascus Radio said, "The battle continues. Arab brothers, the battle will not halt until we have hoisted the Palestinian flag in the skies of Tel Aviv."]

Prisoners Build Stockade

From Beersheba, it was reported that hundreds of commandos from the Palestine Liberation Army were put to work building a prisoner-of-war stockade for themselves 10 miles north of Beersheba.

A convoy carrying 800 captive Palestinians and Egyptians arrived from the Gaza Strip on Wednesday and some 400 more were to follow them to the camp. Other POW camps are being set up in the Negev Desert.

The camp commander said the rules of the Geneva Convention were being strictly observed, even for the terrorists who had vowed they would drive the Israelis into the sea. "The food they'll be getting here is as good as they ever had," the captain said — "though it'll be strictly kosher."

Mideast War Forces Review of Arms Aid

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The changed military balance of power in the Middle East has prompted the Pentagon to review its policies for supplying arms there.

Defense Department officials said yesterday that they would reassess the sale and gift of arms to Middle Eastern nations in light of the changes wrought by the Israeli-Arab war.

This promises to bring a wholesale revamping of the American distribution of airplanes, tanks, artillery and other arms for the crisis-torn Middle East.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk reportedly told Senators Wednesday that normal U.S. shipments to Israel and Soviet shipments to the Arab states have continued. A State Department spokesman said yesterday that he had no information on what is being shipped. He also said he could add nothing on the question of U.S. aid to the nations involved in the crisis except it is under review.

Restraint Is Claimed

Defense Department officials contend they have shown great restraint in supplying arms to the Middle East, turning down far more sales than they make.

Although proportionate figures are not available, it is believed that the Soviet Union has sold or given far more weaponry to Arab nations than has the United States to Mideast nations.

The Egyptian army, navy and air force, for instance, is virtually completely equipped by the Soviet Union.

The United States, in contrast, has given only limited arms to Israel. France has sold most of the weapons that Israel used in the war.

The Soviet Union also is the chief supplier of weapons for Syria. Great Britain has sold aircraft to Saudi Arabia and to Jordan.

The changes the Pentagon makes in its own arms policy will no doubt be accompanied by these other supplies of Mideast arms trying to fill the vacuum unless some kind of arms control agreement can be negotiated.

Time Not Indicated

The Defense officials, who could not be identified under the rules of their meeting with newsmen, gave no indication when their review would be completed or what impact it would have on such countries as Jordan, which sided with Egypt in the war against Israel.

But it is a virtual certainty that Jordan will not get the rest of the 36 F-104 fighters it is believed to have ordered from the United States. Only a few of the F-104s had been delivered to Jordan by the time war broke out.

Israel, which now has a preponderance of military power in the Middle East as a result of destroying and capturing much of the Arab arsenal, has ordered A-4A fighters from the United States. It is believed that about 48 of the A-4A were to be sold to Israel

The A-4A, a light but hard-hitting fighter bomber used with much success by our

Navy against North Vietnam, would be the first offensive jet that the United States has sold Israel in years. Defense officials said yesterday that the A-4A contract was among those to be reviewed, adding that delivery was not scheduled until later this year under the current agreement.

Would Come From Reserve

The A-4As would come mostly from Navy reserve units, not off the Douglas production line now turning out more modern versions of the plane for the Navy. The bulk of the Israeli air force is comprised of French built planes—Mirage IIIC, Super-Mysteres and Mysteres.

The United States has sold Israel some other equipment, principally tanks, Hawk anti-aircraft batteries, ammunition and spare parts.

The Pentagon's rationale for selling American arms to the Middle East is to maintain a military balance there on the theory that this helps bring stability. But the war has thrown that balance completely out of whack and dictated the review of arms policies now under way.

Other topics covered by Defense officials yesterday included the following:

- **Israeli Success**—Defense officials said that it was not only the fighting in the field that accounted for Israel's smashing victories over the Arabs, but the administrative backup as well. These officials said the Israel campaign showed that it was not the number of dollars but how they are spent that determines the degree of success in fighting a war.

These same Defense officials said Israel showed astonishing organization by increasing its military force by 150 per cent in a matter of days.

Israelis Say Recording Shows Charge Is False

TEL AVIV, Israel, June 8 (AP)—The Israelis said today they listened in on a radio conversation in which Egypt's President Nasser talked with Jordan's King Hussein about joining in trumped-up charges that U.S. and British planes were supporting the Israelis in combat.

The Israelis said they tuned in Nasser's talk early Tuesday after Arab planes had been disabled wholesale by Israeli aircraft.

The Defense Ministry here played transcription tapes, in Arabic, for correspondents and then issued English texts of the purported conversation. The translation provided by the Israeli authorities was under the heading: "Conversation between Cairo and Amman by radio telephone link June 6, 0450 a.m." It read, in part, as follows:

Nasser: "Hello, will we say the U.S. and England or just the U.S.?"

Hussein: "The U.S. and England."

Nasser: "Does Britain have aircraft carriers?"

Answer unintelligible.

Nasser: "Good. King Hussein will make an announcement and I will make an announcement. Thank you. Do

not give up. Yes. Hello, good morning brother. Never mind, be strong. Yes, I hear."

Hussein: "Mr. President, if you have something or any idea at all . . . at any time."

Nasser: "We are fighting with all our strength and we have battles going on on every front all night and if we had any trouble in the fighting it does not matter, we will overcome despite this. God is with us. Will his majesty make an announcement on the participation of Americans and the British?"

Answer not clear.

Nasser: "By God, I say that I will make an announcement and you will make an announcement and we will see to it that the Syrians will make an announcement that American and British airplanes are taking part against us from aircraft carriers. We will issue an announcement, we will stress the matter and we will drive the point home."

Hussein: "Good, all right."

Nasser: "Your majesty, do you agree?"

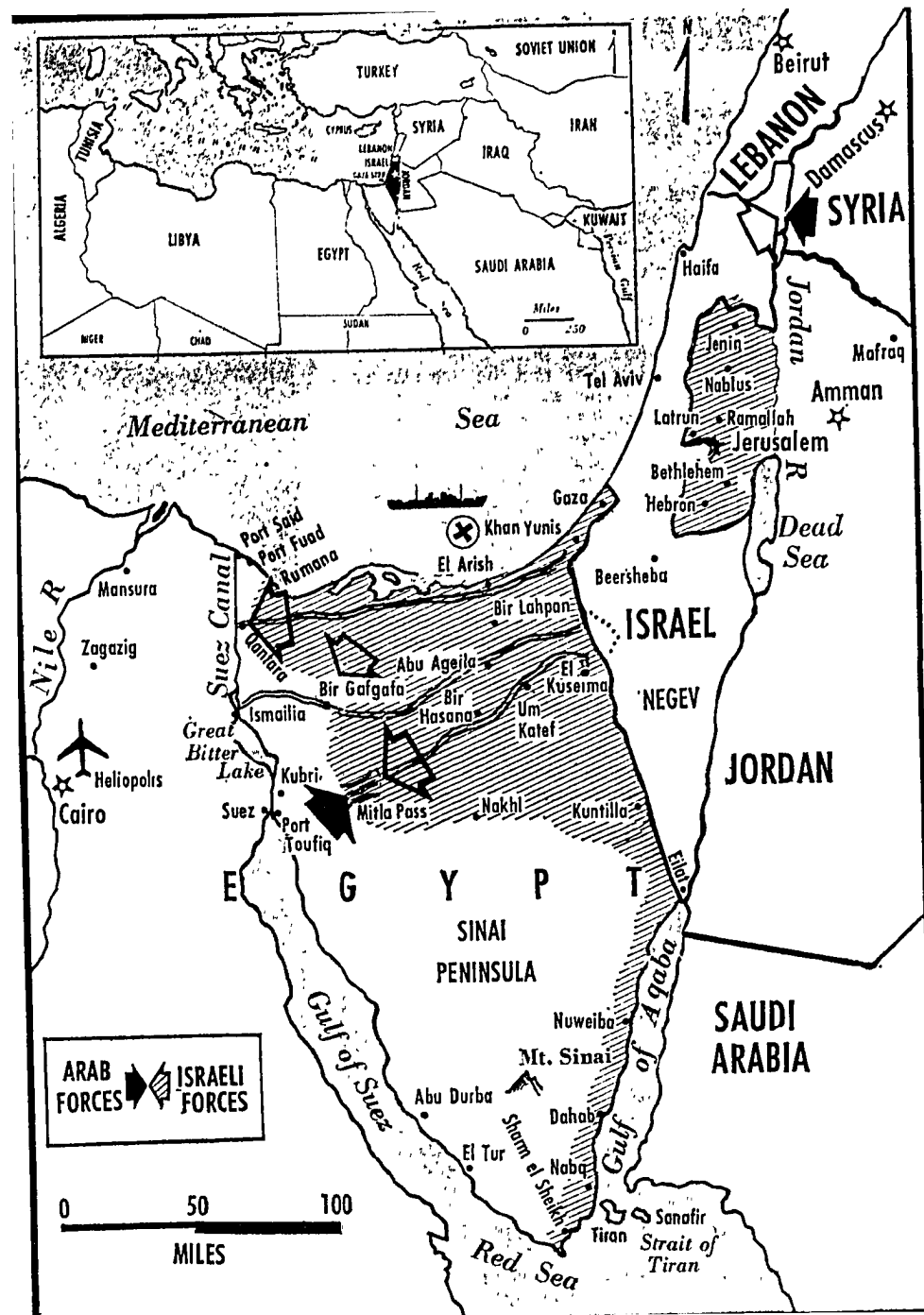
Answer not clear.

Nasser: "A thousand thanks. Do not give up. We are with you with all our hearts and we are flying our planes over Israel today, our planes are striking at Israel's air fields since morning."

Hussein: "A thousand thanks. Be well."

Both Britain and the United States have denied the Arab charges and the Israelis have said they were fighting alone. [The British Foreign Office said Jordan officially denied all knowledge of any American or British warplanes operating over her territory during the war.]

[A British spokesman told newsmen this disclaimer was made Wednesday by Jordan's director of military intelligence, whom he did not identify, during a meeting with foreign military attaches in Amman.]



The Washington Post

June 9, 1967

ISRAELI GAINS—Shaded areas on the large map represent territory in Arab

lands now occupied by Israel. Inset map shows the entire Mediterranean sector.

Britain to Resume Shipments of Arms

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 8—Britain announced today it is ending its temporary suspension of arms deliveries to the Middle East because other nations declined to join in the embargo.

Foreign Secretary George Brown told Parliament Britain will revert to its practice of scrutinizing individual applications for arms export licenses, with particular care during the present crisis.

Brown asserted that it remains Britain's hope that any Arab-Israeli peace settlement will include an agreement among major arms suppliers to control shipments to the area.

Britain suspended shipments when the war broke out on Monday and appealed to other nations to join the temporary embargo. But the Soviet Union made no response, the United States declined to go along, and France and Italy announced only partial suspensions.

Will Fulfill Contracts

In these circumstances, Brown told the House of Commons, Britain could not defend a situation in which it failed to honor existing contracts while other nations were sending in replacements.

Though governments are reluctant to discuss their Middle East arms involvements, this rough breakdown can be compiled from published sources:

British firms have supplied Israel with tanks and armor, and have sold Iraq jet fighter planes. British suppliers are also providing Saudi Arabia with a \$300 million air defense system, and some arms have been sold to Kuwait and Jordan.

The Soviet Union supplies all the military equipment for Syria and Egypt, and has sold tanks and planes to Iraq.

U.S. firms have sold arms to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Jordan. France has long been the principal supplier for the Israeli air force.

Authoritative sources said there was no evidence of any

substantial new shipment of Soviet arms to the Middle East, though orders still in the pipeline might be en route this week. The fastest route for Soviet shipments is through the Dardanelles, where any abnormal activity can be monitored by Western observers.

Urges Limitations

Looking ahead, Brown said one of the elements in a solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict must be limitation and control of arms supplies to the Middle East.

But he also stressed that Israel "must live as a Middle Eastern power in the Middle East context." He pointedly reminded a questioner that it is as important for Israel to recognize its Arab neighbors as for the Arab states to recognize Israel.

Brown was asked if he had sent instructions to Britain's U.N. Mission to protest Egypt's reported use of poison gas in the Yemen. He replied that Egypt should not be in the Yemen and that "no civilized government could possibly support the use of poison gas in any conflict whatever."

But as to taking a British initiative, he added, the lead could better come from Arab nations like Saudi Arabia that are more directly involved in the Yemen conflict.

Soviet Ship Is First Through Tiran Strait

From News Dispatches

EILAT, Israel, June 8—A Soviet freighter bound for the Jordanian port of Aqaba today became the first ship to pass through the Tiran Strait since Israel declared them an international waterway yesterday.

Two Israeli freighters were preparing here today to become the first Israeli ships to pass through the reopened Strait since Egypt announced that it had blockaded the Gulf May 23.

A report from Sharm el Sheikh, the fort dominating the Strait, said Israeli paratroopers landed at the fort—already abandoned by its Egyptian garrison—some time after Israeli sailors captured it yesterday.

The report from the fort said the Soviet freighter was greeted by Israeli torpedo boats.

[In Tel Aviv, it was reported that the two Israeli freighters, under charter to the Zim ship-

ping line, are the 3694-ton Liberian-registered Angela and the 7304-ton, Malta-registered Amalia, flying the Britian flag. The freighters will carry canned citrus products from Eilat to Ethiopia, Kenya and Madagascar.

[A 34,700-ton tanker loaded with oil for Israel arrived in Capetown, South Africa, today—the first ship in an armada of merchantmen and tankers diverted from the Middle East. The ships were forced to take the long way round the southern tip of South Africa after Egypt closed their short-cut, the Suez Canal. Egypt closed the canal two days ago, saying it feared damage from Israeli attacks.

[The first arrival here, the Liberian tanker Leon, was bound for Eilat. At least two dozen other ships are known to have changed course from the Suez route and are heading for Capetown.]

U.S. Fleet in Mediterranean Warns Trailing Soviet Ships

ABOARD THE USS AMERICA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, June 8 (UPI) — A Soviet cruiser today joined other Russian warships shadowing U.S. 6th Fleet units in the eastern Mediterranean despite an earlier warning by the fleet commander to stop harassing American warships.

An authoritative source said the aircraft carrier USS America also made sonar contact with what may be a Soviet submarine spying on the Unit, Task Force 60 of the 6th Fleet.

Task Force destroyers tracked the underwater object with sonar for some time Wednesday night but made no positive identification, the source said.

The Soviet cruiser was reported eight miles off the port beam of the 77,600-ton America.

Vice Adm. W. I. Martin, the fleet commander whose flagship is the guided-missile light cruiser Little Rock, sent his warning to the Soviet guided-missile destroyer DDG 381.

Martin's warning was transmitted by both flashing lights and by voice in English and Russian. The Russians did not acknowledge the message.

The message was sent after the Soviet warship came within 150 yards of the American destroyer W. C. Lawe, which was in the Task Force formation.

The Russians have been playing a cat-and-mouse game with the 6th Fleet during the Middle East crisis. On several occasions, the DDG 381 has been forced to change its

course abruptly because of the Task Force's movements.

The Egyptians have claimed that two American carriers have been stationed only 20 miles off the coast of Israel, but the America and the carrier USS Saratoga have not been closer than a day's steaming — several hundred miles — away.

Top U.S. Navy officers aboard the America said they would welcome United Nations observers aboard their ship to prove that no U.S. warplanes were involved in air strikes against Egypt. The

Egyptians have charged that carrier-based U.S. planes aided the Israelis by attacking Egyptian positions.

It has been ascertained that no U.S. bombers or fighters overflew their practice missions in the eastern Mediterranean on Monday when the attacks were allegedly made. No jet warplanes have been launched off the America in the last 48 hours.

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pg. A20

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Associated Press

SPOILS OF WAR—The last train from Cairo, after the Israeli lightning armored strike into Egypt, lies derailed next to an abandoned and dug-in Egyptian tank in the desert. The photo was made Wednesday by Israeli army.

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Letters to the Editor

Neutrality Footnote

When Mr. McCloskey, spokesman for the administration, says that America is neutral "in thought, word and deed" in the Middle East war he borrows words from that beautiful penitential prayer, The Confiteor, the language of which immediately continues thusly: "through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault . . ."

P. F. X. McGUCKEN.
Emmitsburg, Md.

"Accept This State"

The *Washington Post's* editorials on the current Israeli-Arab crisis have, unfortunately, echoed the tendency of much of our media to view the crisis in an unobjective, pro-Israeli fashion in presentation of fact as well as suggestions for policy.

Regarding the Gulf of Aqaba, Egypt desires to return the status of the Gulf to the situation prior to Israel's aggression of 1956, Israel claims she withdrew on condition that America guarantee Israel access to the Gulf of Aqaba. However, President Eisenhower, on Nation-wide TV Feb. 20, 1957, asked "Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its withdrawal?" Eisenhower made it clear this should not be the case. So did Ambassador Lodge; so did Secretary-General Hamarskjold; so did the U.N. resolutions demanding immediate Israeli withdrawal. Hamarskjold stated (Jan. 25, 1957) that the Emergency Force at the Strait of Tiran would not be used "so as to prejudice the solution of the controversial questions involved." Two U.N. resolutions passed overwhelmingly on Feb. 2, 1957, called upon Israel to withdraw immediately, envisioned the placing of U.N. troops on both sides of the Armistice Demarcation Line (as U Thant has observed) and called on both sides to observe the 1949 Armistice. The resolutions had in mind no conditions desired by Israel. Any private assurance Dulles gave Israel that America would guarantee Israeli access to the Gulf of Aqaba should not have been given in light of Israel's aggression, was contradicted by our President and should not be allowed to rationalize the use of force outside the U.N. to restore a situation Israel achieved by aggression in the first place. Subsequently, Israel refused to allow U.N. troops on her side of the Armistice Demarcation Line (no "borders" have yet been negotiated) and declared the Armistice dead.

More important, Israel has refused to abide by U.N. resolutions calling for the right of Palestine's refugees to return to Israel and for the internationalization of Jerusalem. The United States has voted yearly, since 1948, for the rights of the refugees. President Kennedy stated our support for the rights of the refugees in a letter to President Nasser.

If we are going to consider multilateral or U.N. action to enforce Israel's questionable legal right to free access to the Gulf of Aqaba, then in fairness we should press with equal vigor for Israel to obey the United Nations and World Law. Otherwise, we are asking of Arabs what we refuse to expect of Israel.

Our goal is Arab acceptance of an Israel they can respect

and need not fear, i.e., a just peace. There is no justice in an Israel attempting to recruit American Jews while rejecting those who were born and raised in Palestine. Such a Zionist Israel cannot and should not be accepted by Arabs, and in all honesty, few Americans, if in the position of the Arabs, would accept such a state.

Essentially this is American policy. In 1954 Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byroade stated:

"To the Israelis I say that you should come to truly look upon yourselves as a Middle Eastern State and see your own future in that context rather than as a headquarters, or nucleus so to speak, of worldwide groupings of peoples of a particular religious faith who must have special rights within and obligations to the Israeli state . . ."

"To the Arabs I say you should accept this State of Israel as an accomplished fact."

Now it remains for us to follow our words with deeds—evenhandedly, across the board. Only then will the hands of both Israeli and Arab doves be strengthened; only then can America deal in good faith with both sides and help effect the compromises needed for a just peace.

EDMUND R. HANAUER.
Washington.

Homeland

For 2000 years, the Jews of the world have been driven from country to country in the diaspora, consoling themselves with the words of the Prophet, "If I forget thee, O mighty God with but one hope, Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning."

Three times a day our pious ancestors turned their faces to the East and prayed to almighty God with but one hope, that someday the remnants of our people could return to their ancient homeland.

Nineteen years ago, the dream of centuries was finally realized and the pitifully few persons who escaped the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Buchenwald found a haven in a new Jewish homeland. For these 19 years, the Arab world has stood at our borders, menacing us with their arms, threatening us with economic discrimination and swearing on the holy Koran to drive us into the sea.

Today, the die has been cast. Israel, surrounded on all sides by its enemies, is fighting for its life against a new Hitler, who wishes to destroy it. Let Nasser beware. The remnants of our people will fight with the last drop of blood to protect the city of David and the homeland of our people.

Those of us who still live in the diaspora, will give of our worldly goods until it hurts. Our younger men will answer the call and stand by our brothers in Israel to protect its borders.

SIDNEY A. LEVY.
Washington.

Potable?

In return for more than a billion dollars in aid and food-stuffs that the United States has sent Mr. Nasser, Mr. Nasser has kindly thanked us by telling us to enjoy a long and full drink of sea water. Unfortunately, we now might find Russian warships in that particular beverage and that might make it even less palatable.

LYNNE SHPAK.
Reisterstown, Md.

On Firearms

Your editorial page June 7 referring to misuse of firearms adds:

"It is, of course, impossible to say whether the sniper had armed himself in response to the recent editorial suggestion in *The American Rifleman*, official organ of the NRA, that citizens acquire firearms and form civilian posses in order to provide 'a potential community stabilizer' against urban rioting."

It is entirely possible for anyone with a sense of accuracy and truth to say that the sniper could not have armed himself in response to *The American Rifleman*, because *The American Rifleman* never urged citizens to "acquire firearms and form civilian posses." The only publicity of this nature has emanated from distorted news reports in *The Washington Post*, the *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and other newspapers, radio and television. Many of the latter have had the decency to admit that the original report erred. Among these have been the *Denver Post*, the *San Francisco Examiner*, and other respected newspapers. Even the *New York Times*, originator of the canard, admitted nine days later that it had "reported erroneously" in some respects. This was, of course, neatly buried inside the newspaper whereas the original mistake was on Page 1.

The final paragraph of your editorial this morning, asserting that "The NRA continues to befuddle Congress into allowing guns to be purchased at will by any crank or criminal, any juvenile or junkie, any hophead or hothead," is equally erroneous as many sane, honest people know. The NRA favors keeping firearms from the very undesirables that you list. Your own insistence on impractical firearms legislation has done much to delay any practical conclusion in this respect.

ASHLEY HALSEY, JR.,
Editor, *The American Rifleman*.
Washington.

A Role for the U.N.

Whatever the role of any individual nation in the Mideast crisis ought to be, the proper role of the United Nations is clear. The United Nations is proud of the fact that forty of its members have been born, many with United Nations help, since its own creation in 1945; one of these nations is Israel. Since 1948 there have been many skirmishes with both sides to blame, but the antagonists' ultimate aims must be kept in mind: the dominant Arab countries have made plain their determination to destroy Israel, while there is no evidence that Israel harbors ultimate designs on Arab territory.

The role of the United Nations is to keep peace. Often this means simply mediation; but where one nation threatens to annihilate another, peace-keeping means protection. The League of Nations committed suicide in 1935 when its members abandoned principle for expediency and allowed Italy to conquer Ethiopia. If the United Nations allows Israel, its creation, to die, U.N. members—including the neutralists and anticolonialists—will have proved themselves as unprincipled and hypocritical as the "imperialists" of 1935. If that happens, the United Nations should and will die.

ARMAND DERFNER.
Washington.

Inside Report

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

An Israeli Settlement

IN PRIVATE TALKS here and at the United Nations, the eloquent Foreign Minister of Israel, Abba Eban, is repeatedly emphasizing that his government wants no interference from the Soviet Union in seeking a durable Arab-Israeli settlement.

Eban, in fact, makes few bones about the fact that no outside power—including the United States, which Israel feels let it down badly in the current crisis — is going to stand in the way of Israel's own interests now that its arms have carried the day so brilliantly.

What this means, then, is that Israel intends to work its own way toward regional stability. And that raises the paramount question of whether the Arab states will long last begin to accept Israel long last begin to accept Israel's permanence some 20 years after it won independence.

The first miniscule glimmering of how Israel may come about arranging its own security system lies in the tortured indecision of Jordan's King Hussein the last two weeks.

Hussein despises Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser almost more than Israel and was saying privately just a month ago that he was ready to pull Jordan out of Nasser's Arab League. But when Nasser provoked the Middle East crisis, the King was forced by pressure from Palestinian Arabs inside Jordan to make an alliance with Cairo—thereby saving his throne and perhaps his head.

Now, with its air force



Novak



Evans

destroyed and its army humbled, Jordan cannot continue a hard line against Israel. The survival of both Hussein and his very nation hangs in the balance.

THUS, JORDAN, of all the neighboring Arab states, offers Israel the best target for the start of a new political arrangement.

Jordan has always wanted a port on the Mediterranean. Highly placed experts in Washington now believe that in exchange for permanent control of the divided city of Jerusalem, now totally in Israel's possession, Israel might well make a trade of a narrow corridor to the Mediterranean across the Negev Desert for Jordan.

Incredible as this idea sounds, it has credibility here among experts with close connections to Israel. They flatly predicted that in no case will Israel yield one inch of its new control over Jerusalem.

The point is that Jordan, with its close ties to the United States, might be persuaded to become the first neighboring Arab state to do business with Israel.

In confidential talks at the U.N., Eban actually speculated on the possibility of an Israeli-Jordanian deal—a breakthrough that would have electric repercussions throughout the Middle East.

But even before any such radical change is negotiated, the war has already drastically altered the Middle East. U.S. diplomats are convinced, for example, that the humiliating defeat of the Soviet Union in the last week will make Moscow hesitate before renewing its investment—both in weapons and in political influence—made there the past ten years.

MOSCOW'S REAL game was to use the Nasser-style "progressives" to subvert the Jordanian-style "royalists."

The war in Yemen, the riots in Aden as the British prepare to pull out, the efforts to subvert the royalists in Saudi Arabia are all Soviet designs to create chaos in the Middle East and destroy U.S. influence.

Nasser was Moscow's most

glittering client in the Middle East. Now that he is almost surely finished as a leader of the Arab World, without being rescued by the Soviets, Russian prestige is at a new low with the Arabs.

It is precisely this Soviet decline and chaotic breakup of Nasser's Arab coalition that give Israel its rare chance to maneuver on its own, without outside interference.

This is Israel's intention: It will not count on new guarantees by the United States, which are conveniently overlooked when most needed. It will not put its faith in United Nations emergency troops, conveniently withdrawn at the point of greatest danger.

These guarantees undoubtedly will be offered once again, and Israel will accept them. But they will be the superstructure. The foundation will be Israel's own military power, giving her a new opportunity to negotiate her own future. And the first place to watch, when Israel shifts from war to settlement, is Jordan.

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Matter of Fact

After the Great Victory

By Joseph Alsop

THE ISRAELIS' unaided victory—surely one of the greatest and most splendid feats of arms in modern history — has had the precise effect of a lightning flash on a pitch-dark night, luridly illuminating countless features of the landscape that had been invisible before.



Alsop

It is now clear, to begin with, that Gamal Abdel Nasser's true aim was not the mere blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, but the actual destruction of the State of Israel. Here, clear evidence has been provided by "Battle Order No. 2" which was issued June 8 by the Egyptian army commander, Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer. Copies of this battle order were captured at the Egyptian forward headquarters at El Arish.

Hakim Amer's formal battle order did not specify the moment when operations were to begin. It can even be interpreted as meaning that the Egyptians expected a prior Israeli attack on Jordan, presumably on the assumption that the glorious might of Egypt would discourage an attack in Sinai. But the language leaves no doubt about the Egyptians' ultimate purposes:

"Accordingly," wrote Amer, "I have prepared my plans and given orders to prepare our operations. I call on each one of you to fight with the greatest strength and to fulfill the orders and directives within the framework of the over-all plan, in order that this command can gain its objectives. Our objective will be to destroy the principal armed forces of Israel. Our armed forces can do this with the tremendous resources at their disposal. I bless you all."

FROM THESE WORDS, it emerges all too plainly that the military hardware lavished on him by the Russians, had ended by persuading Gamal Abdel Nasser that he was another Saladin, instead of a rather shabby, shoddy imitation-Hitler. He was acting, in fact, in a state of intoxicated self-delusion, from which he was

rudely rescued by the Israeli counterattack.

The intoxication and the self-delusion moreover greatly aided the Israelis. For the key episode, on the very eve of the outbreak of war, was Nasser's lunatic decision to pull the linch-pin right out of the strong defensive position that his subordinate commanders had organized in Sinai.

Reliable reports indicate that Nasser was personally responsible for the thrust across the desert, toward the lower Negev region of Israel, by one of Egypt's two precious armored divisions, the Fourth. In the desert, in which a jackrabbit cannot move unobserved, this movement by a whole division was of course noted. The Israeli armor grimly lay in wait for the Egyptians.

So Nasser's 4th Division was abolished, almost at a stroke; and thus the collapse of the Egyptian army in Sinai began with startling swiftness. The collapse was in itself revealing, too, for it is a fashionable, virtuous theory that people fight better for "charismatic" leaders like Nasser than for "feudal" leaders like the late King Farouk. Yet in 1948, Farouk's army fought infinitely better than Nasser's army in 1967.

FINALLY, much has also been revealed concerning the peculiar relationship between Nasser and his Soviet friends and patrons. In the same captured battle order, already quoted, Abdel Hakim Amer assured his officers that the United States would not "enter the struggle by direct operations against Israel because of the aggressive stand of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet decision to intervene in the event of aggression by any power against the United Arab Republic."

From this one can only conclude that Nasser was deluded about the Soviets' real intentions, or was permitted, at a minimum, to delude himself that there would always be a Soviet rescue party if he ran into trouble. For you hardly promise Soviet intervention to your troops, unless you expect such intervention to occur in event of need.

To the Soviets and the world, finally, Nasser has been starkly revealed as what he really is and always

has been—a vicious mountebank, powerless except for his power of hatred, and above all powerless to give the wretched Egyptians much less the Arabs of other lands, the serious leadership that they need so badly.

In the Kremlin, indeed, they must be looking at one another darkly, and asking pointedly, "Was it you, Kosygin, who proposed our investment of \$3 billion in arms for Nasser and for Arabs allied to him? Or was it you, Suslov, or you, Podgorny?"

Yet the stark showing up of Nasser, and the battered hulks of Russian armor now littering the Sinai Desert, do not mean that the Middle Eastern trouble is in any sense over. One may now hope it will end well; but one must wait and see, saying a prayer the while.

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Jews and Arabs Rally Here

By Stuart Auerbach and Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Staff Writers

An estimated 30,000 festive, flag-waving Israeli supporters jammed into Lafayette Park yesterday and turned a rally scheduled to seek U.S. help for Israel into a victory celebration.

Across Pennsylvania Avenue, separated from the Jews by buses parked bumper-to-bumper and by a line of policemen, about 200 Arabs paraded in front of the White House. Later, five representatives held a two-minute meeting at a White House gate with Under Secretary of State Nicholas B. Katzenbach.

There were no incidents, although some members of the two groups shouted at each other across the Avenue. Dozens of uniformed Metropolitan and U.S. Park policemen were on hand.

The Israeli rally got underway beneath a bright afternoon sun at 2 p.m. A spokesman for Park Police Chief Walter J. Lange put the crowd at 30,000. reporters said it was closer to 20,000.

Flag Sellers
Leading American rabbis, two Senators and others addressed the rally over a 1½-hour period, but few in the crowd could hear them.

Aid Urged
The rally was scheduled before fighting began in the middle East to urge the United States to support Israel. It was sponsored by the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

Many who attended the rally visited their Congressmen yesterday morning to urge that the United States give Israel whatever aid is needed to establish a lasting peace in the Middle East.

Later, leaders of the Jewish organization had a brief talk with Katzenbach at the White House gate and presented to him a petition reflecting their position.

The rally came under fire from Norman Mezvinsky, executive director of the American Council for Judaism, a self-declared anti-Zionist Jewish group of about 20,000 members.

At a press conference, Mezvinsky said that most American Jews felt the United States should give priority to its own national interests, and not to those of Israel.

For their part, the Arabs marched in a small oval in front of the White House chanting their support for Egypt's President Nasser and shouting "Johnson, hands off the Middle East" and "We want our land."

During an informal sidewalk press conference, the group's leader, M. T. Mehdi, said America's Middle East policy has been dominated by the views of the Zionists.

Mehdi, secretary general of the Action Committee on American-Arab Relations, said the United States should make clear that it supports the "territorial integrity" of all nations in the Middle East—not just that of Israel.

He repeated that statement during his face-to-face encounter with Katzenbach, who replied, "I can assure you that the President and the Administration are working very hard to solve this crisis."

Mehdi exulted in the brief exchange. "This is a very significant day in the lives of Arabs in this country," he said. "It has given the American Arabs the same opportunity to influence policy in the Middle East that the American Zionists have had."



Supporters of Israel crowd around the Lafayette statue in Lafayette Square during yesterday's demonstration.
By Harry Naltchayan—The Washington Post



The pro-Israel rally in Lafayette Square ends with singing and dancing.
By Wally McNamee—The Washington Post



Some of the 200 pro-Arab demonstrators outside the White House.
By Harry Naltchayan—The Washington Post

Nasser Quits but Reconsiders;: U.N.'s Efforts At Truce Fail Sought to ...

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Nasser Quits but Reconsiders; Israel, Syria Resume Fighting

U.N.'s Efforts At Truce Fail

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

War, politics and diplomacy boiled violently in the Middle East conflict yesterday.

These were the major developments in the fifth day of the war:

- Egypt's President Nasser, his armies shattered and his prestige badly damaged, first announced his resignation and then declared he was deferring it until a meeting with his National Assembly. A few hours later the Assembly voted to refuse the resignation.

Nasser told the Arab world that he was "ready to assume the entire responsibility" for the debacle which he blamed in part on American and British "collusion" with Israel. But he was defiant in declaring that the West should know that it is "the entire Arab nation," not just Nasser, which is its "enemy."

- The Syrian-Israeli cease-fire, accepted by both sides as of late Thursday at the demand of the United Nations Security Council, broke down. Israeli forces rolled north into Syria after, the Israelis said, the Syrians continued shelling Israeli towns. Israeli planes appeared to have bombed intensively. Syria denounced the attack as "aggression" and complained of "barbaric slaughter."

Sought to Force End to Fighting

The U.N. Security Council in several meetings sought to force an end to the fighting, twice ordering a two-hour deadline but to no apparent avail. Each side blamed the other for the continued fighting.

However the fighting had erupted, it appeared from Washington that Israel had not been able until yesterday to turn their armed forces from the other fronts to deal a blow at their long-time tormentors to the north. The result was likely to be as devastating as had been the defeats administered to Egypt and Jordan.

There was fighting, too, again in Egypt's Sinai desert area. Several tank battles took place but they lasted only a couple of hours.

As the fighting appeared to be coming to an end, the politics within the Middle East, first of all within Egypt itself, was quickly coming to the forefront in world attention.

In Moscow, European Communist Party bloc leaders held a summit meeting to discuss the Middle East. Their first statement was to back the Soviet Union's demands that Israel withdraw to the pre-war boundaries. Party leaders attending came from Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Only Rumania was missing.

There were many unanswered questions last night. The first concerned Nasser himself. The initial Washington reaction was that his resignation was a device to continue in power, and continue he did as thousands of Egyptians demonstrated in the streets in his favor. But the extent of his power, whether others would share it and what road he might take were uncertain.

His own words gave few specifics but one clear clue: He was in no mood for a live-and-let-live peace with Israel. And he tried, through compliments to other Arab leaders and states, to keep Cairo as the key to Arab policy.

Israel was triumphant in success, convinced that it had won on its own and determined not to withdraw until it exacted a political price that would secure its future.

Although there was talk that Israel would try to achieve that in bargaining with its Arab neighbors, it seemed far more likely that the international community, especially the United States and the Soviet Union, would play the key role in any settlement.

U.S. Shaping Position on Mideast

The United States began to make known some of its thinking on the future shape of the Middle East including the recognition by the Arabs of Israel's existence as a state, Israel access both to the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal, resolution of the long-standing Arab refugee problem and the possible internationalization of Jerusalem.

But whether the Soviet Union, stung by the defeat of its Arab friends, was prepared to back such far-reaching steps to a permanent peace—not to mention Nasser's acceptance—was unknown.

Perhaps only American-Soviet collaboration to a degree far beyond that which did contain the Middle East war could produce a firm resolution in the Arab-Israeli world.

But every sign is that Moscow will continue to back the Arabs against Israel and the United States through the degree of such backing would be critical.

The Arabs themselves, by all accounts from the various nations, were in a state of shock at the defeat. Some resisted the cease-fire concept; in Algiers bitter Algerians stoned the Egyptian embassy in protest. Other Arab leaders, however, retained diplomatic and other relations with the United States and Britain.

Other Mideast Reports, Pages A8-13

Cairo Charges New Israeli Bombing: Cairo Charges New Israeli Bombing

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Cairo Charges New Israeli Bombing

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 9—
Egypt accused Israel tonight of bombing
Cairo and two other cities while
the Security Council was trying to ar-
range an effective cease-fire between
Israel and Syria.

Ambassador Mohamed El Kony said
that Cairo had been bombed for one
hour, beginning at 8 p.m. Cairo time,

and that there had been eight raids
along the Suez Canal. Two civilian
buses were strafed, he said, with 12
killed and 30 wounded.

[The Associated Press reported from
Cairo that no bombs had fallen on the
city up to 11:30 p.m., although the
Egyptian Ministry of Information said
an air raid was in progress.]

Israel promptly denied the charge as
well as a Syrian complaint that Israeli

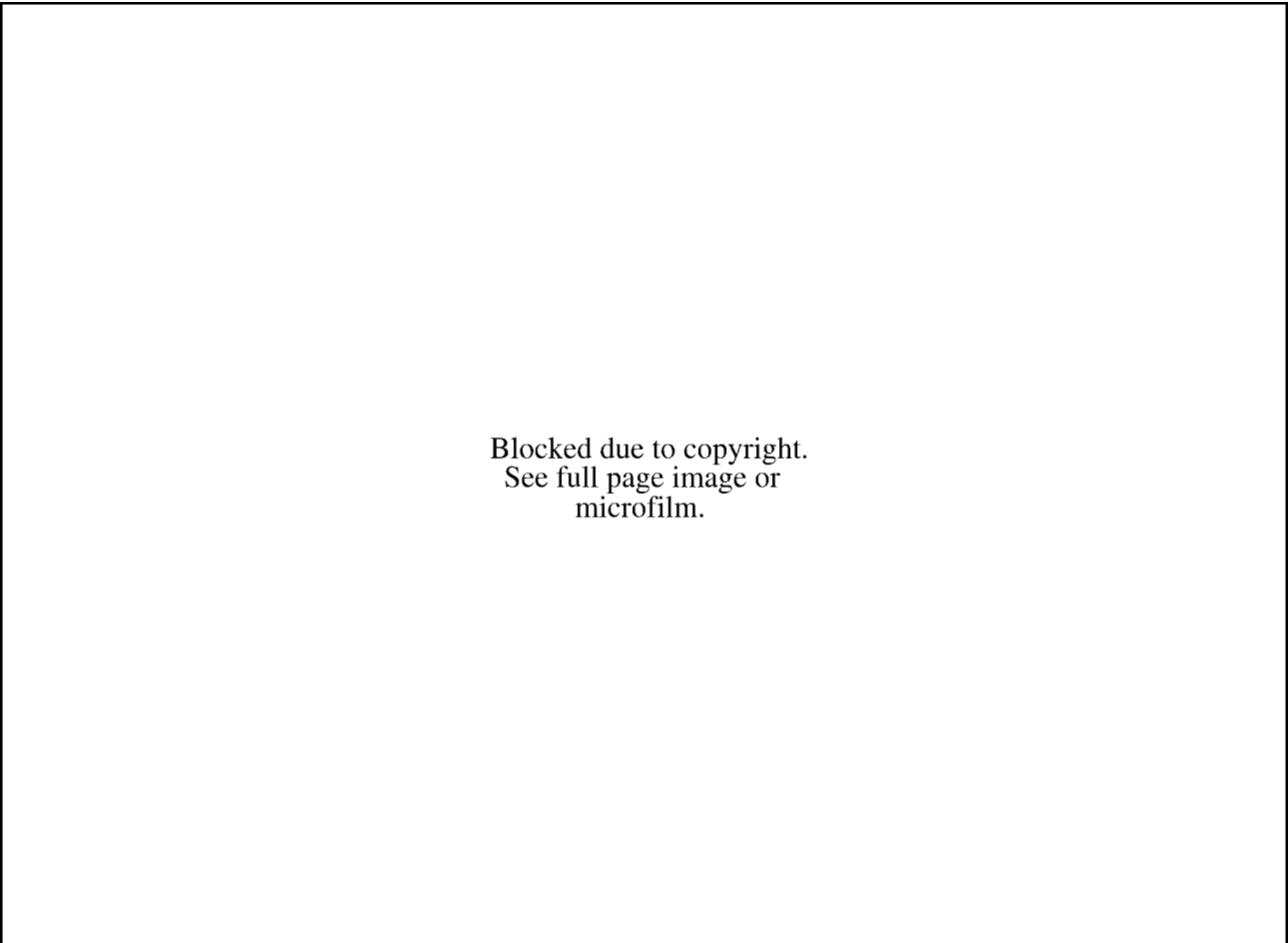
planes had bombed Damascus. Ambas-
sador Gideon Rafael said "This is a ma-
licious fabrication."

Secretary General U Thant reported
that both Syria and Israel had an-
nounced that orders had been issued
to military commanders for an end to
hostilities in accordance with a Coun-
cil demand.

Syria, however, complained that

See NATIONS, A13, Col. 5

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Israeli Army Photo via AP

An Israeli naval vessel patrols the Strait of Tiran at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba.

NATIONS—From Page A1

Cairo Charges New Israeli Bombing

Israeli aircraft were still bombing its villages and that "a huge number of tanks and armored cars" was congregating on Syrian territory for a further Israeli assault.

Israel retorted that heavy Syrian shelling of three Israeli villages was continuing and that nearly every structure in the villages had been destroyed.

Earlier, Syrian Ambassador George Tomeh had told the Security Council that the Israeli army was "at the doors of Damascus" and that Israeli bombing of the capital was continuing. Syria had asked for an urgent meeting of the Council.

It was the most confused and confusing day observers could remember in the history of the Security Council. Tempers rose among delegates groggy from three weeks of tension as Communist speakers engaged in recrimination against Israel and the West.

Among the confusing elements was the fact that Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko stalled the start of this morning's meeting for two and one-half hours, then obviously tried to prolong the session this afternoon, almost as if he were awaiting the Egyptian accusation.

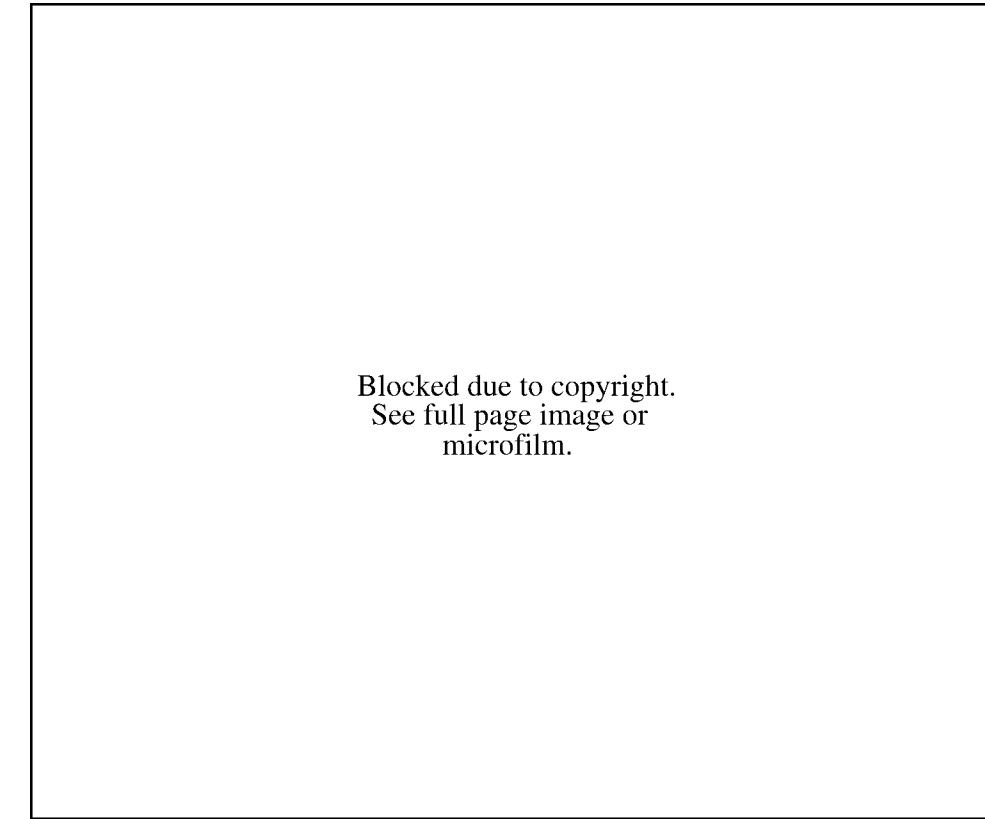
An Egyptian representative came to Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark with the report of the bombing of Cairo only five minutes after the Council had gone into a two-hour adjournment.

There was no confirmation of the report, because communications with Egypt were out. Some diplomats voiced a suspicion that any bombing might be part of an internal coup connected with the resignation or reinstatement of President Nasser.

Originally, the urgent meeting was scheduled for 10 a.m. on the request of Syria, which complained of Israeli attacks after the Damascus government had accepted the cease-fire early today.

Syria was proposing a simple resolution calling for immediate action on the cease-fire, with the Secretary General to report back to the Council within two hours on compliance with the demand.

But the meeting could not



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microfilm.

United Press International

U.S. Ambassador Goldberg is emphatic with Syrian Ambassador Tomeh at the U.N.

begin until 12:30 because Fedorenko insisted that the resolution must be coupled with a condemnation of Israel. India joined in the Soviet tactic.

At that point, Tomeh made his accusations. Israeli armored columns were "destroying every trace of life and property" in Syria, he charged, and "the ruthlessness of the invaders is indescribable."

Secretary General U Thant relayed reports from U.N. observers of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission that Israel had employed napalm in air raids northeast of Tiberias.

On Israel's behalf, Rafael replied that after the announcement of Syrian acceptance of the cease-fire Syrian artillery opened an attack on 16 Israeli villages along the frontier.

By this time, Fedorenko had finally bowed to persuasion by Council President Tabor and agreed to go along with a unanimous cease-fire resolution asking Thant to report back in two hours. It was the third U.N. cease-fire resolution since the Mideast war began.

Fedorenko next accused Israel of harboring expansionist aims with no bounds.

"They are following the bloody footsteps of Hitler," he declared.

Bulgarian Ambassador Milko Tarabanov joined the attack, remarking that "some of the Israeli leaders have learned many lessons from the Nazis."

Rafael sputtered in indignation, replying that the Jewish people had suffered more than any other from "Hitlerite aggression" and the Fedorenko had "overstepped the limits of the permissible."

Rafael then announced he had a message from his government that "Israel accepts the cease-fire resolution, provided that Syria accepts and will implement the cease-fire."

U Thant confirmed the report and Tabor said "hopefully, it means that the fighting in the Middle East can now finally be brought to an end and peace restored in the area."

This was not enough for Fedorenko, who demanded that Israeli present evidence that the fighting had actually stopped.

Indian Ambassador Gopalaswami Parthasarathi also criticized Israel and asserted that those who had sought to bring "a modicum of reality and fair play" into the discussions had been "blocked by those who asserted claims not sanctioned by international law."

This was a reference to Western efforts before the fighting erupted to have a Security Council resolution take account of the rights of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba.

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AP photo made at news conference May 28

*"I am ready to assume the entire responsibility . . . I have decided to give up completely and finally every official post"—
Text of Nasser "farewell," A8.*

Egyptian Assembly Rejects Resignation

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 10 (Saturday)—Gamal Abdel Nasser announced his resignation as President of Egypt on Friday, but the one-party National Assembly said early today it would not accept the decision.

In an emotional speech broadcast on radio and television, the man who dreamed of uniting the Arab world and driving the Israelis into the sea said:

"I have decided to give up completely and finally every official post and every political role and to return to the ranks of the public to do my duty with them like every other citizen."

After the speech, huge crowds massed in the streets, shouting, "Nasser! Nasser!" Egyptians on the spot estimated 100,000 persons had gathered around Nasser's

home, appealing to him to reverse his decision to resign.

Three and a half hours later, Radio Cairo made an announcement attributed to Nasser. It said he had been deeply touched by the people's feelings and would go to the National Assembly today to discuss the resignation.

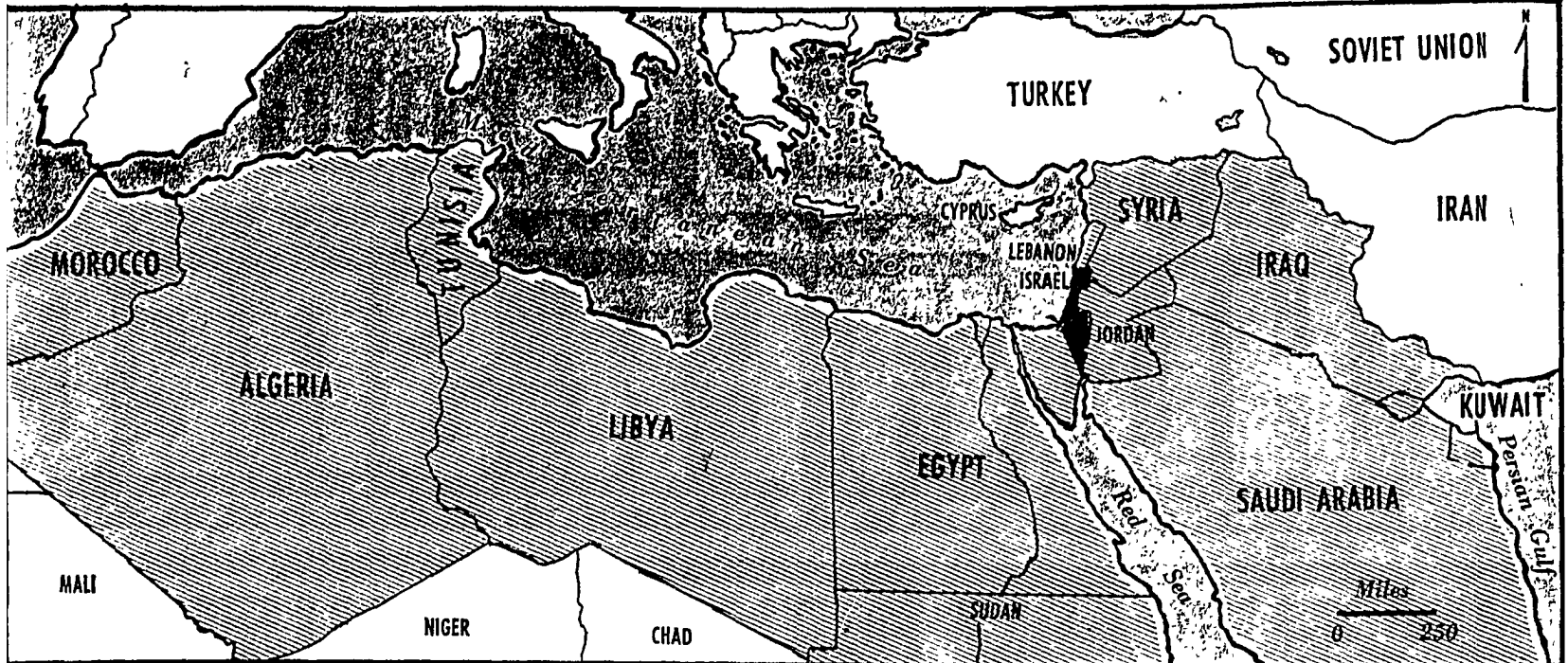
The Assembly, which has 350 members, met in emergency session a few hours later and declared its strong rejection of any intention Nasser might have of quitting.

"The people have stressed they do not agree with you and it always has been your practice to accept the people's will," said the Assembly's declaration.

It added that no setback could affect Egypt's work, which can only "be completed under your leadership." The statement was addressed directly to Nasser. Dennis Neeld of the Associated Press reported.

Nasser had expressed his intention of resigning because "I am ready to assume the en-

See EGYPT, A8, Col. 4



The Washington Post

June 10, 1967

The war between Israel and the Arabs has embroiled, in fact or emotion, many of the nations of the Mediterranean littoral.

EGYPT—From Page A1

Nasser's Resignation Is Rejected by Assembly

tire responsibility" for Egypt's defeat by Israel. "We cannot hide from ourselves the fact that we have met with a grave setback," he said of the defeat.

In his resignation speech, Nasser named Zakaria Mohieddin, 49, one of his four Vice Presidents and "my colleague, friend and brother," to take over as President. Mohieddin is generally considered more moderate than Nasser. He founded the modern Egyptian intelligence service and was one of the young officers who joined with Nasser behind Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib to overthrow King Farouk in 1952.

Military Men Resign

Shortly after Nasser's speech, the semi-official Middle East News Agency announced the resignations of

Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, 47, a Vice President and Egypt's commander in chief, and Gen. Shamseddin Badran, the Defense Minister who visited Moscow early in the Middle East crisis.

Nasser's resignation address was his first public statement since the outbreak Monday of the war in which Israel knocked out his air force, captured Sharm el Sheikh from which he blockaded the Gulf of Aqaba, and knifed across Sinai to his nationalized Suez Canal.

While he spoke there was an air raid alert and anti-aircraft fire, but there was no evidence of actual danger from planes, Neeld reported.

Nasser went on the air 15 minutes behind schedule and spoke for 37 minutes.

These were the main points

of the speech, apart from Nasser's decision to resign:

- Before fighting actually broke out, Egypt moved its armed forces to its frontiers because it knew Israel planned to attack Syria.

- On May 26, both Washington and Moscow asked Egypt not to be the first to open fire. This confirmed reports of parallel action by the United States and the Soviet Union to avert or contain the war.

Nasser said President Johnson gave a message to the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington asking Egypt for "restraint and not to be the first to open fire. Otherwise we would face serious consequences." On the same day, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo asked to see Nasser at 3:30 a.m. "and told me that the Soviet government strongly requested we should not be the first to open fire."

- Britain and the United States participated in the Israeli military drive, a charge London and Washington have strongly denied.

Nasser said he knew this because Egypt's estimate of Israel's strength was "precise," but the military operations showed the enemy's strike "was much stronger than his resources allowed."

He said British aircraft raided in broad daylight on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts, and American aircraft reconnoitered some Egyptian positions. He added, "the enemy was operating an air force three times its normal strength."

Nasser returned to this theme several times.

He also mentioned the presence of U.S. and British aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean.

- Egypt's allies supported the Arab cause and fought nobly. Nasser said that King Hussein of Jordan, once his antagonist, "adopted a fine attitude. I confess that my heart bled as I followed the battles of his gallant army in Jerusalem..." He also mentioned

Algeria, Iraq and Syria by name, and said Sudan, Kuwait, Yemen, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia "adopted honorable attitudes." Nasser has frequently been at odds with President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia, who expressed support for Egypt in this war.

Nasser did not mention Saudi Arabia by name, though he praised "the peoples of the entire Arab nation."

The Egyptian President also referred to "great nations outside the Arab world which gave us moral support which cannot be estimated."

- Egypt responded to the cease-fire resolution in the U.N. Security Council following assurances there that "no one could achieve a territorial expansion as a result of the recent aggression." A further reason for Egyptian acceptance of the cease-fire was "international public opinion, particularly in Asia and Africa, which watches our

position and feels the ugliness of the world-dominant powers which pounced on us."

- The Arab world needs, as its next steps, to destroy "imperialism" in that world to leave Israel reliant only on its own strength, which is weaker than the Arabs'; to prevent the use of Arab oil and bases by "imperialist" forces, and to achieve a unified voice for "the entire Arab nation."

- The resignation Nasser then announced does not mean "liquidating the revolution" in Egypt.

Nasser defined the accomplishments of the Egyptian revolution in terms of the ending of the British presence in Egypt, Cairo's leadership in the Arab world, and physical accomplishments such as the building of the Aswan Dam. He also mentioned the revolution's placing "the workers in the leadership of political action," and said, "The revolution is not the monopoly of one generation of revolutionaries."

Eshkol Disappointed By U.S. Crisis Promises

Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, June 9—Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol implied disappointment with American promises in a report to his Mapai Party Thursday night.

His remarks, published in the Jerusalem Post this morning, confirmed reports that Washington asked Israel to delay military action while a diplomatic solution was sought for the Middle East crisis.

Discussing the three weeks before war broke out June 5, Eshkol said, "We were first asked to wait two days," presumably before acting against Arab mobilization.

"Then we sent (Foreign Minister Abba) Eban to the United States — and were

asked to wait a further fortnight. President Johnson promised us great things.

"They told us that 40 to 50 maritime powers would sign a guarantee for free passage through the Tiran Strait," the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba that Egypt had blockaded.

"We examined the situation and found that it really came down to a dozen, and finally to only two countries and perhaps only one—Israel," Eshkol said.

"I once told President Johnson that it is likely that if we are attacked you will be very busy with other matters and that the nature of the (American) guarantee is unclear," he added.

Text of Nasser's Statement of Resignation as President: National ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A8

Text of Nasser's Statement of Resignation as President

Reuters

Brothers, we have been accustomed together in times of victory and in times of stress, in the sweet hours and in the bitter hours, to speak with open hearts and to tell each other the facts, confident that through this means alone we can always find our sound direction however critical the circumstances and however low the light.

We cannot hide from ourselves the fact that we have met with a grave setback in the last few days. But I am confident that all of us can in a short time overcome our difficult situation. To do this we shall need much patience, much wisdom and moral courage, and ability for devoted work.

Brothers, before that we should look at what happened in order to follow developments, and the way they proceeded until they reached this stage.

We all know how the crisis began in the first half of last May. There was an enemy plan to invade Syria, and the statements by his politicians and all his military commanders declared that frankly. The evidence was ample.

The sources of our Syrian brothers and our own reliable information were categorical on this.

National Security Matter

Even our friends in the Soviet Union told the parliamentary delegation which was visiting Moscow early last month that there was a calculated intention. It was our duty not to accept this in silence. In addition to it being a question of Arab brotherhood it was also a matter of national security. Who starts with Syria will finish with Egypt.

So our armed forces moved to our frontiers.

Following this came the withdrawal of the United Nations force then the return of our forces to the Sharm el-Sheikh position which commands the Tiran Straits and which the Israeli enemy used as one of the results of the tripartite aggression on us in 1956.

The passage of the enemy flag in front of our forces was intolerable and so were other matters connected with the most precious aspirations of the Arab nation.

Our estimates of the enemy's strength were precise. They showed us that our armed forces had reached a level of equipment and training at

which they were capable of deterring and repelling the enemy.

Message From Johnson

We realized that the possibility of an armed clash existed, and we accepted the risk. There were several factors before us, nationalist, Arab, and international. These included a message from President Lyndon Johnson of the United States which was handed to our Ambassador in Washington on May 26 asking us for restraint and not to be the first to open fire. Otherwise we would face serious consequences.

The same night the Soviet Ambassador asked to see me urgently at 3:30 a.m. and told me that the Soviet government strongly requested we should not be the first to open fire.

On the morning of last Monday, June 5, the enemy struck. If we say now it was a stronger blow than we had expected we must say at the same time, and with assurance, that it was much stronger than his resources allowed.

Also, British aircraft raided in broad daylight positions on the Syrian and Egyptian front, in addition to operations by a number of American aircraft reconnoitering some of our positions. The inevitable result was that our land forces, fighting a most violent and brave battle in the open desert, found their air cover was inadequate in face of decisive superiority.

It can be said without fear or exaggeration that the enemy was operating an air force three times its normal strength.

Hussein's Army Praised

This was also faced by the forces of the Jordanian Arab army which fought a valiant battle under the command of King Hussein who, to be just, and honest to him, adopted a fine attitude. I confess that my heart bled as I followed the battles of his gallant army in Jerusalem and other positions on the western coast on a night in which the enemy and the powers plotting with him massed at least 400 aircraft to operate over the Jordanian army.

It was clear from the very first there were other forces behind him which came to settle their accounts with the Arab nationalist movement.

There were significant surprises:

1. The enemy we expected to come from the east and north came from

the west. This showed he had facilities beyond his own resources and exceeding the estimate of his strength.

2. The enemy attacked at one go all the military and civil airfields in the United Arab Republic. This meant he was relying on something more than his normal strength to protect his skies from any retaliation from us. The enemy was also fighting on other Arab fronts with other assistance.

3. The evidence of imperialist collusion with the enemy is clear. It sought to benefit from the lesson of the former open collusion of 1956, this time concealing itself cunningly. What is now established is that American and British aircraft carriers were off the enemy's shores, helping his war effort.

Magnificent Battles

There were magnificent and honorable battles.

The Algerian people and their great leader, Houari Boumedienne, gave without reservation to the battle.

The Iraq people and their loyal leader, Abdel Rahman Arif, also gave without reservation.

The Syrian army fought heroically, supported by the forces of the great Syrian people and under the leadership of their nationalist government.

The peoples and government of Sudan, Kuwait, Yemen, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco adopted honorable attitudes.

The peoples of the entire Arab nation, without exception throughout the Arab homeland, struck an attitude of manhood and dignity, an attitude of determination, an attitude of insistence that Arab rights will not be lost nor will they dwindle, and that the war in defense of them continues whatever the sacrifices and setbacks along the road of the inevitable and definite victory.

Support From Outside

There were great nations outside the Arab world which gave us moral support which cannot be estimated, but the conspiracy was bigger and stronger. The enemy's concentration on the Egyptian front, to which it pushed all its main force of armor and infantry, was backed by an air superiority the dimensions of which I have already described to you.

The nature of the desert did not permit a full defense, particularly

with the enemy's air superiority. I realize that the development of the armed battle may not be favorable to us. I tried with others to use all resources of Arab strength. Arab petroleum played its part. The Suez Canal played its part. And there is still a major role required of Arabs everywhere and I am fully confident will be able to perform it.

Our armed forces in Sinai had to evacuate the first defense line and fought their terrible battles with tanks and aircraft along the second defense line.

Then we responded to the cease-fire resolution following assurances in the recent Soviet draft resolution to the Security Council and following declarations by the French government that no one could achieve a territorial expansion as a result of the recent aggression, and in view of international public opinion, particularly in Asia and Africa, which watches our position and feels the ugliness of the world-dominant powers which pounced on us.

Several Urgent Tasks

We now have several urgent tasks before us. The first task is to remove the remnants of this aggression against us and adopt, with the Arab nation, an attitude of firmness and steadfastness.

In spite of the setback, the Arab nation with all its energies and resources, is able to insist on removing the remnants of the aggression.

The second task is for us to learn the lesson of the setback.

In this connection there are three vital facts:

(1) The destruction of imperialism in the Arab world leaves Israel with its own strength alone. Whatever the conditions and however long they may last, the abilities of the Arabs are greater and more effective.

(2) The reorientation of Arab interests in the service of Arab rights is a primary safeguard.

The U.S. 6th Fleet was moving with Arab petroleum. There are Arab bases which were forcibly, and despite the will of the peoples, placed at the service of aggression.

(3) What is now needed is a unified voice by the entire Arab nation, that is a safeguard for which there is no substitute in these conditions.

We now reach an important point in this soul-searching by asking ourselves: Does this mean we do not assume responsibility for the consequences of this setback.

I tell you truthfully that I am ready to assume the entire responsibility. I have taken a decision with which I want you all to help me.

I have decided to give up completely and finally every official post and every political role and to return to the ranks of the public to do my duty with them like every other citizen.

The forces of imperialism imagine that Abdel Nasser is their enemy. I want it to be clear to them that it is the entire Arab nation and not Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The forces hostile to the Arab nationalist movement always try to picture it as Abdel Nasser's empire. That is not true, for the hope for Arab unity began before Gamal Abdel Nasser. It will remain after Gamal Abdel Nasser.

I have always told you that it is the nation which survives whatever his (Nasser's) contribution to the causes of his homeland. He is but an expression of a popular will and is not the creator of that will.

Refers to Constitution

In accordance with Article 110 of the provisional constitution, promulgated in March, 1964, I have asked my colleague, friend, and brother, Zakaria Mohieddin, to take over the post of President of the Republic and to carry out the constitutional provisions.

Consequently, and after this decision, I place all I have at his disposal in dealing with the critical situation through which our people are passing.

I am not thereby liquidating the revolution. The revolution is not the monopoly of one generation of revolutionaries. I am proud of the contribution by this generation of revolutionaries.

It has brought about the evacuation of British imperialism and the independence of Egypt. It has defined its (Egypt's) Arab character, fought the policy of zones of influence in the Arab world, led the Socialist revolution and brought about a profound change in the Arab way of life.

It has affirmed the people's control of their resources and the product of their national action.

It recovered the Suez Canal and laid

down the bases of industrial build-up in Egypt, built the High Dam to turn the arid desert green.

Petroleum Extracted

It has extended generating power networks all over the northern Nile Valley and extracted petroleum resources after a long wait.

More important than all of this, it has placed the workers in the leadership of political action. They are always the source for new leaderships carrying the banner of the patriotic and nationalist struggle phase after phase, building up socialism and winning victories.

My confidence is unlimited in this leadership alliance of national action—the peasants, the workers, the intelligentsia and the nationalist capitalism.

Its unity and cohesion and the creative interaction within the framework of this unity is able to achieve, through earnest and firm action, as I have said more than once, a gigantic miracle for this country so that it may be a force for itself, the Arab nation, the national revolution and world peace based on justice.

The sacrifices made by our people, their civic spirit throughout the crisis, the glorious heroism inscribed by the officers and men of our armed forces with their blood will remain an eternal flame in our history and a great inspiration for the future and its great hopes.

The people were magnificent as usual, noble as usual, having faith, and truthful and loyal.

Acclaims Armed Forces

The members of our armed forces were an honorable example of the Arab man everywhere. They defended the grains of sand in the desert to the last drop of their blood. In the sky, despite the enemy superiority, they were legends of sacrifice and courage, going honorably to do their duty as nobly as they can. This is the hour of action and not the hour of sadness.

It is an attitude of lofty ideals and not of egoism or sentiments of the heart. My heart is with you and I want all your hearts to be with me. May God be with all of us, a hope in our hearts, a light, and a guidance. Peace and the mercy of God be upon you.

Nasser Was Symbol In Arabs' Unity Drive

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

For 15 years, ever since he sparked the revolt of the junior army officers that overthrew King Farouk, Gamal Abdel Nasser has been the dynamic symbol and spokesman of the Arabs' long-thwarted drive for unity and dominion in the Middle East.

Yesterday, in the wake of his second humiliating defeat at the hands of the Israeli army, Nasser announced his resignation as the President of Egypt. Within hours, Radio Cairo, whose powerful transmitters had made him literally the voice of the Arab world, said that he would put the question of his continued tenure before the National Assembly.

Thus, another crisis looms for the 49-year-old postal worker's son who is the most powerful and controversial Arab leader of this century.

The Western world learned of Nasser only gradually after the 1952 military coup that ended the reign of the gaudily corrupt and corpulent Farouk.

For a time Nasser stayed in the background while

Gen. Mohamed Naguib, a popular leader, served as front man for the new regime. But in February, 1954, he ousted Naguib and two years later had solidified his position sufficiently to have himself elected President—with no opposition.

A big (six feet two inches tall, 210 pounds) handsome man with a dazzling smile and neatly trimmed moustache, Nasser captivated the imagination of Arabs inside and outside Egypt as no other figure had been able to do.

Army Quickly Routed

He lost little time in flexing his muscles after achieving the Presidency. Within a month after his election, he responded to the British-American withdrawal of proffered financial assistance for his project of building a high dam on the Nile at Aswan by seizing the Suez Canal from its British owners.

That fall, after diplomatic efforts were stymied, the Israeli, British and French military forces launched a coordinated assault on the Egyptians, which quickly routed Nasser's army.

But the military defeat

was converted into a diplomatic victory when the United Nations, backed by Russia and the United States, forced the withdrawal of the invading armies and restored Nasser to control of the canal.

For the next decade, Nasser played a shifting role in East-West relations, while consistently pursuing his goal of Arab unity. He accepted economic aid from both Russia and the United States, but beginning with the large-scale Soviet aid on the Aswan dam project in 1959 shifted increasingly to an anti-Western stance. His defeated army was re-equipped by the Soviet bloc.

His chief goal in foreign policy, however, was to unite the quarreling Arab nations and regain the military strength needed to settle his old score with Israel.

In 1958, Nasser joined Egypt with Syria and later Yemen in the United Arab Republic, but the union lasted less than three years. Later, he tried unsuccessfully to bring Iraq into his orbit, and in 1962 sent troops to Yemen where they have been tied down in a costly struggle for five years.

At home he faced serious problems, too, for despite his ambitious development plans, population growth obliterated many of the economic gains of his regime.

Jordan's King Hussein and Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, with political and economic ties to the West, undercut his efforts for Arab unity, in part at least because they feared his alliance with the Russians.

Alliances Formed

In the past month, Nasser seemed to be on the verge of achieving his long-sought goal. Backed by the Russians, he demanded and got the removal of the United Nations peace-keeping force from the Egyptian-Israeli border and imposed a blockade on the Gulf of Aqaba, a seaway vital to Israel's economic survival.

Old enemies, including Hussein, formed military alliances with Nasser, and Israel confronted the nightmare its leaders had tried to prevent—a seemingly solid ring of hostile Arab states.

On Monday, warfare began and, with shocking speed, Nasser lost by force of arms what his patient diplomacy had labored for ten years to bring within reach.

Whether Nasser's almost-hypnotic hold on the Arab masses can survive this latest and most devastating setback is uncertain. Whatever the outcome, the chain-smoking, ascetic Moslem who has been the symbol of leadership to Arab millions, has earned his place in history.

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Associated Press

Arab-led students shouted denunciations during the demonstration at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow yesterday.

Communist 'Summit' Supports Arabs

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 9—European Communist bloc leaders held a summit meeting in Moscow today on the Middle East crisis. They issued a statement supporting the Arab states and calling on Israel to withdraw behind the armistice lines.

Radio Moscow said the meeting was attended by Communist Party leaders from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Rumania, which has been following an independent line in foreign policy, apparently did not attend the meeting.

The Soviet news agency Tass tonight reported the resignation of Egypt's President Nasser without com-

ment. The Tass dispatch made no mention of the military defeats that led to Nasser's resignation.

Anatole Shub of The Washington Post reported from the Soviet capital:

Soviet authorities remained firmly in control today as an anti-Western student demonstration, expected since the beginning of the Mideast war, finally took place.

About 1000 Arab, African, Asian and Cuban students marched to the American and British embassies. At the U.S. Embassy, some 5000 soldiers and policemen, along with street-cleaning and snow removal trucks, held the demonstrators to two narrow lanes on the far side of the avenue.

After about 25 minutes

outside the U.S. Embassy, the demonstrators marched off toward the British Embassy. There, Soviet soldiers and police had blocked all access.

The demonstrators, their ranks reduced to a few hundred, held a 30-minute meeting in which orators denounced the Western powers and Israel. Finally, an orator announced that the demonstration was over and the students dispersed.

The massive protection given to the Western embassies and the absence of Soviet participants in the demonstration appeared to offer new evidence of Soviet aloofness from the Arab cause. It was clear today that the Soviet government is determined not to permit

the Arabs to impair its relations with the United States and Britain.

Soviet media have begun to play down the Middle East news. In the weeks ahead, Soviet leaders will doubtless be reconsidering their \$4 billion military and economic aid investment in the Arab states.

Pravda began hinting at such a re-examination even before this week's fighting, with veiled references to supposedly friendly states receiving Soviet aid which repress their native Communist movements.

Realistic Soviet statesmen must now wonder what further point there is to supporting Arab regimes which are not only anti-Communist and socially retrograde, but militarily impotent.

Nasser's Resignation

The friends of peace in the Middle East will keep under control the impulse to gloat over the political disaster that has befallen President Gamel Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic. His resignation, if it is forthcoming, will not cause undiluted joy even among the severest critics of his policies. This mixed reception of the news of his eclipse is due, primarily, to the uncertainty of a future without him. It also is due to the disappointed hope, never entirely abandoned, that he might have precisely the kind of leadership and command capable of bringing a backward nation into the Twentieth Century.

There are not going to be any leaders in the Arab world with this sort of potential who satisfy the standard judgments that Westerners apply to public men. Any leader with a capacity for solving the critical problems of these countries is going to have, at the same time, attitudes that the West finds it difficult to accept.

President Nasser alternately was the cause of hope and despair. Frequently he seemed to glimpse the future and move with it to develop his country into a viable Twentieth Century state. The Egyptian masses were not mistaken in their instinctive response to his efforts to improve the lot of a people in many ways the most oppressed by economic difficulty of any people in the world. Just as frequently, and probably in reaction to the slow progress of fundamental change, he resorted to sheer demagoguery to sustain his political position. Not to be overlooked, or soon forgotten, or quickly forgiven has been the violent racism of the Egyptian press and radio which, day in and day out, has inflamed Egyptian opinion against Israel and against the West with the most distorted and depraved propaganda. Nasser must accept the responsibility for this. And having accepted it, he must take the blame as well for the follies that flowed from this hatred.

In the very speech in which he disclosed an intention to resign the presidency he exhibited that indifference to the truth, disregard of fact and delight in falsehood that made it difficult for responsible statesmen to deal with him at all. After all allowances are made for the customary flexibility with which statesmen approach the truth, it has to be acknowledged that Nasser has remained through it all an inspired, gifted and talented prevaricator. He characteristically concluded his Friday address with a repetition of the sheer fantasy of a British and American military intervention in the war. History always has been the servant of his political necessities. The myth that someone other than Israel is to blame for Arab defeat is only the last of his sheer inventions.

His fall, nevertheless, would sadden those who have retained, in spite of all his errors and faults, a vestigial remnant of faith in his qualities of leadership which might have been turned to better account. It will be too bad if Egypt has to lose the good in him along with the bad.

Failure of Diplomacy... How Can We Keep the Peace?

By Roscoe Drummond

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A11

Failure of Diplomacy . . . By Roscoe Drummond

How Can We Keep the Peace?

LET THERE BE no delusion: It was not diplomacy which averted the worst in the Middle East; it was force.

Right now the diplomats ought to be very humble — not expansive — for they have so much to be humble about.

Neither the big powers, nor the smaller powers nor, despite all its resolutions, the U.N. Security Council made any significant contribution to shaping the course of events in the Arab-Israeli conflict or to averting the catastrophe of a worse war.

The truth is that the diplomats did not avert war in the Middle East. They failed to avert war. Nasser peremptorily threw out the United Nations peace-keeping forces and U Thant's almost reflex acceptance of this threatening action reflects either inherent weakness of the Secretary General or inherent weakness of the United Nations.

Force, not diplomacy, dominated Nasser's actions against Israel, and force, not diplomacy, saved Israel from the consequences.

We delude ourselves if we let the impression stand

that anybody's diplomacy or any talk at the U.N. did anything to sheath force or the danger of force in the Middle East crisis of 1967. We will not do better next time unless we see this clearly.

THERE IS MORE for the diplomats to be humble about.

It is suggested that secret contacts between the White House and the Kremlin helped make it possible for the United States and the Soviet Union to come together in the end to promote a cease-fire. There is no evidence that any behind-the-scenes talk between Washington and Moscow accomplished anything whatsoever. Moscow opposed the cease-fire when it thought Egypt would crush Israel and supported the cease-fire when it saw that Israel was crushing Egypt.

It is suggested that the diplomats prudently saw to it that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. would not be drawn into a direct confrontation and thus turn an Egyptian-Israeli war into a world war. Obviously neither wanted such a confrontation, but it was Israel's fierce and decisive use of force in its own defense which dissolved the crisis with such conclusive rapidity that the danger of U.S.-Soviet involvement was removed.

SOME WILL BE tempted to think that because the Security Council finally and unanimously passed a resolution calling for peace that it thereby contributed to peace and reclaimed some of its effectiveness. The truth is that the Soviet Union immobilized the Security Council when it believed it was in its interests to do so.

I am not saying that it was not wise for the United States to maintain quiet contacts with the Soviet during the crisis. It was. I am not saying that it was not useful to have the U.N. handy so that the decision to call for a cease-fire—reached outside the Security Council—could be channeled through it. It was.

But what we need to see frankly at this point is that diplomacy did not resolve nor contain the crisis in the Middle East. Only Israel's brave use of military force to defend itself resolved the crisis.

The whole chain of events which forced Israel to such a heroic self-defense will likely rise again if the Soviets and the U.S. cannot join in the common cause of building a bridge over which the Arabs and the Israelis can live and move.

Let's not congratulate the diplomats—but ask them what they are now going to do to build the peace.

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Nasser's Reasoning . . . By Alfred Friendly

Information Seems Deficient

TEL AVIV—In the light of events, it looks as if Col. Nasser's military intelligence was deficient on some points, as for example about which side could win the war. It also seems to have misled Nasser into concluding that an Israeli defeat was thwarted by American air sorties. The charge surely has the facts reversed. They are, rather, that the Soviet Union has a justifiable complaint that Israel's Air Force prevented an American defeat. The view from here may be distorted, but the prevailing notion up to a couple of weeks ago, at least, was that the United States had considerable interests in the Near East.

They were thought to concern matters of high international policy, balance of power, cold-war considerations and prevention of war, not to mention oil.

There was also the matter of the trustworthiness and effectiveness of American commitments to certain Arab and Moslem nations anxious to avoid becoming subservient to Nasser and thereby to the gentry in Moscow who quarterbacked and bankrolled him.

It was even believed that the White House was anxious to avoid a credibility gap in this part of the world troubled as it is by something of the sort at home.

TO THE LAYMAN at least it appeared that American aims in the Near East were to prevent a Nasser takeover that would have toppled King Hussein of Jordan or rendered him a puppet; that would have neutralized Saudi Arabia; ended

Tunisia's and Morocco's nascent Western orientation and made the Western alignment of Iran and Turkey very uncomfortable for them and in the long run perhaps impossible.

It was also believed that among U.S. aims was the prevention of Egypt's and Syria's chosen supporter, the U.S.S.R., from achieving the position of dominant Big Power in the Near East—from becoming the nation to be reckoned with, the nation whose backing was proven credible and effective, in short, the nation that all the Near and Middle Eastern states had damn well better play ball with.

On the basis of that hypothesis it looked here about one week ago as if the American objectives were encountering some embarrassment or even difficulty or even collapse.

UNHAPPILY, no doubt, but without any other possible choice—so well had Nasser arranged matters—anti-Soviet Hassan of Morocco, settlement-minded Bourguiba of Tunisia, Egypt-fearing Idris of Libya and Nasser-hating Hussein of Jordan joined the jihad.

Even that welcome Washington visitor, Faisal of Saudi Arabia, chafed in impatience to send troop reinforcements to the holy war. The situation now has changed to be sure. But just as Nasser's claim that American air strikes gave the victory to Israel is an insult to the Israeli Air Force, so his claim that America supported Israel in other more general terms is an insult to American diplomacy.

Nasser accused the United States of trying to put together a consortium of Western imperialistic nations to open the Strait of Tiran to Israeli shipping. He could point to President Johnson's declaration that he deemed

the gulf of Aqaba to be an international waterway in proof of America's plotting.

He could even assert—had he known it—that American and British Embassies in Tel Aviv had assured reporters 12 hours before the shooting started that the maritime nations were signing up as fast as pledgers at a United Jewish Appeal banquet and that responsible quarters in Israel's government were swimming in Euphoria at the progress.

But those facts that have been made public tend to give Nasser the lie.

Enrolled with the United States were only Britain, the Netherlands and New Zealand (which hastily added that it wouldn't dream of taking any action to support the declaration) and buoyed by some editorialists the American Government made clear that it would never open the strait by itself, apparently considering unilateral action in behalf of its own interests as unpar-donably rude.

PERHAPS Egyptian intelligence told Nasser that the United States was succeeding so well in its efforts for Israel that he had to start the war.

Perhaps Israeli intelligence, which has proved somewhat better than Egyptian in recent days, believed otherwise. Whichever way it was Russia as noted above can be aggrieved at Israel for now having cast some doubt on the validity of Soviet promises and advice and on the utility of the masses of military hardware and doctrine it supplied to Egypt and Syria.

But the United States can honestly assure Nasser that whatever compliment was implicit in charges that America helped Israel in that course of events, it is quite undeserved.



Friendly

Cairo Aim Questioned On Pullout by U.N.

Egypt may have intended only a limited withdrawal of the United Nations peacekeeping force, without a pullout of the soldiers at Sharm el-Sheikh and the Gaza Strip, according to an account just published in The Reporter magazine.

The account of the confusing affair was written by Meg Greenfield.

She reports that late in the afternoon of May 16 United Nations headquarters in New York received a message from Maj. Gen. Indarjit Rikhe, the Indian commander of the U.N. force, passing along this message from Gen. Mahmoud Fawzi, chief of staff of the Egyptian forces:

"To your information, I gave my instructions to all U.A.R. (United Arab Republic, the formal name of Egypt) armed forces to be ready for action against Israel the moment it might carry out any aggressive action against any Arab country . . . Our troops are already concentrated in Sinai on our eastern borders. For the sake of complete secure (*sic*) of all U.N. troops which install OPs (observation posts) along our borders, I request that you issue your orders to withdraw all these troops immediately . . . Inform back the fulfilment of this request. Yours . . . "

Secretary General U Thant, after reading the Fawzi message, summoned Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed el-Kony at 6:45 p.m. to seek clarification. The Egyptian diplomat said he had no information or instructions whatever concerning the demand. Thant asked him to cable Cairo for clarification.

The article says Thant sought to find out whether Fawzi was seeking temporary and/or partial redeployment of the U.N. force. Thant himself, in his talk with el-Kony, raised the possibility of withdrawal of the entire force, saying he would do that if he received a formal request from the Cairo government.

Next day Thant consulted with diplomats from the nations that supplied the U.N. force. But, reports Miss Greenfield, the Secretary General did not directly consult Egyptian President Nasser or urge restraint on him. Nor, she reports, did he initially

consult the United States or, apparently, any of the other permanent members of the Security Council.

Nasser on May 18 did formally request a total withdrawal of the U.N. force and Thant complied.

Thousands Ask State About Kin in Mideast

United Press International

The State Department is receiving thousands of telephone calls from Americans who were worried about relatives being evacuated from Middle Eastern countries involved in the war.

Allyn C. Donaldson, director of the Office of Special Consular Services, urged travelers and their relatives to try to communicate through commercial means outside of the State Department.

"They would get faster communications and information if they did," Donaldson said.

Evacuation of Americans is continuing at a steady pace, and State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey reported that a total of 20,000 have now left the 14 North African and Middle Eastern countries. He said that this left somewhere between 30,000 and 35,000 in the area.

McCloskey also announced that Turkey has agreed to represent U.S. interests in Iraq and the Netherlands will represent U.S. interests in the Sudan.

The arrangement was made necessary because of the

break in diplomatic relations with these countries.

Spain, which earlier had agreed to represent U.S. interests in Egypt, has agreed to do the same in Mauritania, McCloskey said.

Italy earlier had agreed to represent U.S. interests in Syria and Yemen.

No arrangement has yet been announced for a "protective power" for the U.S. in the seventh country which has severed relations with the U.S., Algeria.

McCloskey noted that Lebanon had requested the withdrawal of the U.S. Ambassador and noted this was "short of a break in diplomatic relations."

McCloskey said the U.S. was still discussing with Egypt how many, if any, American officials might remain in Cairo. He said some U.S. Government personnel have already left Syria, Yemen and Mauritania. He had no report of officials leaving Algeria and the Sudan.

[Reuters reported that Egypt instructed the U.S. to reduce its diplomatic mission from 200 to six and that the British cut theirs from 39 to 13.]

Israeli Battle Plan Geared To Get to Suez in 3 Days

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Israeli battle plan called for reaching the Suez Canal in three days for fear of diplomatic pressure would halt the war if it lasted much longer than that, according to Pentagon sources.

U.S. Intelligence learned before the war broke out, reliable sources said, that Israel's battle moves had been pressed to meet the three-day timetable.

The same pre-war battle plan reportedly included a fourth day if something went wrong. But the grand design was to reach the canal in three days—which the Israelis virtually did.

Different in 1956

The tight timeable probably accounts for some of the big differences between the 1956 and 1967 Sinai campaigns.

In 1956, paratroopers on two occasions rendezvoused with armored forces before attack-

ing their objectives. One such join-up was in front of the Mitla Pass, 90 miles from the Israeli border, and another at Sharme el Sheikh, the tip of Sinai.

But this year the paratroopers did not wait for such armored support. They jumped into Sharm el Sheikh without waiting for an armored column to move on the same objective from another direction—as was the 1956 strategy.

Another difference was the way Israel used her power.

In 1956, the Israeli pilots supported their troops on the ground and left it to the British and French air forces to knock out the Egyptian air force.

Decisive Factor

This year, Israel opened her air campaign by knocking out enemy jets which could have lengthened the war by supporting the Arab's greater manpower.

Most military analysts agree

that this first punch to gain air superiority was a decisive factor in the war.

Israeli jets flew out over the Mediterranean and then approached Egyptian fields from the west, according to Israeli air force leaders.

The Israeli pilots doubtlessly flew low to escape radar detection as long as possible and then zoomed in on Egyptian airfields, knocking out hundreds of planes before they could get into the air.

The United States has powerful radar on Turkish hills which most likely watched this air battle. U.S. intelligence on that battle indicates at least one Israeli jet was lost to the Egyptian anti-aircraft missiles.

Egypt has protected its cities and air fields with the same type of Russian SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles North Vietnam uses. Apparently, Israeli fighter-bombers destroyed most of the SAM sites before they could be used.

Control Maintained

After this initial knockout blow, Israel kept control of the air. This superiority enabled fighter-bombers to drop napalm, rockets and bombs on Egyptian armor and strafe enemy troops with guns.

Israel also had an advantage in the aerial dog fights because of her advanced radar system. Israel used ground-control-intercept (GCI) radar, in which technicians on the ground keep track of enemy aircraft and guide Israeli pilots to them.

By Drew Pearson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. E13

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

U.S. Studies Internationalized Canals

By Drew Pearson

There's a backstage debate going on inside the Johnson Administration regarding the idea of using the present dip-

lomatic break with Egypt, initiated by President Nasser, as the moment to move for the internationalization of world waterways, including the Suez Canal.



Pearson

Twice Nasser has closed the canal to Western shipping on his own whim, once in 1956, again in 1967. In 1955 he seized the canal from the French and British with no excuse other than pique over the fact that John Foster Dulles had decided not to finance the Aswan Dam.

It was President Eisenhower who in 1956-57 came to Nasser's rescue and demanded that the French, British and Israelis give the canal back to Egypt.

But today, despite Mr. Eisenhower's rescue of Egypt's precarious position in 1956 and despite five years of keeping the Egyptian people from starvation with \$912 million of American grain, Nasser has falsely accused the United States of using planes from the Sixth Fleet to aid Israel. His accusation caused half of the Arab nations to break dip-

lomatic relations, has endangered American lives all over the Near East and caused incalculable loss to American libraries, consulates and embassies.

The United States therefore is in a justifiable position to move for the internationalization of Suez as a move toward stability and peace.

Nasser's Brazen Alibi

Most brazen canard launched by any propaganda machine in years was Nasser's claim that the United States had intervened on the side of Israel.

Nasser of course was looking for an alibi for the complete rout of his troops. It was the third successive time the Egyptian army has collapsed before the Israelis: the first in 1948, when Nasser was almost taken prisoner; the second in 1956, when Israeli troops penetrated to the Suez Canal; the third, this week.

Nasser claimed this week that Israel was winning only because of help from airplanes from the Sixth Fleet. Real fact is that the nearest U.S. carrier, the Little Rock, was more than 350 miles from Egypt. Another carrier, the Saratoga, was more than 500 miles away. Not a single plane left the deck of either ship, as the Russians, whose destroyers had been shadowing both carriers 24 hours a day, fully knew.

Real fact is that President

Johnson was more cautious than any other U.S. President except Mr. Eisenhower regarding the Near East. He kept Foreign Minister Abba Eban waiting all day before he finally saw him, then gave him no promises regarding Israeli ships through the Gulf of Aqaba.

Secretary of State Rusk told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that no Israeli ships had gone through the gulf for two years, and implied that Nasser might be appeased by barring Israeli ships in the future.

In brief, the United States was about as neutral in the Near East crisis as it was possible to be.

Despite this, Nasser influenced the entire Arab world with false and damaging charges against the United States.

Why the Fight?

Reason why Israeli troops, surrounded by superior Arab numbers, were able to rout the enemy was very simple. The Israelis have something to fight for. The Arabs don't.

The Israelis are culminating a 200-year struggle to return to a homeland; and they fight with the memory of what happened to 6 million Jews, in the gas chambers of Hitler. They know that if they lost this battle, their fate at the hands of Nasser would be to get pushed into the sea.

Arab troops, on the other

hand, serve in armies where there is no democracy, where the old caste privilege between officers and men still prevails.

Up until recently 90 Egyptian families controlled most of the nation's irrigated land; in Jordan, 50 Bedouin chieftains controlled most of the arable land. In Egypt the young officers get their imported scotch no matter what happens. Egyptian troops are lucky if they get their full quota of bread and rice.

In the Arab states today there is great wealth. Oil has made Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and Iraq among the wealthiest nations in the world. But there is also great poverty. Kuwait is the only country where the wealth of oil has been distributed among the masses.

In Israel there is very little individual wealth. Nor is there much individual poverty. You see no beggars on the streets as in the Arab states.

Israel is a middle-class, hard-working semi-Socialist state where there is no division between the wealthy and the poor. These are some of the reasons why Israeli soldiers fight. Arab soldiers don't.

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Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson will report on the repercussions of the Arab defeat in the Middle East at 6:40 p.m. today over Radio WTOP.

Flight Over Sinai Deserts Witness to Egypt's Disaster: Flight Over ...

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Flight Over Sinai Deserts Witness to Egypt's Disaster

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt, June 10—Under the eyes of the first visitors permitted to enter Sharm el Sheikh, an Israeli merchant ship steamed peacefully through the Strait of Tiran, which President Nasser of Egypt blockaded three weeks ago—provoking a six-day war.

Israel also put on view for reporters the panorama of Egyptian defeat. It was the western Sinai, scene of colossal destruction of Egypt's army, with the blackened carcasses of 500 trucks

and 50 tanks stretching bumper to bumper for four miles through the Mitla Pass.

Four American news reporters and a few European journalists saw the theater of war and its peaceful climax at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba from a plane flying less than 50 feet above the ground for most of the day-long trip.

What we saw below us and at our stops, validated beyond doubt Israel's claims of Egyptian planes and armor destroyed.

Flying over one of the three main

roads through the desert, I counted at least 200 shattered Egyptian tanks.

At each of three airfields viewed in the middle of the Sinai Desert, an average of 20 planes, mostly Migs, presented their bare bones and ashes to the sizzling sand.

All the mechanized equipment, guns and armor lying about was of Soviet manufacture.

A reporter's running notes of a tour over the cemetery of Egypt's hopes tells a small part of the story:

10 a.m. Off at wave top level down Tel Aviv's glittering waterfront. Every-

one in the city appears to be on the beaches or in the water this Sabbath morning.

10:15 a.m. Except for the thoroughly smashed radar station, the city of Gaza seems untouched. The people are again in the streets, the houses of the huge refugee settlement stand in neat rows. Further to the south, along the beach, the grass and reed-thatched huts come into sight, many with white flags hoisted on poles.

10:30 a.m. Over the road from Rafa, at the bottom of the Gaza Strip, to El Arish, front headquarters which the

Israelis reached by noon the first day of the war.

The navigator points out the sights. Until two weeks ago he was flying the New York-Tel Aviv run for El Al Airlines, at a leisurely maximum of 70 hours a month. In the last five days he has been in the air 80 hours, mostly ferrying food and water to the forces in the desert and evacuating the wounded.

Smashed and burned trucks begin to appear below, dotting the road as grisly milestones. Enough wheels there

to make a traffic jam in Moscow. New tanks, a couple seemingly untouched.

More and more materiel, mostly guns and trucks, with the camouflage nets never removed. Whole cities of Egyptian tents, unstruck.

11 a.m. Over El Arish, which looks unscathed, again except for the radar stations. But the air field looks like a junkyard. As far as can be seen, and we circled from 30 feet, there were no random shots. The Israeli planes seemed to have wasted no rockets,

See EYEWITNESS, A19, Col. 5

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Flight Over Sinai Reveals Extent of Egypt's Disaster

making precise hits in each revampment.

Some bombing, too, however, as the black spots on the runways testified. They are the repairs the Israelis have made to put the field back in operation for their own use.

Below is a Mig, still coupled by a hose to an equally-ruined fuel truck.

11:30 a.m. The made-in-Russia, destroyed-in-Sinai cadavers on the road below, leading southward to Jebel Lidni, the second day target of the central Israeli thrust, grow more abundant, and the proportion of dead tanks to transport vehicles increases.

11:45 a.m. We land at Jebel Lidni, between the blackened revampments on each side, each Mig lying in its open coffin, not pretty to look at. No craters, no random destruction, just direct hits. But the craftsmen who made dummy planes which such loving care need not be unhappy. Their products, placed around the field, are as good as new. The Israeli airmen didn't touch them.

Visit Headquarters

We climb into a truck for a 20-minute drive through the buildings that were the Egyptians' Sinai headquarters and now serve the same purpose for the victors.

Signs of a sudden assault and a hurried retreat are everywhere. Piles of bedding, mess equipment, personal belongings are everywhere. A belt of shells, half unused, hangs from the breach of a 17-pounder anti-tank gun.

But mostly shoes. Heaps of shoes. Shoes, the hallmark of Egyptian defeat in Sinai in this war and the one in 1956. The photographers in our party have a field day.

A sudden, blessedly brief, stench passes across our speeding truck. To the west, five bodies, rotting in the sun. Then a couple more. Then one, bleated, on the right.

12:10 a.m. Four generals, including Joshua Gabish, chief of the southern command, meet with us. Gabish tells us in French: "We have finished the war in four days, from Israel to the Canal. We beat seven divisions, two of them armored. I believe we have knocked out 500 tanks and we have engaged several tens of thousands of soldiers. You will see for yourself."

The commander of one of the task

forces can hardly speak above a whisper, having shouted in the field telephones for five days. He says:

"We haven't talked very much. Our friends on the other side of the Canal, they talk a lot. Instead we have tried to show through acts and deeds what we can do when our country is threatened.

"I know a little bit about military history and I have never before heard of such a thing as our tank crews did, not to mention our pilots. In 50 hours we've smashed the enemy in Sinai.

"Everything depended on the troops. They had the spirit. All we needed was one word, 'Go.' They got it. Then there was only one word, 'Stop,' that prevented them from going on to the other side of the canal.

"I have just come back from visiting the Canal area. I have never seen anything like it."

Brigadier Generals

A reporter asks the four officers their rank. All are brigadier generals.

"We have only one major general, the Chief of Staff," says one. "We are a small country, you know. Of course, in Egypt they have Field Marshals and all that."

1 p.m. On the way back to the airfield we looked at the big T-55 tanks, drilled from the front through its four inches of steel by a Centurion 105 mm. The tank is so fresh from Russia as still to be painted forest green, for use in Europe, instead of the ochre suitable for the desert.

An Israeli officer looks at the 14 other tanks, mostly light T-34s, drawn up almost in a straight line on the other side. Trucks, upside down, on their side, plunged forward on their nose, on both sides of the road.

Aloft again, but not very much so — the pilot flies so close to the dunes that we rise and fall with their contours.

More Wreckage

What we saw before was mere prologue on the way to the Suez Canal. Above the road leading to Ismailia, we see what were two convoys, each with 50 to 75 burned-out vehicles. The Israelis, whose trucks and jeeps are now using the roads, have hauled the hulks to the side, where they lie grotesquely.

Shattered tanks, occasionally two or

three together, but mostly at intervals of a few hundred yards on the sides of the road or back in the dunes.

1:20 p.m. We are flying south, a few miles to the east of the Suez Canal. The ship channel lies on our right, peaceful, vast and empty.

1:50 p.m. We swing back east through Mitla Pass. The destruction is staggering.

The natural scene is dramatic enough. The roads in the sand dunes drop into a canyon with sheer cliffs on each side, reminiscent of southern Utah or New Mexico. It was the scene of the most fierce battle of the 1948 war.

Now, for four miles, it stretches like an incinerated snake. I estimate one vehicle to every ten yards. Oil and ashes cover every inch.

Trap Sprung

Israeli aircraft, we are told, blanketed one end of the pass with bombs while Israeli tanks drove through from the other. The ruins are two days old.

3:30 p.m. We have been flying what seems an endless trip, along the shoreline of the Sinai Peninsula. The oil fields of Radis and Dina seem untouched and deserted, the drilling rigs motionless, like ostriches with their beaks tethered close to the ground.

But at Ras-Sudar, a farm of six tanks is blazing furiously, flames sending up a greasy plume of smoke that stretches down the peninsula at least 10 miles. The Israeli officers about say the Egyptians sabotaged it before they pulled out.

3:55 p.m. Sharm el Sheikh, an irregular hook of flatland just around the corner from the southernmost point of Sinai, comes into view, with its United Nations buildings and Egyptian anti-aircraft guns, tents and shacks still in place. Israeli troops throng below.

Col. Ram Ron, Israeli military attaché in Washington from 1963 to 1966, and Col. Asher Levy tense. Levy led the successful assault on Ismailia against the Egyptians in 1967. Ron was its commander for 18 months, until he handed it over to the U.N. Emergency Force in 1957.

"I told the Danes," he recounts, "to keep the Strait of Tiran open. You don't," I said, "we'll be back."

Now he is back.

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microfilm.

United Press International

Weary envoy Goldberg at pre-dawn U.N. talks.

Israeli Thrust Deep in Syria Ends After Call for Cease-Fire

From News Dispatches

Israeli forces pushed at least 20 miles into Syria yesterday in a steady advance that appeared to end hours after a U.N. cease-fire called for 2:30 p.m. (EDT).

A U.N. spokesman in Jerusalem said that firing died down on both sides at 8:30 p.m. in Syria (2:30 EDT). He was quoting reports from the chairman of the Syrian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, who is supervising cease-fire arrangements with 40 U.N. military observers. As of 4:50 p.m. (EDT), U.N. headquarters in New York said it had received no confirmation of reports that all shooting in Syria had stopped.

An Israeli military communique issued in Jerusalem said the war ended after Israeli armies backed by powerful air support broke the Syrian line and captured all

See WAR, A12, Col. 1

Israelis Drive 20 Miles into Syria Before Truce Called

of the Golan Ridge a high which Syrian artillery had ground overlooking Israel fired on Israeli settlements in across the 48-mile frontier. the Galilee.

Spokesmen in Damascus and Israeli forces then took El Tel Aviv said some fighting Quneitra, a road junction continued past the deadline about ten miles from the fron- because some field command- tier, and moved out on roads ers had not received word of leading to Damascus, 40 miles the cease-fire. farther northeast, and Der'a, 40 miles to the southeast.

In the day's fighting, Israel shelled and then captured Patrick Seale of the London heights on the border from Observer reported from Tel

Aviv that they had gone ten miles beyond El Quncitra to- ward Damascus.

that the Israelis were driving to take the Syrian capital, but there were no indications of this in reports from the front.

The first Israeli aim was clearly to take commanding border heights that in Syrian hands endangered the secur- ity of Galilee. Syrian artillery there had shelled Tel Katzir, Daganya—the first Israeli kib- butz—and Tiberias, across the Sea of Galilee, among other places.

Regime's Fall Sought

The drive for Der'a, appar- ently halted by the cease-fire, seemed intended to capture a training camp there used by Palestinian commandos who crossed through Jordan for terrorist and sabotage raids in Israel.

Unofficial reports from Jeru- salem and Beirut, Lebanon, said that the Israelis hoped their military action would cause the fall of the Syrian government, a leftist group of military officers who came to power in a coup between fac- tions of the Baath Party.

United Press International reported from Jerusalem that the Israelis had deliberately slowed their attack to allow opponents of the regime in Aleppo, far to the north, and other Syrian cities to organize a revolt. Israeli sources said it would be "only a matter of time, weeks if not days," be- fore the Syrian regime was toppled.

It was not clear how heavy the fighting was. One report from the Israeli front said Is- raeli casualties were light; an- other said the fighting on the frontier heights was the blood- iest of the war.

Radio Is News Source

The Damascus radio was the only source of news from Syria. The frontier is sealed, telephone communications are difficult, and there are no Western newsmen in the coun- try.

The Israelis crossed the Jordan, a small river in the North, and then had to force their way up a steep, barren escarpment to reach the Syr- ian plateau of the Golen, ac- tually a series of ridges. By dawn, tanks and artillery had raked Tel Azaziat and Tel Hamra, two gun-studded hills in that area.

The Israelis apparently by- passed Syrian pockets in the central and southern sectors of the 30-mile front. At the southern end of the Sea of Galilee, a strong Syrian artill- ery position near Flq appear- ed to be holding out in the afternoon before the cease- fire.

By mid morning, the Is- raelis had taken El Quneitra. Radio Damascus admitted the capture, but said Syrian forces were fighting fiercely "and preventing the enemy from completely occupying the city."

Many of the Israeli tanks showed signs of earlier ac- tions against Egypt and Jord- an. Some had portraits of Egyptian President Nasser and King Hussein of Jordan plastered on their sides as "war trophies." The Israelis were also reported using equipment captured in Egypt and Jordan.

Hans Benedict of the Asso- ciated Press reported that Is- raeli planes had the run of the sky after a Syrian Mig was shot down. The pilot

bailed out and was captured.

Radio Damascus said the Is- raeli jets "were covering the battle with resources only a big power could possess." This was interpreted as an attempt to support the often-denied Arab charges that American and British planes were help- ing the Israelis, and encour- age Soviet intervention.

The Damascus radio also claimed that Israeli jets had

bombed Damascus "almost continuously" since dawn. The Israelis said there had been only a few raids, aimed at the airport and radio station.

The Syrians also said anti- aircraft fire shot down four Israeli jets before the cease- fire and two of several that they said flew over Damascus shortly after the cease-fire was scheduled to go into ef- fect.

Syria released all political

prisoners to allow them to take a part in the fighting. They include representatives of many former regimes, ranging from the right to the moderate left.

During the day, Damascus Radio kept up a steady flow of militant pronouncements. In the morning, it said, "We shall fight from house to house and from stree to street, because we have decided to

turn our territory into a graveyard for the invaders."

It also said the day's battle could turn the tide for the war. "Adolf Hitler occupied Paris and at one time knocked on the doors of Moscow," the station said. "But where is Hitler now? By Hitler, we do not mean the cowardly Jews, but we mean the new Hitlers —Wilson of Britain and John- son of America."

The radio repeatedly broad- cast news of Moscow's break- diplomatic relation with Is- rael and Friday's warning by international Communist lead- ers against further "agres- sion" by Israel.

In the afterncon, the Syrian Labor Federation broadcast an appeal to labor movements in Communist states, urging them to put pressure on their governments to intervene.

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United Press International

Cairo hails Nasser's decision to stay.

Egypt: Nasser to Stay, Gets New Power

By Noel Hudson

Reuters

CAIRO, June 10 — Gamal Abdel Nasser was granted sweeping new powers today by the National Assembly hours after he announced he had changed his mind about resigning as President of Egypt.

Nasser withdrew his resignation as hundreds of thousands of Egyptians jammed the streets of Cairo

to urge him to stay in office.

The Assembly by unanimous vote then gave him power to mobilize labor to rebuild the country's political and military strength to face future challenges.

His withdrawal of the resignation made 15 hours earlier set loose pandemonium in the crowded streets with

See **EGYPT, A13, Col. 1**

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microfilm.

United Press International

ANTI-BRITISH EFFIGY — Britain's Queen Elizabeth hangs in effigy wearing an Israel Star of David in Beirut, Lebanon, reflecting Arab claims that Britain helped Israeli forces to defeat Arab armies. Mobs also set fire to British and American property during riots.

EGYPT—From Page A1

Nasser to Remain, Gets New Powers

Egyptians embracing one another and foreigners.

There was dancing and singing in the streets. Car horns blared for minutes on end. Tears streamed down the faces of many who had traveled from as far as Alexandria to plead for Nasser to stay.

Foreigners, fearful for their safety in recent days, were welcomed as Cairo became as gay as New Orleans or Rio de Janeiro at Mardi Gras.

The 49-year-old former career Army officer, who has been the most powerful force in the Middle East for nearly 12 years, announced his decision in a letter to the National Assembly.

Resignation Rejected

The Assembly previously voted to reject his resignation and his chosen successor, Vice President Zakaria Mohieddin, refused to replace him.

Nasser was unable to deliver his message to the Assembly personally because travel was impossible through streets jammed with his supporters.

Instead Assembly Speaker Anwar Sadat read Nasser's letter in which he said he stood by the reasons that led him to submit his resignation, but decided to withdraw it because he could not "ignore the voice of the people."

Nasser told the Assembly that the demonstration of loyalty to him left him "so overwhelmed I cannot find words." He promised to remain in office until the effects of Israeli "aggression" were cleared up.

After that, he said, he would put his political future to the test of a popular vote—and from the street scenes today there seemed little doubt as to the result of such a poll.

Urges Cooperation

Nasser wound up his brief message with an appeal for continued cooperation and said "now, hand-in-hand, let us start on our urgent path and may God help us all."

Nasser not only received appeals to stay on from his own people, but also from Jordanian King Hussein and leaders of Iraq and Syria—Egypt's main allies in the battle with Israel.

After Nasser announced his decision to remain, Morocco's King Hassan cabled congratulations on "the renewal of the Egyptian people's confidence."

The Lebanese Legislature expressed relief at his latest decision and the streets of Beirut almost matched those of Cairo in popular jubilation.

Hans Neubarbour of the Associated Press reported Cairo:

An Egyptian government spokesman claimed Israeli planes attacked the Suez Canal on Friday and sank several ships, although Egyptian and Israeli forces have agreed to cease fire.

The spokesman said the sunken vessels blocked shipping in the waterway, which handles more than 20,000 ships a year, and it will take some time for them to be cleared.

The report on the sinking of the vessels came from Mashour Ahmed Mashout, head of the Suez Canal Authority. It did not say exactly how many ships were sunk. Nor was there an exact time given for the al-

leged Israeli air attack. Israeli troops are camped on the eastern bank of the canal.

Blocked in 1956

During the 1956 Suez invasion by Israeli, French and British forces, the Egyptians sank several ships filled with cement in the canal and closed it for months.

A costly international operation under UN auspices was needed to raise the ships and reopen the canal. The Egyptians at that time charged the ships had been sunk by British and French military action.

The Egyptian claim of an Israel air attack on the canal Friday came on the heels of a British announcement that the British consulate at Port Said had been burned to the ground by a mob. There were no casualties. The British consulate building had been evacuated a few days ago after an earlier mob attack. It was looted and badly damaged.

The official Middle East News Agency said another crowd set fire to the U.S. consulate in Alexandria, where about 400 Americans were about to leave aboard a Greek ship. The agency said the demonstrators could not be checked by Egyptian riot police.

Russia Also Blamed

Many Egyptians blame the United States and Britain for Israel's lightning victory. But the Soviet Union, Egypt's big-power ally, was coming in for blame, too, because it did not step in to ward off defeat.

An editorialist in the mass-circulation newspaper Akhbar Al-Yom wrote:

"If I could I would pour poison down the throats of Lyndon Johnson, Harold Wilson and the leaders of Israel. I would also pour it down the throats of a major power we took to be our friend and thought would support us in driving back aggression."

There was similar talk in Cairo's streets.

"I am disgusted about Russia," a housewife said.

"We just cannot trust those Bolsheviks any more," another person said.

"Trust no Americans, no British and no Russians either," a Moslem clergyman told shouting demonstrators.

"Down with Johnson, down with Russia," the crowd responded.

Embassy Guarded

The Soviet Embassy on the west bank of the Nile River remained under heavy guard by steel-helmeted riot troopers, a measure believed unprecedented since Egypt's revolutionary leaders took over in 1952.

A source close to the Soviet Embassy was critical of the Arab reaction.

"We are being used as the scapegoat for faults others have made," he said. "But we can afford to be silent. We are a big power."

The source said Russia would rather prefer to be silent about the Egyptian criticism than speak out.

"But these Arabs are just incapable of thinking logically," one Russian said.

"It is not true that we denied them arms. We offered them . . . everything short of active intervention because that would have meant a general worldwide war."

Israel: Old Frontiers Are Rejected Israel Won't Return to Old ...
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Israel: *Old Frontiers Are Rejected*

From News Dispatches

JERUSALEM, June 10— Israel claimed today its victories over Syria, Egypt and Jordan have wiped out previous armistice agreements, and that it will not return to its earlier frontiers.

Minister of Information Yisrael Gailille said his government had been holding consultations designed to "assure the victories achieved on the battlefields," and that "Israel can-

not agree to return to the status quo before this happened."

"Israel cannot return to the 1949 armistice agreements and boundaries determined by those agreements," Gailille said. He was referring to the boundaries drawn in 1949 after Israel won its eight-month war of independence, seven years before it again defeat-

See ISRAEL, A15, Col. 1

Israel Won't Return to Old Frontiers

ed the Egyptian armies in the Suez war of 1956.

Gaillie's statements came as Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, in an exclusive statement to the London Sunday Times, appealed for peace and cooperation at the same time he warned that Israel could never again allow such a threat to confront her.

Eshkol said that new vistas had opened "for Arab-Jewish cooperation reminiscent of the Middle Ages—a cooperation which can assure our region's proper place in the mosaic of human progress." But he said later:

"Never again shall we permit this threat to be renewed. For the first time in 19 years, Jews are again free to pray at the Wailing Wall and at other shrines sacred to Judaism in Jerusalem and Hebron."

Although the Information Minister did not spell out details, Israel has said it intends to keep all of the Holy City of Jerusalem, which had been divided between Jordan and Israel. It may also try to hold all or part of the captured Jordanian territory west of the Jordan River, as well as parts of the Sinai desert and the Gaza Strip.

The Israeli stand on revamping past agreements came as government sources, rejecting Soviet-bloc pressures, brushed off the break in relations with the Soviet Union as a matter of little importance.

Statement in Bonn

Gaillie's statement appeared somewhat stronger than that made in Bonn by the Israeli envoy to West Germany, Asher Ben Natan, who said that "military withdrawal is only possible after everything else has been set in order."

He reportedly told the Stuttgarter Zeitung newspaper the first point of a Middle East peace proposal by Canada's Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson—military withdrawal after a cease-fire—should be the last point.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan met with Maj. Gen. Odd Bull, Norwegian head of the U.N. Truce Supervisory Organization, on implementing the cease-fire between Syria and Israel.

The earlier one collapsed

as Israeli tanks and planes hit hard at the Syrians, on the basis of charges that Syrian artillery shelled Israeli settlements. The renewed cease-fire was scheduled to go into effect at 6:30 p.m. here today (12:30 p.m. EDT in the U.S.).

Turning in Arms

Meanwhile, the Israeli military governor of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River ordered inhabitants of the Old City of Jerusalem and the West Bank to place all arms and ammunition on the roads outside their homes by 5 a.m. Sunday, local time.

Anyone found with arms after that time would be severely punished, Israel Radio said.

In the Sinai Desert thousands of Egyptian troops have been captured, disarmed and then released, an Israeli military spokesman here said. Col. Moshe Pearlman said there was no reason to detain them and they were walking westward toward the Suez Canal.

He said it had become Israeli policy to release captured Egyptians once they lay down their arms.

An Israeli military spokesman also said they had counted from 600 to 700 tanks damaged, destroyed or abandoned in the Sinai Desert out of a total Egyptian force of some 900 to 1000 tanks reported in the area when hostilities broke out.

Vehicles Litter Sand

Patrick Seale of the London Observer reports from Tel Aviv that in the southern reaches of the Sinai Desert tanks and troop carriers litter the track-marked sand, with some of the tanks still closed with their dead inside them.

Some Egyptians have made an orderly withdrawal and have split into small groups, the more easily to get away. One of their chief difficulties has been the breakdown of their supply system and the inadequacy of their maintenance.

Only occasional and local fighting erupts near the canal where the Israelis have taken up positions, Seale reports. He says that the Israelis have also announced that Egyptian Navy units were attacked during

the four-day war and that in the port of Alexandria, a missile-carrying vessel was one of those sunk by Israeli ships. Two Egyptian submarines are also believed to have been attacked at sea with depth charges.

As the sounds of battle died away, reports from Bethlehem say that Jewish families defied strict prohibitions to drive up for their first look in 18 years at the Holy City on the west bank of the Jordan River.

Difficult Drive

The ride up the weed, overgrown road from Jerusalem takes an hour, and the growth of two decades and the ruts of tank tracks make it difficult for automobiles.

Russians Reportedly Sent Arms To Egypt on Eve of Mideast War: Recent ...

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Russians Reportedly Sent Arms To Egypt on Eve of Mideast War

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 10 — Did the Soviet Union send arms to Egyptian President Nasser with the deliberate idea that they would be used in a war with Israel? His judgment is based on confidential cables from Cairo.

A diplomat from a Western country with an astute ambassador in Cairo reports that outsiders would be "amazed" at the amount of Soviet military equipment that went into Egypt on the eve of the war. Much of the incoming material just before the fighting started is said to have been in the form of spare parts for planes and tanks.

For several weeks before the clash occurred, the ambassador in Cairo was predicting that Nasser was bent on war

See SOVIET, A14, Col. 7

Recent Arms Aid To Egypt Reported

and that nothing could stop him.

There are separate reports that as long as last November, after an Israeli punitive raid into Jordan, Egyptian officials started talking of forcing the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force from the Israeli-Egyptian border and from Sharmel Sheikh on the Strait of Tiran.

Most informed assessments here have held that Moscow wanted to keep tensions between Israel and the Arab countries boiling, but that it did not want the pot to boil over. When the possibility of a confrontation with the United States loomed, Moscow backed off.

But it is scarcely conceivable that the Soviet Union could have been unaware of Nasser's intentions. Hence the Western diplomat's comment that for the Russians the whole affair was a "historic miscalculation."

Deep Disillusionment

Whatever the Soviet motive, the disillusionment with the Arabs on the part of the Russians here is now profound. This holds particularly for Nasser.

"These people don't even know how to fire a rifle," one highly placed Russian remarked as the full impact of the debacle became apparent. "There won't be one more thing for that tin-pot dictator."

The disillusionment is mutual. Arabs here have been muttering about the Soviet failure to support them when the crisis became acute. Soviet diplomacy was tardy and ineffective.

India's efforts here, incidentally, have been a servile echo of the Soviet position, even to the point of obstructing Security Council efforts to alleviate the crisis before the fighting started—ostensibly in an attempt to obtain Arab support in the Kashmir dispute.

Charges On Air Cover

Especially noticeable was the Soviet failure to take up Arab charges that American and Britain aircraft had provided cover for the Israelis. The Russians, with many naval vessels in the Mediterranean observing the 6th Fleet, were in a position to know that the charges were false.

Diplomats here accept the explanation that the Egyptians and Jordanians may have been genuinely confused at the outset because Israeli jets flew out over the Mediterranean and swept into Egypt

from the sea so as to avoid detection by Egyptian land-based radar.

But the accusations soon became an article of faith in the attempt of Arab leaders to blame others for their misfortune.

How long the Soviet Union will remain subdued, and whether it in fact will end military aid to the Arab countries, is another question. Some Western ambassadors here expect it to resume efforts to cultivate the Arabs.

Primary Objective

Moreover, these diplomats say, disadvantaging the West in a strategic area is still a primary Soviet objective, even though Moscow's tactics may be accommodated to new circumstances.

Meanwhile, some of the Arab diplomats here are in a state resembling paranoia. They have to have a scapegoat, and they seize upon American sympathy for Israel and embellish charges of American support.

Paradoxically, the Israelis were highly dissatisfied with official American support for their position in the Gulf of Aqaba before the fighting and suspected that the United States was about to let them down. What they have accomplished, the Israelis emphasize, they have done on their own.

The irony in all this is that the Arabs have a better case than they have managed to present about the unsatisfied claims of the Palestine refugees and about Israel's refusal in 1956 to allow UNEF on her territory. But the failure to face facts and the emotionalism have alienated the potential audience from people who otherwise have many admirable qualities.

Even now, the Arabs seem unable to understand how what they claim is a one-sided attitude in the United States could have been conditioned by the incessant clamor from Cairo and Damascus radios about a war of liberation to crush Israel.

Mideast Cooperation Proposed by Eshkol

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A15

peace and cooperation in the Middle East in place of enmity, blockade and boycott.

New vistas open up for Arab-Jewish cooperation reminiscent of the Middle Ages—a cooperation which can assure our region's proper place in the mosaic of human progress.

Since 1952, Egypt alone spent \$4 billion on developing her war machine. And the Arab peoples and Israel together spent \$10 billion. Had these vast sums been applied to economic and social needs, millions of human beings who are steeped in poverty could by today have enjoyed an appropriate standard of living.

Shall the peoples of the Middle East continue to squander their resources on a futile arms race?

Let us hope that in these hours and days, Arab leaders over the past two decades will ponder their mistakes. World statesmanship must not miss this historic opportunity of helping to advance the Middle East toward peace and cooperation.

The military results of the

five-day war are universally known. Aggressive forces no longer exist in the Sinai Peninsula, on the Western Bank of the Jordan River and on the northern hills. Tranquillity has been restored to Jerusalem, the city of sanctity which for three days was subjected to cruel bombardments. The threat of destruction that hung over Israel since its establishment, which was about to be implemented, has been removed.

Never again shall we permit this threat to be renewed. For the first time in 19 years, Jews are again free to play at the wailing Wall and at other shrines sacred to Judaism in Jerusalem and Hebron.

Before I visited the Wailing Wall, I assured the heads of Christian and Muslim communities that no harm would befall Christian and Muslim shrines, that all arrangements in their regard would be entrusted to a Christian and a Muslim Council respectively, and that religious groups and institutions could continue with their spiritual pursuits without interference.

Mideast Cooperation Proposed by Eshkol

London Sunday Times

LONDON, June 10—Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol today made his first statement of Israel's attitude since the war, exclusively to the Sunday Times:

The time has come for

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Syria, Isreal Accept UN Inspection: Tabor Had No Sleep Communciation ...

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A16

Syria, Isreal Accept UN Inspection

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
June 10 — Arrangements for United Nations supervision of the Israeli-Syria cease-fire today brought relief to exhausted members of the Security Council.

Delegates privately expressed cautious hope that the worst of the crisis is now over and that it should be possible to move from the first stage of cease-fire to later stages of troop withdrawal, settlement and reconstruction.

At 3 p.m. it was announced that both sides had accepted the cease-fire and that Syria and Israel agreed to accept U.N. observers at their lines in Syrian territory.

Already bone tired Council members were called back into urgent session at 4:30 this morning at the request of Syria because of reports that Israeli forces were "heading toward Damascus." Syria had previously charged that Israeli planes had bombed the capital, although there has been no confirmation.

Tabor Had No Sleep

Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark had no sleep at all after last night's late adjournment. Many others were showing raw nerves after weeks of virtual around-the-clock tension. The Council adjourned at 11:15 today after Secretary General U. Thant reported that the U.N. Troop Supervision Organization was taking immediate steps to check observance of the cease-fire on both sides of the Israeli-Syrian border. The cease-fire had been set for 12:30 p.m. EDT, 2½ hours before both sides accepted it.

Tabor was hoping to get some sleep unless a new emergency arose. But there indications that even if the cease-fire was effective the Russians might get their second wind and insist on a meeting to condemn Israel, which has been their main diplomatic objective here.

Technically it would be possible for a deputy from the Danish mission to replace Tabor in the chair, but this has rarely been done. The presidency of the Security Council rotates among representatives of the 15-member countries on a monthly basis.

Communciation Disrupted

Despite the guarded optimism about the cease-fire, several immediate worries remain before the Council. They concern:

- The quality and reliability of United Nations reporting from the war area.

For some time communications were disrupted between the chief of staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Jerusalem, Gen. Odd Bull, and members of the Israel-Syria Mixed Armistice Commission. Israel promised to restore facilities to UNTSO, but great difficulty remained in verifying reports in the field.

Thus Thant relayed a report from Bull this morning that the Damascus area was under air attack by Israel. But it was subsequently disclosed that U.N. observers in Damascus were confined in protective custody and got their information from Syrian sources rather than independently.

This distinction made no dent on Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko, who claimed that the Secretary General's reports "confirmed" Israeli attacks.

Magnanimity Urged

For this reason the United States and Canada have been pressing, without success so far, to strengthen the U.N. machinery in the area.

- Whether Israel will be magnanimous or will push her luck too far. This applies not only to relinquishing captured territory but also to humane treatment of a new flow of Arab refugees. Jordan reported this morning that 30,000 persons had been evicted by Israel.

Ethiopian Ambassador En-

dalkachew Makonnen has been among the diplomats most concerned on this issue. He has argued eloquently that humiliation is a poor basis on which to establish a reconciliation and secure peace.

Ethiopia, Brazil and Argentina have joined in introducing a resolution on humane treatment of prisoners which will probably be debated Monday.

- Whether the Soviet Union will feel that it has to make some major move to recoup its damaged prestige with the Arabs. A Soviet diplomat privately expressed hope today that Washington was "taking seriously" the declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries hinting at some military action unless Israel withdraws from Syria.

Agreement Intimated

This diplomat, more voluble than at anytime in the last three weeks, also implied that some deeper understanding is in effect between Washington and Moscow. He intimated that the Soviet Union, United States, Britain and France were in agreement that there should be no territorial gains, knowledge of the possibility of internationalization of the Gulf of Aqaba and Suez Canal as well as the holy places in Jerusalem. He added, however, that the Israelis were trying to overthrow the Syrian government and that the Israeli "young Turks" (he said it is the same phrase in Russian) would be difficult to deal with.

His main concern was whether the U.S. was exerting sufficient influence with Israel. But the Soviet diplomat said he had the impression the U.S. had acted and also that Soviet pressure had been exerted privately on the Arabs.

Almost none of this has been reflected in formal Security Council debates. Soviet Ambassador Fedorenko was at his needling nastiest this morning. He charged that the U.S. was supporting Israel and had been "revealed as a direct champion of the aggression."

Goldberg Answers Russian

This brought a sharp retort from American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg that the U.S. had tried by every means from the beginning to prevent the conflict but had been told by others — meaning Fedorenko—that it was dramatizing the situation. He accused Fedorenko of delaying tactics. Others have called it stonewalling.

The Israelis have been too busy fending off major assaults to field the verbal moul balls. The U.S. and other Western countries could not afford to seem to be championing Israel even to correct the record without inviting more charges that they were in bed with her.

Thus Fedorenko has had a free run with his vituperation, and the concern voiced by others about avoiding humiliation of the Arabs does not seem to have reduced Arab resentment now focused on the West in general because they are unwilling to believe that Israel could have acted alone.

Recriminations came to a low point this morning when Syrian Ambassador George Tomeh, after repeating all the by now familiar charges, said that when Goldberg speaks in Council it is difficult to know "whether the representative of the United States is speaking or the representative of Israel."

Goldberg, who has tried hard to remain dispassionate, dismissed these personal comments as violating "every type of diplomatic usage" and as "beneath contempt."

Lard Like Olive Oil

Reuters
MADRID, June 10 -- Scientists at the Juan de la Cierva Research Center today were reported to have found a way of processing lard so that "at least chemically" it is the same as the best grade of olive oil.

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United Press International

PRE-DAWN U.N. SESSION—The U.N. Security Council discusses the continuing Mideast crisis during early morning hours yesterday. Labeled at left are four non-members of the Council invited as interested parties: Syria's Georges Romani, Israel's Gideon Rafael, Egypt's Mohamed

Awad el Kony and Jordan's Muhammad El-Farra. Key Council members involved in discussions are: U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg, Secretary General U Thant, Russia's Nikolai Fedorenko, Britain's Lord Caradon, and Council President Hans Tabor, Denmark.

People Sweep Nasser Back to Power: Contesting Outcome Hussein's Army Destroyed

By Patrick Seale
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A19

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Israel Army Photo via Associated Press

Israeli soldier peers from the east bank across the Suez Canal. Israel Army photo does not explain smoke plume.

People Sweep Nasser Back to Power

By Patrick Seale
London Observer

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 10—President Nasser today swept back to power in Egypt on a great wave of popular support.

By resigning Friday night and retracting his resignation this morning he has given the Arabs some cause for elation, attracting attention to himself and away from the war front. His maneuver has restored a measure of confidence.

Because of the Sinai defeat, the chief of Egypt's armed forces, Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, and War Minister Shamseddin Badran have resigned, but Nasser goes on. His political gifts seem unimpaired.

The sobering, chanting crowds surging through the streets of Cairo, Alexandria and Beirut have given him a fresh vote of confidence, silencing those who blame him for the catastrophe. Many Arab regimes were overthrown in the wake of the 1948 Palestine war, but, for the moment at least, it looks as if Nasser has survived.

The Arabs know they have lost the war, and yet cannot believe it. It is a very bitter thing; so bitter that it just cannot be stomached. It is a far worse disaster than in 1948, because it makes humiliating nonsense of the whole post-war experience of Arab independence.

It discredits at one stroke the slogans, values and boasts of that proud revolutionary

resurgence associated with the name of Nasser. No one can be quite certain what wild resentments and new sentiments may now be stirring up the Arab masses.

It is a dangerous moment. One thing is certain: If the Arabs are despairing, they are also defiant. They will not accept that tiny Israel should police their vast territory.

Contesting Outcome

The outcome of this lightning war will be stubbornly, even violently contested—not immediately by force against Israel, but in the way Arabs reorganize their political regime as well as of ideology.

The wholesale destruction this week of expensive hardware has brought home to some Arabs the folly of an extravagant armament policy pursued at the expense of economic development. Better to build a modern technological society, they now see, than to buy a Mig. This is the heart of sanity and healthy reconstruction, but it is a view held by only a tiny elite.

The masses will seek some other escape. Already there are indications of the direction in which they are turning. In their anger and disillusionment they are turning to religion. Islam now seems the only pillar still standing. The much-vaunted Egyptian army has cracked. Many political regimes seem bankrupt: Socialist and other "revolutionary" slogans have

proved empty. In this desperate moment Arab nationalism itself seems in question. What remains? Islamic solidarity.

On Wednesday for the first time since the outbreak of war, Cairo interrupted its bloodthirsty war songs for readings from the Koran. Nasser — so the argument now runs—was betrayed by foreign ideas, by Jews and Christians, by Socialists of all breeds, by Wilson and Kosygin alike—a plague on both their houses. Who came to Egypt's support in her hour of peril? Neither European Communists nor Western democracies.

Instead, it was countries like Mauritania, Somalia, Pakistan, bound to her by Islamic ties, as well as other such Arab cousins as Morocco, Algeria, Sudan, living far out on the periphery of the conflict. China also trumpeted her support, denouncing Soviet-U.S. collusion.

Whoever now takes control in Egypt, whether it is Nasser or another leader, will face a number of fundamental policy questions: to rearm or not to rearm; to continue a tough forward Arab policy or withdraw within Egypt's borders; to move still further to the left and towards China, or to ditch the strident, ill-digested Socialist slogans of the past few years in favor of a home-grown Islamic nationalism more in tune with the popular mood.

I doubt whether socialism has been mentioned once on

any Arab radio in the past week. The Islamic trend gained the upper hand not only in Egypt, but also in "Socialist" Syria, where the present regime now seems more rootless and dispensable than ever.

Hussein's Army Destroyed

Among the Arab leaders, King Hussein comes off best: He fought bravely against overwhelming odds. His Palestinian subjects, egged on by Cairo, forced him into a war he knew he could not win. He has paid the consequences. His army has been destroyed, and he has lost the West Bank of the Jordan. His resentment against Nasser must be great. But if he recovers the West Bank he may yet come well out of it. Hashemite sentiment is far from dead even in Syria, where the Ba'ath bellowed loudest for war, but did least. Their leaders must await with some anxiety the return of the army from the field.

What of the Guerrillas to whom the Syrians gave support? Their self-appointed role was to provoke Israel, so as to force Nasser to unleash his power. They saw themselves as the trigger to Egypt's gun. But now that Egypt's power has collapsed they must rethink their strategy. Some talk of creating a Vietnam situation, but one is bound to be skeptical. The weakness of these extremists is that they looked only to Nasser, worshipping him, attributing to him superhuman gifts and powers. Now they are at sea.

David Fights Goliath In a Desert Mirage

By Philip Geyelin

Washington Post Staff Writer

DAVID HAS ONCE AGAIN demolished Goliath in the Middle East. Gamal Abdel Nasser is either washed up or grievously weakened. The Soviets are reeling back from their effort to penetrate the Arab world, their prestige and power in disarray. Russia's loss must logically be a gain for the United States.

So how come the break in United States relations with seven Arab states, and the embargo on oil, and the rock-throwing and rioting in front of American embassies from Baghdad to Rabat? How do you explain a wave of anti-Americanism across the Arab world?

It is explained, in part, by the Big Lie about American participation in the Israeli war effort, by Nasser's manipulation, by Moscow's dark designs. But only in part, for no explanation can be complete that does not include the hard fact that, along with everything else that happened in the last few turbulent weeks, a United States policy of more than ten years standing collapsed.

What has now befallen the Middle East, for all the stunning success of the Israeli military forces, is precisely what United States policy has been carefully calculated to prevent: an outbreak of hostilities and a "polarization" of the Middle East along cold war lines, with the United States standing behind Israel while the Arabs huddled—some of them quite reluctantly—under Moscow's wing, shouting defiance against the United States and the Western "imperialists."

Self-Interest May Prevail

THIS "POLARIZATION" may not last. Indeed, the Johnson Administration has done its best to project an even-handed attitude, while seeking to work for a ceasefire in collaboration with the Soviets. Now, self-interest may bring the oil-producing countries around in time. And Nasser, or whoever succeeds him, the reasoning of some authorities goes, will have to be less militant because the Egyptians have so little left to be militant with.

"Egypt First" will replace "Death to

Israel," by this analysis, as Cairo's principal theme and main preoccupation, because Egypt's economic needs are desperate.

Moreover, if Nasser goes for good, there will be no established, charismatic Egyptian leader to distract his people from their distress and rally other Arabs by raising the banner of the "Arab Nation" and leading the legions back to the brink against Israel.

But it is at least as likely that Arab hatred for Israel, and the lust for revenge, will burn with a deeper heat as the result of this third defeat. Simple self-interest may lead the monarchies and shiekhdoms among the oil producers to swallow their heated words of recent days. But the cooler heads must still reckon with hotter heads in almost every Arab land—with younger "progressives" who will yearn for power and not hesitate to preach revenge against Israel to rouse a following and overthrow a government.

The Simple U.S. Policy

SO IT IS IMPORTANT to ask how United States policy failed and

See MIDEAST, Page C3, Column 1

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An Egyptian soldier.



“Technology, education, financial resources and a heartfelt cause give Israel a strength out of all proportion to its population or its 8000 square miles . . .”

David vs. Goliath

MIDEAST, From Page C1

why, if only because those questions must be answered before the policy-makers can know how to proceed.

The past policy was a very simple one:

To get along with everyone, with Israelis and with Arabs of every sort, from feudal monarchs to rabid nationalists. To this end, the United States helped arm Jordan as well as Israel, helped feed Moroccans as well as Egyptians, gave aid to Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia and Algeria.

The object of our affections, in short, has been the status quo. And if the events in the last month or so have proved anything, it is that the status quo was not ours to determine and impossible for us to sustain. The moment the explosive issue of Israel was raised in violent terms, “polarization” began to set up.

That's how it happened. Why it had to happen can easily enough be traced through the tormented history of Arab-Israeli relations. The trouble can be laid at Moscow's door-step, in part, and to Nasser's, and to that of Israel. Those who choose to can place a good part of the blame on U Thant, and on miscalculations all around.

But any explanation of why American policy fell apart must include an examination of the curious mirage which shimmers in the distance whenever the United States takes time off from its traditional preoccupations with Europe, and its current preoccupation with Asia, to peer at the Middle East.

Middle East Stereotypes

A GREAT MANY Americans see a gleaming pool of oil and a patch of green called Israel in a baking desert inhabited by hostile elements. They also see stereotypes. Israel is David and Goliath is the Arab world. Nasser is a dictator, like Mussolini, and a schemer, like Machiavelli. Russia is the puppet-master, however ineptly the Soviets may pull their Arab strings. And those Arab leaders not responsive to Moscow's tug are archaic figures, a little glamorous in their head-dresses and flowing robes, but oil-rich and rather decadent.

An Israeli is a sturdy, tenacious pioneer, as well as a victim of oppression and atrocity, rightly entitled to a homeland of his own. If American news media are any test, Israelis are also bronzed, industrious and strong. They smile, and ride off to war singing songs with a pretty girl in fetching uniform.

An Arab is also a part of the American experience — in this context. His role is that of the American Indian. Arabs are swarthy, slothful, weak; they scowl, their eyes are dark and menacing. And they ride to war in heavy Soviet tanks.

This is extreme, of course, but it is difficult to deny that most Americans see Israel as a bold and imaginative experiment in the creation of a dynamic, democratic, modern nation, while the Arab world appears as downright savage, if Cairo Radio is any test.

Where the Arab world has advanced, it has been along strict socialistic lines toward military dictatorship and anti-Americanism; where it hasn't, it has remained harshly feudal and remote. By contrast, Israel is an island of sophistication and technical skill and Western culture in a sea of destitution and unrest and backwardness.

Harsh Realities Ignored

There is some truth in any ster-

eotype. The trouble with these is that they ignore some hard realities. In the Middle East, the arithmetic is in favor of the “indians”, by a ratio of something in excess of 20 to 1. They cannot be all killed off, or tucked away in reservations, or absorbed.

Already there are a quarter of a million Arabs in Israel. Hundreds of thousands more inhabit territory which the Israelis have now overrun, on the Gaza Strip and on Jordan's West Bank. As the Israelis are certain to realize, the addition of these Arabs to their country would so upset the ethnic balance that it would cease, for all practical purposes, to be a Jewish state—quite apart from the security problem.

But the Arabs cannot be driven off their land without complicating a refugee problem which, 20 years after the first Arab-Israeli war, is still a festering sore. This suggests that, for all its increased bargaining power from its military victory, Israel will be under added pressure to confront the problem of Arabs displaced by creation of a Jewish state.

There are other elements that argue for a closer look at the Middle East mirage. Little David is not really so small—as of now. Indeed, the arithmetic is illusory. Technology, education, financial resources, and a heartfelt cause give Israel a strength out of all proportion to its population or its 8000 square miles. Israel is really quite “big”, and the Arab world, with its illiterate, hungry, unskilled masses and its almost total absence of cohesion, is quite “small”.

Arabs Are Growing

BUT THE ARAB WORLD will not necessarily be “small” forever. Egypt has demonstrated it can run a canal and build a dam with Soviet help. Development moves along, however sluggishly, in other states. In time, the arithmetic will count for much more, and put a far higher premium on the sort of peace settlement which would bring formal recognition of Israel and begin a process of reconciliation.

For Israel has her weaknesses. The original drama has worn off; new arrivals are less likely to be the adventuresome, dedicated, skilled men and women of 20 years ago. On the contrary, so many of this breed are now leaving that Israel's population of 2.7 million is hardly growing—while the Arab population explosion, now a liability because of lack of economic development, promises to make the Arab-Israeli arithmetic even more grossly disproportionate.

The Israeli economy was hardly prospering, even before last week's war. It's future, like that of the country itself, hangs heavily on the prospect of more normal relations with neighboring countries, including, above all, an opportunity to trade.

If the stereotype of the Arab world is hardly favorable, in the American eye, the stereotype of Gamal Abdel Nasser compounds the damage to the Arab cause. To judge him by his outrageous propaganda excesses, by the scurrilous language of Cairo Radio, by his bluster and bombast and his posturing, and by his threats against Israel, is to find him an international brigand.

Yet those who look upon him as the outward and logical expression of Arab frustrations, wounded pride and long-standing grievance are more often inclined to mark him down as a relative

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microfilm.

Photos by Roger Sheridan—Black Star

An orthodox Israeli soldier spurns a steel helmet in favor of the traditional yarmulke, and wears long side curls (pais).

moderate. A sophisticated Kuwaiti, with as much to lose as anybody by chaos and turmoil in the Middle East, confided last week that the departure of Nasser from the scene would be a “disaster”.

An American, who has known him long and well, rates him a “restraining influence.” These men may be wrong, but they know the forces, appealing or repelling, noble or ignoble, which put him where he is and will be at work on his successor if he falls.

A Part of Life

THIS IS NOT TO EXCUSE his course of action in recent weeks or to predict categorically that whoever might follow Nasser would necessarily be worse. It is simply to note that violence, and extreme rhetoric, as well as a deep sense of frustration, are part of life in an Arab world which has known its share of oppression and suffering and real, or imagined, indignity.

Nobody will ever know, for example, whether Nasser became anti-American before America became anti-Nasser. But it is significant that the efforts of the United States to woo him in the early days were not such as to appeal to a proud and somewhat arrogant, young leader of the largest Arab state, who was also woefully ignorant of the outside world.

What distinguished these efforts was their sub rosa quality. Nasser doesn't bother to hide his sense of injury over the fact that he has never been officially invited to the United States, though the Arab monarchs have.

American officials, for their part, have carefully skirted Cairo while faithfully paying homage at Tel Aviv.

If the comment from Congress is any test, the Johnson Administration is not likely to have an easy time if it decides that a part of any Arab-Israeli settlement must be a greater effort to come to terms with the more hostile elements

in the Arab world.

Already, leading Republicans have denounced the idea of resuming shipments of food to Egypt as part of any plan to patch things together in the Middle East. Yet the abrupt withdrawal of United States aid for Nasser's Aswan Dam probably did as much as anything to fix his hostility to the United States.

Recently, Egyptian officials argued that the cessation of American wheat shipments to Egypt nine months ago did more than cancellation of the Aswan Dam help to weaken crucially whatever moderating influence Nasser was able to exert against more extreme figures in his high command.

Years ago, Nasser charted his own course in his “Philosophy of the Revolution” by declaring that there “was a role wandering around in search of a hero”—and promptly volunteering for that role. It can be argued that he picked a disastrous role. And because United States policy is at least partly the product of political attitudes and public opinion, which are the product, in turn, of public impression, it is understandable that policy should come to be based on the premise that Nasser is the wrong hero as well.

But the notion that Nasser is the key man is another part of the Middle East mirage. The key man is many men, or rather many Arabs, who are proud, bitter, easily inflamed and numberless by contrast with the inhabitants of Israel. Sooner or later, either Nasser or somebody else will be impelled by the pressures of Arab politics to play the hero.

It might be worth some effort, in the interests of a more durable peace in the Middle East and a greater degree of rapprochement between Israel and the Arab world, for the United States to look beyond the stereotypes and seek ways to help that would-be hero find a more constructive role.

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Letters to the Editor

"Loud and Boisterous"

I wish to hail Judge Tim Murphy's recent decision which revised the "loud and boisterous" conduct provision of the District's antiquated disorderly conduct law.

Certain aspects of the disorderly statute have been identified as unnecessarily aggravating relations between the police and especially that sector of the juvenile and young adult population from the low-income neighborhoods.

The police officer has frequently found himself obligated not only to enforce but moreover to interpret this vague law which even a judge has difficulty reaching a decision upon. Judge Miller's decision eliminates some of the vagueness of the disorderly law and provides additional guidelines to aid the office on the beat in enforcement.

The major aspect of the law which is detrimental to police-community relations, however, is not as much the definition of the offense as it is the mechanism of the penalty. Individuals arrested who cannot post the usual \$10 collateral still must frequently spend a night in jail before they are afforded an opportunity to attempt to prove their innocence. In this connection the President has recently recommended to Congress that individuals be ticketed for disorderly offenses and not be required to post immediate collateral or spend a night in jail.

But the central problem is that the potential punishment (a \$250 fine and/or 90 days in jail) for disorderly generally does not fit the crime. Disorderly covers a whole host of offenses, some minor ("disturbing" someone), some major (just short of inciting a riot). Those who are mistakenly arrested are deterred from attempting to prove their innocence by the possibility that the court might make a mistake and award them a disproportionately heavy punishment. Instead they elect to pay the \$10 collateral but walk away from the precinct building angry at the police.

What is needed is for Congress to divide the disorderly statute into several categories by the seriousness of the specific offense and provide an appropriate penalty for each category. This would encourage more people to attempt to prove their innocence in court and thereby reduce undue hostility directed at the police.

WILLIAM M. MICHAELS.

(The writer is a Community-Police Relations Specialist for the Southeast and Congress Heights Neighborhood Development Programs operating in the 11th Precinct.)
 Washington.

Spotted Trash Cans?

I, too, was quite dismayed by the litter around the Washington Zoo. On our last visit I had to take our trash home since the few trash cans I saw were full.

More cans will help, and possibly if they were more "zoo-like" the people would use them. The Syacuse, New York, zoo has done this. Large oil drums have been cleaned and painted — zebra stripes, tiger spots, etc. They cost less than the conventional cans, hold more, are easy to empty — and they attract the eye.

JOANNE COWAN.
 Ft. Ritchie, Md.

Protection?

Thank you for your June 4 Women's Section report on Betty Furness. If we truly need an office for consumer affairs, why do we have an admittedly uninformed and inexperienced individual as its head?

Consumer protection is serious business and should not be left to dilettantes. Right off the bat I can see that \$26,000 a year is being spent for a novice in this field to learn how to help us poor housewives budget and consume. This does not appear to me to be much of a bargain. If Betty Furness is protecting my interests, protect me from my protectors.

KAY SUDE.
 Washington.

Borrow an Army?

May I suggest that we try to borrow the Israeli Army for two or three days; it should take them this long to win the Vietnam war.

C. WILLIAM HARTMAN.
 Fairfax.

Paul Schutzer of Life

And so Paul Schutzer is dead.

It seems *b'shert*, fated. He was in love with Israel, believing in Zionism with his entire being. He was in love with danger. It was his war, as Vietnam was not, as Algeria and Lebanon were not, as no other could be.

It was so like him to ride a half-track into the worst of the fighting. He would not have thought about the risk. His people were fighting for their lives, and his place was beside them—to see, to record, to share the victory (for defeat was not possible).

They were his people. He had adopted them, as he had later adopted a son, David. Though he was a Jew, proud of his heritage, I really think it had comparatively little to do with that. It was the energy and the purpose and the refusal to submit to odds. It was the ardor, so like his own.

Paul's nervous system was a 220 line. His enthusiasms lit the space about him—incarescent, not with the false glamour of the globe-trotting news photographer, but with the exuberance of living and loving his family, his friends, the people he met on assignment. He cared. He cared!

NORMAN I. GELMAN.
 Washington.

Gun "Mishaps"

I didn't get past page two of the June 4 paper without reading about two gun incidents snuffing out the lives of two young people. And every single day I read of several gun mishaps which are all so needless. When will we come to our senses and restrict the "privilege" of anyone, robber, murderer, rapist, etc., to be able to walk into a store and buy a gun? I can see no earthly reason why civilians need guns. The NRA claims the public has the right to protect itself. Suppose the people shot had also carried guns; there might have been four deaths instead of two.

If hunters must have guns (though I can't see anything manly about going out and shooting at a defenseless animal; there are other sports in which a man can test his manliness, surely), why not have a place to store guns near hunting grounds and the hunters can pick up their guns there when they decide to go hunting. In that way the firearms would be in a safe place and hunters shouldn't object to that.

Aren't enough humans killed on battlefields, must we also have the fear of being killed at home by civilians?

MRS. P. L. ALTMAN.
 Bethesda.

Response to Tuchman

Barbara Tuchman is a brilliant and attractive woman. She has written three books which rank her, I think, among the great writers of this century. But even genius has its limitations as demonstrated in her "Guns of May?" letter in *The Washington Post* of May 30.

When she writes about the past, she is cool, dispassionate, objective, dissecting events with a surgeon's scalpel. But when she writes present events about which she obviously feels emotionally involved, she becomes—if her May 30 letter is a fair sample—a slightly hysterical woman, swinging wildly around with a butcher's cleaver, and studding her purple prose with shining platitudes ("To sacrifice the land of our spiritual birth"), thunderous war hawk exhortations (she demands "straightforward independent action, the only kind that can be effective" by the U.S.).

But there is another and wiser Barbara in this picture. I refer to Barbara Ward. On May 19 I heard her make a brilliant speech at a Woman's National Democratic Club luncheon where I was a member of a tiny but fearless (or foolhardy) minority much discriminated against women. Her subject was: Are we on the verge of World War III? Her answer: All the indicia of history point that way, but she is cautiously optimistic nonetheless as long as we can continue what she called the "creative stalemates" in which we have been involved ever since WWII—perhaps more by luck than skill. Thus when the Soviets blocked access to Berlin in 1948 the hawks of that day said "Send in an armored division," while the doves said "Berlin is entirely untenable—let's get out." But President Truman, like LBJ an owl, did neither. He used an airlift. When it was all over, the situation with regard to Berlin was just exactly as it had been before it started. Same thing in Korea—also a Truman decision. The hawks, led by MacArthur, were restrained and the doves were overruled. And when it was all over, the situation was exactly as it had been before it started. And the situation is similar in Vietnam where an owl named Lyndon Johnson is walking the difficult line between the hawks who demand "Victory Now!" and the doves want us to get out, unilaterally if necessary.

So the solution that we should seek in the Gulf of Aqaba is the best version of Barbara Ward's "creative stalemate" which will restore the situation to what it was before Egypt made her move with the least possible direct confrontation between the Soviets (whose credibility, like ours, is deeply involved here) and the United States.

I do not pretend to know the perfect answer to this critical problem. I wish that I were as sure of anything on this matter as Barbara Tuchman is of everything. But the solution that appeals to me is what seems to be in process—a consortium of the Western maritime powers, large and small, Italy, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Canada, maybe even France, as well as the U.K., and ourselves, forming a multi-national fleet to perform convoy service for the vessels of all nations in the critical area. Does anyone have a better idea? [Written June 1.]

STEPHEN J. SPINGARN.
 Washington.

The British Role: Elements of Irony

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON—Like the incident of the dog that failed to bark in the night, the most important clue about Britain's role during the Middle East crisis was a non-event. For the first time in a century, Britain was little more than a spectator as a major conflict shook the Arab world. The contrast with the past could hardly be more dramatic. Beginning in the 19th century, Britain was an arbiter of power in the Middle East. More often than not, the second most potent figure in an Arab capital was the British ambassador.

This proconsular tradition found expression in the story told about the creation of Jordan in 1921 by Sir Winston Churchill, who was then Colonial Secretary. Churchill was fond of recalling that he had created the Hashemite kingdom after a pleasant Sunday breakfast in Jerusalem.

But from the outset of the present crisis, Britain has played a deliberately unheroic role. At one point, there were irritated denials when reports from Washington seemed to suggest that America was backing a British "initiative" in challenging Egypt's blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Seen from here, the only Churchillian flourish was the byline in the *Evening News* on battle reports from Tel Aviv. The war correspondent was Winston S. Churchill, 26-year-old grandson of the Prime Minister.



ALL OF THIS makes the setback of President Gamal Abdul Nasser the more ironic. By doing little or nothing, Britain achieved what had been a paramount objective of the inglorious Suez campaign in 1956—inflicting a defeat on Egypt that may lead to the opening of the Suez Canal to all shipping.

Thoughtful Britons are of course aware that this country was spared some anxious choices by the swift and overwhelming Israeli victory and by the Soviet Union's reluctance to be entangled in the lost Arab campaign.

Still, the outcome of this crisis is certain to strengthen the case of those who argue that Britain ought to abandon altogether its east of Suez commitments and foresake as a delusion of grandeur the notion of playing a world role. In short, Britain ought to leave the headaches of the Middle East to someone else.

The present conflict, therefore, is likely to write an epitaph to an era of imperial splendor in British history. Britain's rise as a Middle Eastern power was associated with the slow decline of the old Ottoman empire. As Turkish power ebbed, British influence increased, and with it an almost romantic fascination with the Arab.

This fascination was intensified by explorers like Doughty and Sir Richard Burton, by warriors like Gordon and Allenby. During World War I, Lawrence of Arabia and Lord Balfour helped to remake the Middle East—the first by promising land to the Arabs, the second by making similar pledges to the Jews, creating a dilemma that has bedeviled Britain ever since.

After World War II, the process of British decline seemed swift and irreversible. Britain withdrew its troops from Cairo in 1947, from Palestine in 1948 and from the Suez Canal in 1954. Two years later Britain plotted secretly with France and Israel in launching a military campaign intended to punish President Nasser for seizing the Suez Canal.

This time, Britain remained on the sidelines, and the outcome will provide the most eloquent argument for those who believe that British interests in the Middle East can best be served by benevolent and passive diplomacy rather than resort to gunboats.



BUT IF the British government was neutral about the conflict, the people were not. Gallup polls taken immediately before and after the war broke out showed that roughly half those questioned supported Israel while only 5 per cent favored the Arab side.

Popular support for Israel was expressed in innumerable ways—rallies, car stickers, and pledges of \$16 million in outright donations. But the most significant measure was the flood of volunteers.

To date, some 5000 Britons have formally applied to go to Israel, and up to 500 have already flown to Tel Aviv. The World Zionist Organization, which is processing the applications, say that volunteers will be used principally for farm labor, thereby releasing Israelis for military service until a peace settlement is finally achieved.

Most of the volunteers are between 20 and 30, and males predominate. Roughly 15 per cent are non-Jewish.

But to some extent, among both Jews and non-Jews, it appears that in Britain that the Israelis have replaced the Arabs as objects of national fascination—surely a final irony in Britain's long and complicated emotional involvement in the Middle East.

Ishmael's Hate Runs Very Deep

By Drew Pearson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. C7

Ishmael's Hate Runs Very Deep

By Drew Pearson

THE BIG QUESTION in the hate-ridden Middle East is how goodwill can ever be restored to the land where Christ's birth was heralded as bringing peace on earth and goodwill toward men.

With three wars over Israel in the last 20 years, and with 195 years of warfare during the Crusades, can peace ever be restored to this crossroads of the world, so rich in religion, so rich in oil, so rich in historical sentiment—yet so steeped in bitterness?

I asked this question in 1956 of David Ben-Gurion, then prime minister of Israel. He replied: "Peace will come

when the Arab peoples raise their own leaders."

He meant that the leaders of the Arab states were keeping the Israeli issue alive in order to solidify their own political power; that new elected leaders, not the products of military dictatorship, would bring peace.

During the ten years that followed, there was some indication that two Arab leaders were leaning toward friendship to Israel — President Bourguiba of Tunisia and King Hussein of Jordan. They were not enthusiastic about Israel, but they had come to realize that it was there to stay.

In 1966 I saw Ben-Gurion again and asked him the same question. He gave me a different answer. "Peace will come when the United States and Soviet Russia decide there shall be peace," he said.

He referred to the fact that the Soviet Union had been sending huge quantities of arms to Egypt and Syria, and to a lesser extent to the other Arab states; also to the fact that the United States and Russia had reached a new general understanding to work for long-term peace. The one area which they seemed to exclude from these long-range plans was the Middle East.

I EARLIER had asked Harry Truman the same question. He replied: "There was a time when this part of the world held 60 million people. Now it holds 20 million. The change came after the Mongol hordes swept south to destroy the great irrigation projects along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. At that time the Tigris and Euphrates Valleys were the bread basket of the Near East. Now the Near East can scarcely sustain itself.

"The future of the Near East," continued Mr. Truman, "is to use the technical know-how of the Jews to

build up industrial progress and the water of the Tigris and the Euphrates to make the Arab states the bread basket of that part of the world. The Jews and the Arabs need each other. They are both Semitic peoples. Somehow or other they have got to learn that there can never be progress in the Near East until they work together.

"I once told this to King Ibn Saud," said Mr. Truman. "I told him, 'Why don't you and the Jews get together? After all, you're all Semitic peoples. You're all descended from Abraham, even if the Jews do call you bastards.'"

"What did Ibn Saud say?" I asked.

"Oh, he laughed and laughed. 'It's true,' he said, 'that Abraham did kick Ishmael out in the desert as his illegitimate son, and we are descended from Ishmael.'"

Ibn Saud did not, however, indicate to Mr. Truman any great passion for cooperation with Israel.

DURING THE Eisenhower Administration, Eric Johnston strove valiantly to resurrect part of the irrigation system of the Middle East—the waters of the Jordan which flow between Israel, Syria and Jordan. Johnston was a tireless, dedicated ambassador. But he went to his grave unable to convince the Arab states that they should cooperate with Israel.

Subsequently Israel began digging a ditch on the upper Jordan to divert the exact amount of water proposed by Johnston down to the Negev Desert. Syria warned of war if this water was diverted. Israel then began to divert water from the Sea of Galilee, which is solely within Israeli territory.

However, the Israelis found that the Sea of Galilee was so saline that it could not be used for the irrigation of orange trees. Many considered this diversion a serious mistake, especially since it was one reason Syria started

sporadic guerrilla raids across the border.

After the Israeli penetration into Sinai in the 1956 dash to the Suez Canal, Egyptian prisoners were taken.

Dr. Chaim Sheba, the noted Israeli physician and head of Tel Hashomer Hospital outside Tel Aviv, told me he and his staff nursed some of the wounded prisoners back to life and how grateful they were. One patient was the wife of the Egyptian governor of Gaza, who had undergone a serious operation.

When she departed for Cairo, the nurses came out to the airport to say goodbye and she fell on her knees and kissed their hands, thanking them for their help and promising to tell the people of Egypt how kind they had been.

"We learned that when she arrived in Cairo she did make a statement praising us and saying there was no reason why there could not be peace and friendship between Israel and Egypt," Dr. Sheba told me. "But after that something happened. She was silenced.

"Most of the Egyptian prisoners were sent to live in Israeli homes and were taken on a tour of the country in buses. They also professed their appreciation of Israeli friendship and promised that when they got back to Cairo they would tell the Egyptian people how they were treated."

Israeli intelligence sources say that when they returned they carried out their promise. But they too were silenced.

The people of the Arab states are friendly, but they are also emotional and easily inflamed. It was fairly easy for President Nasser to inflame them.

It will be a long time before the peoples of the Arab states can regain even the small degree of neutrality which some of them felt toward Israel in 1965-1966.

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How Israelis Did It in Six Days: Speed and Determination Were Too ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

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Associated Press

War Wedding

Israeli soldiers celebrate around first Jewish couple to be wed at Wailing Wall in old Jerusalem. Ceremony took place

last Tuesday, a few hours after the Wall was taken from Jordan. Bride is Karol Robin, groom is Zur Ben Yishai, a soldier.

How Israelis Did It in Six Days

Speed and Determination Were Too Much for Arabs

The London Sunday Times offers this chronology, including previously unreported detail, of the six-day Arab-Israeli war:

Monday

Mortar shells were bursting only a few hundred yards away as the parliamentarians of the Israeli Knesset met in Jerusalem on the evening of June 5. But the deadly background noise—of the Israeli Army besieging the Arab section of the city—did not even slightly damp the effervescence of the meeting.

There had been suggestions that the meeting ought to be held in the basement. But members said that would not suit the dignity of the Knesset.

They met above ground, in the blacked-out chamber. To release some

of their high spirits, they had an hour-long party in the anteroom, drinking fizzy lemonade out of bottles.

Even then—when the Israeli armor had not gone a third of the way on its 150-mile thrust across Sinai, when the encirclement of the Holy City was still incomplete—they knew they were launched towards one of the most shattering victories in the history of war.

For the first 24 hours the Arabs fought a make-believe war. And this complemented the Israeli plan, for their problem had always been to gain their objectives before the United Nations could agree on a cease-fire plan. The Israelis needed a smokescreen to slow up the international diplomatic machine; and ironically the Arabs provided it.

"Welcome to the Arab war waged to recover Palestine!" cried Cairo Radio, producing with sublime indifference to fact, the impression that the air war was Egypt's: "Your eagles, my brother soldier; your artillery, my brother soldier, shot down 23 aircraft. Brother, haul down the flag of Israel in Tel Aviv!"

After the first 1½ hours of battle, the Arabs' only realistic hope was to get the Soviet bloc instantly into action for a U.N. cease-fire — on any terms. It was the first, savage Israeli air-strike that really settled the issue, and that strike had already been over 12 hours when the junketing began in the Israeli Knesset.

The Air Force with which Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and his chief

See HISTORY, A14, Col. 1

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Day-by-Day Account of Israel's Lightning Victory Over Arabs

of air staff, Brigadier Mordecia Hod, had struck their morning bow may be weight-for-weight the most effective fighting-machine in the world. The pilots of its Mystere and Mirage jets put in more flying time per hour than any other air force.

Just before 9 a.m., people who live among the complex of military airfields near Tel Aviv heard the howl of jet engines rising to a crescendo. The fighter-bombers lifted off, rising no higher than 500 feet. The squadrons raced out across the Mediterranean.

Within minutes, they were curving in across the flat coastline of the Nile delta, west of Alexandria.

Slow and Low

Coming up to the airfield targets, the Israeli pilots seem to have shown, universally, a deadly nerve. Eyewitnesses stress how the fast Mysteres and Mirages made their passes over the Egyptian field slow and low. According to some reports, they lowered their undercarriages to lose more speed and make sure of their aim.

This is where they took their losses, in a cloud of small-arms fire. According to

Moshe Dayan, almost every plane collected some bullet-holes. Altogether, 19 planes were lost on the first strike.

But they made very sure of their targets — again, according to Dayan, mainly with rockets and fire from their 30-MM. twin cannon. But there were also the special bombs slung under the wings. These, it seems are an Israeli invention.

It is said to be a fragmentation bomb with a guidance system: there is a certain amount of evidence for this in the reconnaissance-picture of smashed Mig-21s — each of which has been hit plumb center in almost the same spot.

The first strike, at 9 a.m. — with matching raids as far afield as Habbaniyah in eastern Iraq — was the really massive one. But the effort went on all day, with Israeli planes being turned around in minutes — some flew eight sorties. That evening, Hod claimed destruction of 280 aircraft on the ground in Egypt, and another 20 in the air. He claimed to have destroyed 52 in Syria, 20 in Jordan and a number in Iraq.

It sounded exaggerated. But its truth was proved during

the next few days, when the Israeli planes roamed the Middle East, unopposed.

The Israeli propaganda machine, during the first 12 hours of the war curiously reticent about its crushing successes in the air. While the bizarre claims of the Arabs escalated — eventually to 160 Israeli planes shot down — the Israeli broadcasts were studiously cool.

From the Israeli authorities' viewpoint, there were good diplomatic reasons for concealment of the true position. The strike essentially preemptive—and as such was likely to put all the Israeli sympathizers at the United Nations in an awkward position, or to goad the Russians into involvement.

Warning in Tel Aviv

The immediate cause for the Israelis on Monday morning looked imperative at the time. According to the first Israeli broadcasts, the Egyptians had mobilized for a massive land strike through Gaza, and Egyptian Migs "in considerable numbers" were heading for Tel Aviv.

The air raid warning sounded at 7:55 A.M. in Tel Aviv but none of the allegedly

massed Migs arrived, or were seen by any foreign journalists. Similarly the Gaza push by the Egyptians did not seem to amount to much. Subsequently, when pressed on whether the Egyptians had crossed the frontier, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban replied, "In any case, their shells did."

This line was to grow progressively thinner in diplomatic ears as the week developed, but it had already served its purpose. The military gains were made while the U.N. wrangled over which side was the aggressor—a vital factor in deciding the terms of a mandatory cease-fire.

The first blow on the ground had come at 7:45.

Poor Tank Country

The Gaza Strip, into which more than 750,000 people — mostly Palestinian refugees — are jammed, is poor tank country. The Egyptians had dug pits for their T-54 Russian tanks and were using them as artillery to cover the town of Gaza.

There was a preliminary bombardment which destroyed some, but not all, of the belts of Egyptian mines and since the Egyptians had laid

plastic mines, which cannot be found with mine-detectors, it could not be effectively cleared.

But the Israelis didn't bother. As the bombardment ended, their armor — American, British, and French—charged straight through the minefield in a massive blow. They were on a front just over half-a-mile wide, and had no air cover.

The Israeli tanks burst through the defenses and, once inside, split up. One column turned left to eight its way down the coast road to El Arish. The other turned north to begin the clean-up of the Gaza Strip. By nightfall the Strip, containing many Egyptian troops and the bulk of the Palestine Liberation Army, had been cut off.

A few minutes after midnight a flight of Israeli Mysteres skimmed contemptuously low over the Jordanian capital of Amman to lob their rockets almost at random into the public buildings at the city center.

Without even defensive air power the Arabs were virtually powerless to mount a combined assault. And this, as their battle plan had divided, was the Arabs' only hope.

But the Arabs' lack of coordination was the deadliest risk of the whole war. No Arab leader would admit, even to "allies," the air losses in the first terrible Israeli strike. Egypt, in particular, was assumed by King Hussein of Jordan to be holding its air force in reserve for a counter-strike. And out of this muddle the big lie of British and American air intervention was spawned.

Nasser's Only Hope

In hindsight the plan seems an index of the Arabs' desperation. And if the Russians had purported to accept the tale, the Arabs would have been in an even worse mess. Nasser's only hope of stopping the Israelis' overrunning the entire Middle East lay in a quick cease-fire decision by the Security Council. But that entailed Russian-American cooperation—the very thing he was trying to sabotage.

The Israeli Sinai campaign really began to pick up its fantastic momentum at first light on Tuesday. Gaza was fiercely defended by the Egyptians. At noon, the town came under heavy mortar and shell fire, followed by a cannon-and-

bomb strike from the Israeli Air Force.

At the end of the day the Israelis had the center of the town. They grabbed every Egyptian vehicle they could find and took it back over their own border for use in the war, showing an odd sense of delicacy in bending the number-plates back to make them unreadable.

Two more Israeli armored columns crossed the Negev border. One headed down the road from Beersheeba to Ismailia and the other struck out through Kuntilla in the direction of Suez town.

Every few minutes, flights of Super-Mysteres howled westward to attack Egyptian armor—carrying their curious secret bomb. To protect their tanks from these deadly assaults, the Egyptians were beginning to dig their tanks in. This lost them the mobility which is the point of armor—while the Israeli tanks could freely maneuver.

El Arish fell at noon. The Egyptians made a savage counter-attack for this vital pivot, but failed. By nightfall the Israelis were flying off

the El Arish airstrip for attacks with flares on the Egyptian concentrations around Kosseima.

But even before El Arish fell, the Israeli tanks had wheeled south past the town to come up behind the Egyptians at Kosseima.

As the news of Israeli victories started flooding in, the Soviet stance changed markedly. By evening in New York, the Soviet U. N. Ambassador, Nikolai Fedorenko, had subtly become reconciled to the cease-fire resolution.

This was the military climax. On the west bank of Jordan, Nablus fell and the heights were seized. Bloodily, the Israelis broke into the old city of Jerusalem at noon — at the emotional peak of the campaign — and regained the wailing wall. Sinai was unfolding into a colossal victory. The morning found Egyptian forces in Sinai in a dreadful predicament. The main Egyptian body was pinned up against the Israeli border near the armor's sweep round El Arish — and was beginning the hopeless, bloody task of fighting its way back to Egypt.

Truce Holds; Israel Lists Light Losses: 679 Reported Killed In War ...
By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 12, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Truce Holds; Israel Lists Light Losses

679 Reported Killed In War With Arabs

Urgent Session Of U.N. Council To Hear Syria

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 11 (AP)—The U.N. Security Council was summoned into urgent session for 10:30 tonight to consider charges by Syria that Israeli troops were advancing into its territory.

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, June 11—Israel's casualties from its six-day war with the Arab states were only 679 dead and 2563 wounded, of whom only 255 suffered injuries ranging from medium to serious. it was announced here Sunday night.

Except for reports of minor incidents, all the fronts were quiet today under the U.N.-sponsored cease-fire.

The unofficial estimate of Arab casualties ran as high as 20 times those of Israel's but military authorities have yet to release their tally.

Higher Than Previous War

The number of dead of this war, in which Israel was effectively engaged by Egypt, Jordan and Syria, with some aerial warfare with Iraq, is considerably higher than that of 11 years ago, during the six-day war with Egypt alone, when 186 of Israel's armed forces were killed.

However, they are vastly lower than what had been feared before the war. At that time, Israel heard much ominous talk about how much more formidable the Egyptian forces were than in 1956 and how bloody any conflict would be.

Factors Credited

The architect of Israel's victory, Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, credited his relatively low losses to a combination of three factors:

- The awareness of each soldier that he was fighting for his life and the existence of his country.
- The capability of the men themselves, in air, armored and infantry units, and their higher morale.
- The entire chain of command which had a high degree of flexibility and "capability to exploit the moments in battle through which commanders can change the situation into one producing victory."

Rabin was asked whether one factor contributing to the apparently tremendous discrepancy between Israeli and the Arab states' casualties was the Russian military doctrine and tactics that the Arabs followed.

He said he did not believe that this was an element in the difference.

"After all, we fought the Jordanians, too, who were trained in"—he groped for a word that would not injure the sensibilities of his Ameri-

See **ISRAEL**, A9, Col. 1

ISRAEL— From Page A1 Israel Lists 6-Day War Casualties as 679 Dead, 2563 Wounded

an interrogator too brutally —“western practice.”

[Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defense Minister, said in a television interview that Israel should keep major portions of the territory it has conquered from the Arabs, including the west bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Details on Page A15.]

Speed Cut Casualties

Rabin, a youthful 45, and good at concealing the dreadful fatigue that he must have been feeling after the past week, said the swift achievement of air superiority by his forces—a feat of about four hours of attack on Arab airfields—helped hold down casualties.

The Israeli commander acknowledged that “some demobilization of the armed forces had already begun, and he indicated clearly that there would be considerably more.

Asked about the problem of sustained mobilization of a civilian army—in which almost every man in uniform means one less at his daily job—Rabin disclosed what amount to an Israeli doctrine of flexible response. “We can demobilize units, or groups or individuals and remobilize them quickly. We can adjust to the needs of time.

“The damage inflicted against the Egyptian and other Arab forces is such,” he continued, “as to make it a long

time before they could present a serious military threat again to Israel.”

Accordingly, he intimated, it will not be necessary to keep anything like the present number of Israeli troops under arms.

Joined Commandos

A native Palestinian and a graduate of an agricultural school, Rabin joined a pal-mach (commando) unit organized by the Jews to defend themselves from the Arabs. He fought for the British in such a unit against Vichy France in Syria during World War II.

During the Israeli war for

independence, he was chief of operations on the southern front, where he organized plans for the seizure of the Negev Desert and port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba. Later he studied modern warfare techniques at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Ayre Wallenstein of Reuters reported these other developments from Jerusalem:

The Israeli government announced today that it had set up a ministerial committee to deal with administration of areas occupied by the Israeli army in its six-day war with Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

A communique issued after

the first routine Cabinet meeting since the war began made only this oblique reference to the great changes in the region.

Israeli forces today guarded territory more than four times the size of their state a week ago. An army spokesman reported all quiet on all fronts as the Cabinet met.

The communique's only reference to the Israeli's victories was the statement, “the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, reported on the six days of fighting.

The government's secretary, Mrs. Yael Uzai, later told reporters that prime minister

Levy Eshkol told the Cabinet about “the defeat of three Arab armies and the removal of the threat to Israel's existence.”

She said ministers stood in silence for a minute to honor those who died in the war.

Eshkol was scheduled to make a statement in the Knesset (parliament) Monday, but sources said it will be brief as a sign of mourning.

The government communique also said the Cabinet decided to submit a bill for partial amnesty to the Knesset.

A government spokesman said the bill would provide for reduction of sentences but would not affect persons jailed

for crimes against the security of the state, first-degree murder and other grave crimes.

United Nations officers were moving into positions along the line when the cease-fire between Israeli and Syrian forces came into effect after dusk Saturday night.

Israel claimed its forces dislodged the Syrians from a wide wedge of mountainous country along the border where fortified artillery positions have harassed Israeli towns and villages below for years.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the territory stretches from Masada in the north to Quneitra and then runs along

the road south-southwest to Butmiyeh.

Army spokesmen and official sources said six Egyptian generals were among an estimated 15,000 prisoners taken in the Sinai campaign.

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Egypt Replaces Top Military Leaders; Cairo Shifts Leaders of Its Military
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 12, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Fawzi Named Commander-in-Chief

Egypt Replaces Top Military Leaders

CAIRO, June 11 (AP)—Lt. Gen. Mohamed Fawzi was named today as the new Commander in Chief of Egypt's shattered armed forces in a sweeping military housecleaning that also saw the departure of 11 officers who commanded Egyptian forces in the lost war against Israel.

The appointment of Fawzi was announced by President Nasser in the first presidential decree since he decided yesterday to stay on as President. Fawzi replaces Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, who resigned from his military and political posts Friday.

The semi-official Middle East news agency also said Nasser accepted the resignations of Adm. Sulleiman Ezzai, commander of Egyptian naval forces; Air Marshal Mohamed Sedki Mahmoud, and Gen. Abdel Mohsen Mortagi, named

before the war as commander on the eastern front.

The report said several other senior Army, Navy and Air Force commanders also resigned and that Nasser pensioned off four other generals.

Fawzi was once assistant secretary general of the Arab League for Military Affairs. He had been Egyptian Army Chief-of-Staff.

The news agency later announced that Nasser had named Gen. Madkour Aboul Ezz as the new Air Force commander.

Egypt returned to normal today with a few sandbagged walls, some troop transports and blackouts almost the only signs of war.

The atmosphere was calm following the dramatic events of the past two days when Egyptians were plunged into despair by the news of their

military losses and the announcement that President Nasser was resigning, and then raised to elation by word that he would remain in office after all.

On the surface, the morale of the average Egyptian appeared unshaken.

Stores and government offices were open, street traffic flowed smoothly and Cairo Radio broadcast normal programs after a week of martial music and exhortations.

There was no indication what attitude Egypt would adopt during the political bargaining expected to follow the cease-fire. Observers here expected negotiations would last for weeks or even months.

Officials got down to counting the nation's economic losses: One was revenue from the Suez Canal, closed and re-

See EGYPT, A9, Col. 1

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See full page image
microfilm.

Associated Press

GEN. MOHAMED FAWZI
... armed forces chief

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Cairo Shifts Leaders of Its Military

ported blocked by tugs sunk during Israeli air raids.

Usually reliable sources said it would take about 10 days to clear the canal. Egypt meanwhile will lose about \$5.6 million a week in revenue.

Loss of tourist revenue was another blow. Hotels reported all June bookings cancelled. Cairo Airport was expected to reopen Tuesday.

British and Commonwealth families were preparing to follow Americans out of the country. The American and British embassies, scenes of recent bitter demonstrations, were still heavily guarded by police.

Egypt also lost vast quantities of military equipment in the war. No casualty figures were issued during the fighting, but it was understood substantial numbers of wounded soldiers were arriving at Cairo hospitals.

Americans Harassed

Associated Press correspondent, Garven Hudgins radioed this dispatch from the Greek evacuation ship Carina as it steamed from Alexandria to Greece. He was among the Americans ordered to leave Egypt after the outbreak of the war.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 11 (AP) — More than 550 Americans were evacuated from Egypt Saturday after a night of harassment by Egyptian mobs in Cairo shouting anti-American slogans.

The Americans, including 17 U.S. correspondents expelled following Nasser's abrupt rupture of diplomatic relations with Washington, were evacuated aboard the Greek ship Carina bound for Piraeus.

The ship carried more than 100 extra passengers, including missionaries, teachers, U.S. Embassy personnel and oil company officials.

The Americans spent more than seven hours going through customs at Alexandria before embarking. Egyptian authorities went through all items of personal effects, read personal mail, threw family snapshots on the floor and forced cameramen to expose all film.

Herded Into Cellar

Egyptians lined the rail leading to the customs shed for the train bearing the Americans and shouted anti-American slogans. Friday night rioters besieged the hotel in Cairo where Americans were interned. The Americans were herded into a hotel cellar during the attack.

Even as the Americans left Egypt, the harassment continued. Two Egyptians torpedo boats cut close to the Carina and stayed alongside until the 12-mile territorial limit was reached.

In the course of Friday night's widespread Cairo demonstrations, even the Soviet Embassy was besieged. Demonstrators apparently were reflecting official Egyptian displeasure over Russia's lukewarm aid during the brief war.

A Russian ship evacuated Soviet consular personnel from Alexandria Saturday.

Soviet Role in Middle East Shows Preference for Peace Over Ideology

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, June 11 — In the six-day Mideast war, the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated that when the chips are down it regards world peace as more important than ideological or political commitments to client states in the undeveloped world.

Russia has the means to annihilate the 2.5 million citizens of Israel, and its professions of undying loyalty to Egypt's President Nasser and other Arab leaders fill volumes. Nasser was even bubbled a Hero of the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, Soviet statesmen were not and are not prepared to risk world war on behalf of Arab nationalism. They knew only too well that any attempt to intervene militarily in the Mideast conflict would risk a matching response from the United States.

Realism Prevailed

Although Communist propaganda maintains that the United States and Britain "instigated Israeli aggression," Kremlin realists knew that the Western powers were no more eager than themselves to become involved in a world war over the sands of Sinai and the foothills of Galilee.

President Johnson's desire to avoid a "second Vietnam" was clear enough in the hectic diplomacy preceding last week's war. Thus, when the fighting started, the Soviet leaders operated on two levels.

In articles, broadcasts and

News Analysis

statements, they avoily backed the Arabs.

More significantly, however, they maintained contact with the West and tacitly cooperated in joint effort to contain the conflict. While nobody here has admitted it publicly, Premier Kosygin did use the "Hot Line" to President Johnson and kept in touch by less spectacular means with other key Western statesmen.

Delegation Instructed

Russian U.N. representatives were instructed to approve cease-fire resolutions that attached Hong conditions. Russia could have insisted, but did not, on demands that Israeli forces withdraw to their positions before the fighting.

That would have reduced the United Nations to the impotent game of veto and counter-veto. Instead, despite ardent rhetoric, the Security Council worked the way its founders meant it to—with unanimity among the great powers. The Soviet leaders chose this course in full awareness that their own prestige and the fortunes of Communist and pro-Communist leaders would suffer among Arab nationalists. The Arab defeat was distinct blow to the Communist view of history, according to which the "anti-imperialist" forces move onward and upward to "inevitable" victory.

Like the fall of Kwame

Nkrumah in Ghana, and the rout of Indonesian Communism, the Mideast war showed that life is not so simple. Arab nationalists have now learned what the Chinese Communists learned in the 1959 Taiwan crisis, the Cuban Communists in the 1962 missile crisis, and the North Vietnamese since 1965 that the Kremlin is not prepared to risk Russian lives in adventures which do not directly affect Russian national interests.

Freely Recognized

It is freely recognized here that the final truce or peace terms in the Middle East depend every bit as much on the United States and Israel itself as on the "world Socialist Community."

Perhaps the overriding reality here was best expressed by an old Russian woman who stages her own private counter-demonstration among the demonstrating militants outside the Israeli Embassy yesterday.

"Why don't you go home and leave the people alone?" she said.

"Do you want us to get involved in that war? Haven't we suffered enough from the last war?"

It is this sentiment, which runs deep among the Russian people, that prevailed last week among the Kremlin leaders over all ideological and political considerations.

Now that the fighting has stopped, the ideologists and politicians have to mend their fences as best they can.

By Stanley Karnow Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 12, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A14

Peking Seeking Bigger Mideast Role

By Stanley Karnow
Washington Post Foreign Service
HONG KONG, June 11—The Chinese Communists accelerated their efforts today to strengthen their influence in the Middle East at the expense of the Soviet Union.

In an editorial monitored here tonight, Peking's official People's Daily asserted that "the temporary setback suffered by the Arabs in their brief war with Israel would enable them to recognize that the Soviet Union is "a false and treacherous friend" while China is their "loyal, reliable comrade-in-arms."

At the same time, according to a Cairo report, Peking has officially offered Egypt 150,000 tons of wheat and a \$10 million loan in appreciation of Egypt's "heroic stand against the vicious imperialist conspiracy" headed by the United States.

Pressure Charged

As the People's Daily explained it, the Arabs were "compelled" to accept the United Nations cease-fire resolution because of "pressure" exerted on them by "the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union working in collusion."

For the first time since the Middle East crisis began, the Chinese also attacked France for "standing on the side of the U.S.-Israeli aggressors" in an attempt to play "big-power politics."

Urging the Arabs to continue their efforts, the Peking journal affirmed that "the Arab people's struggle against imperialist aggression will be a protracted one." The newspaper said:

"Looked at in essence and from a long-term point of view, the Arab people are really powerful. U.S. imperialism, British imperialism, Soviet revisionism, Israel — all are paper tigers."

Called Temporary

"It is only a temporary phenomenon that Israel, by relying on the assistance of U.S. and British imperialism and Soviet revisionism, has been able to occupy some Arab territory by force of arms."

Repeating a thesis it has put forth on other occasions, Peking declared that the Middle East crisis dramatized its contention that there is a "clear line of demarcation between the two camps" in the world.

In one camp, the People's Daily said, stand the "United States, Soviet modern revisionism and the reactionaries of

all countries" who have "in a thousand and one ways instigated and encouraged the Israeli aggression."

In the other camp, the newspaper said, stand "the Chinese people and the peoples of the world," who have extended all-out support of the Arab people in their struggle against aggression."

U.S. Is Assailed

The Chinese newspaper called the United States the "chief culprit" in the Middle East conflict, describing Britain's "senile, decrepit imperialism" as having shown "astounding madness in pushing its neo-colonialism in an attempt to maintain its shaky position in Asia and Africa."

The People's Daily reserved its strongest language for the Soviet Union, however, terming it "a heinous swindler specializing in double-dealings" and the "worst traitor to the Arab people."

In effect, the Chinese bid the Arabs to join with themselves, the Vietnamese Communists and other "revolutionary peoples," claiming that "the imperialist bloc is heading towards disintegration and the modern revisionist clique is beset with difficulties."

Beyond token offers of aid, though, Peking has little to offer the Arabs except spiritual support. One of the recurrent Chinese Communist themes in urging peoples to carry one their struggles is

that they rely mainly on themselves.

In the opinion of analysts here, however, the Chinese effort to regain some measure of influence in the Middle East may have the effect of nettling the Soviet Union, whose reluctance to become too deeply involved in the crisis is expected to lose its popularity among the Arabs.

Therefore, these analysts submit, Moscow could find itself being forced, in part at least, by Peking's pressure to adopt tougher positions.

Seen from here, for example, the Soviet Union's diplomatic break with Israel is considered to have been calculated as response to Chinese criticism.

Dayan Would Keep Major Conquests

By J.Y. Smith Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A15

Dayan Would Keep Major Conquests

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writer

Israel should keep major portions of the territory it has conquered from the Arabs, including the west bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, according to Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Minister of Defense.

As for a peace settlement, the General said, this should be worked out directly between the Israelis and the Arabs, without mediation by any third party.

"The Arabs will have to make up their minds if they want to negotiate about the new areas under our control," Dayan continued.

"If they don't want to talk to us, to sit down (with) us, then we shall stay where we are and there will be absolutely a new Israel in the Middle East."

Dayan, who made the remarks on the television program "Meet the Press" (NBC-WRC), emphasized that he was expressing only his personal view. The program was recorded in Tel Aviv, Israel, Friday night, and broadcast yesterday.

Dayan, the hero of the 1956

Sinai campaign, was brought into the government of Premier Levi Eshkol on June 1 at a time when the cabinet was under mounting criticism for not taking firmer action in the current crisis. This was before fighting erupted last Monday.

In yesterday's broadcast, the General repeated earlier assertions that Jerusalem had been consolidated under Israeli control. The city was divided into Jordanian and Israeli sectors at the end of the Israeli war of independence in 1948.

He added that Israel should also retain the Gaza Strip, taken from Egypt, and the area west of the River Jordan, which was taken from Jordan.

As for Sharm el Sheikh, the Egyptian position overlooking the Strait of Tiran at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, Dayan said Israel would occupy it until it was sure it had secured the right of navigation in the Gulf "forever, the way it should be."

It was the announcement by President Nasser of Egypt that he had closed the Strait to Israeli shipping, and to other ships carrying strategic goods

to the Israeli port of Eilat at the head of the Gulf, that precipitated the war.

Dayan said Israel also wanted the right to use the Suez Canal, from which it has been barred by Egypt since 1956, on the ground that it was an "international waterway."

The General said that neither Gaza, which thrusts into Israel's southern Mediterranean coastline, nor the area west of the Jordan, which bulges into Israel's narrow waistline, was a "great treasure." Gaza has an Arab population of more than 300,000 and the area west of the river has one of about one million, he said.

These Arabs would pose severe "social" problems for Israel and would not be welcome as Israeli citizens, he continued.

"We want a Jewish state like the French want a French state," he declared.

Dayan appealed to other countries, "mainly America, for help in resettling Arab refugees. However, he also outlined a plan in which the Arabs living west of the Jordan could have a considerable degree of self-government under Israel.

"That is to say that the Jordan would be, let's say, the military border of Israel on the eastern side, but that the million Arabs living on the western side there would have their own autonomy."

Sudan Urges Arab League Meeting

Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan, June 11—President Nasser of Egypt and President Ismail El Azhari of Sudan today proposed that an Arab summit conference be held soon in Khartoum, it was announced here.

Meanwhile, some 200 Americans, including Ambassador William Weathersby, left for Nairobi aboard a chartered Ethiopian airliner. Sudan, along with other Arab states, severed relations with the United States Wednesday on the grounds that the United States was helping Israel.

Police here were investigating the bombing of the American Cultural Center last night. The U.S. library was damaged in the blast.

News agencies reported these related developments elsewhere:

Lebanon

BEIRUT—Arab doctors

from the American University Hospital here said the Israeli air force had attacked hospitals and ambulances with napalm bombs in Syria and Jordan.

They said they treated hundreds of civilian and military casualties at hospitals there, and about 25 per cent of the injuries they saw were caused by napalm bombs. At least seven doctors were among the dead, they told a news conference, adding that charred bandages on many bodies showed the victims were attacked while under treatment.

Dr. Kamal Bikhazi said 350 to 400 persons were killed by "repeated napalm raids" on a mobile army hospital at Ramallah, near Jerusalem.

The French Hospital and the Augusta Victoria Hospital in the Jordanian sector of Jerusalem also were hit by Israeli air raids, he stated.

Algeria

ALGIERS — The Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi joined other Arab states in cutting off oil supplies to "the aggressors against the Arab states," the Algerian news agency reported.

The boycott—aimed mainly at the United States and Britain—is already being enforced by Algeria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Bahrain and Qatar.

Tunisia

TUNIS—Tunisian authorities strove in the wake of the war in the Middle East to reassure Tunisian Jews and to check rising anti-Jewish feeling among Tunisia's Arab population.

For the fifth day in succession, the government organized rallies in the capital to explain that there is a difference between the Zionist state of Israel and the 15,000 Jews who are part of the Tunisian population.

India

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, at a rally in Ambikapur, 500 miles southeast of here, unleashed a bitter attack on U.S. foreign aid policies and pledged continued support for Egyptian President Nasser, whom she described as "a force for progress."

"The seeds of the current conflict were sown at the time of the birth of Israel" she said.

As a result of the closing of the Suez Canal India faces serious delays in arrival of food grains from the United States and increased rates that could cut dangerously into its foreign exchange reserves.

Jordan

AMMAN — About 1000 foreigners were flown from Amman to Tehran, Iran, on 12 American planes bearing Red Cross insignia.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the evacuees included Americans, Russians, Italians, Spaniards, Germans.

Italy

NAPLES—Nearly 700 refugees from the Middle East arrived from Alexandria aboard the Italian liner Esperia.

Among the 505 who disembarked here were 25 Americans, 24 Germans, 13 Egyptians, 13 Britons, 11 Argentinians, six Frenchmen and 302 Italians. The remainder continued to Marseilles.

Yugoslavia

BELGRADE—President Tito sent former Foreign Minister Koca Popovic to Cairo as his personal envoy for talks with Egyptian leaders.

Tito presided over a joint Middle East crisis session of the Yugoslav Communist Party's Presidium and Executive Committee, to consider ways of assisting Egypt and other Arab nations.

The Vatican

VATICAN CITY — Pope Paul IV gave public thanks to

God for the truce in the Middle East.

But he said he was saddened anew not only by the damage and suffering of the war but by the passions and ideas stirred up by the fighting.

Speaking from his window where he appeared to give the Sunday blessing, the Pope said, "Peace is wounded. Who knows for how long."

Paris

PARIS — Hundreds of Arab and North African students demonstrated outside the Syrian Embassy in support of Egyptian President Nasser.

The demonstrators stood outside the embassy for about an hour, crying "Long live Nasser, long live the revolution."

Retreat of the Doves . . . By William S. White

Talk of Opposing LBJ Subsidies

THE SENATE'S Democratic doves are in an exercise which their critics would term an outright retreat and their supporters no doubt would call an orderly movement backward to prepared positions.

They are no longer speaking, even in private, of running against President Johnson or the war policy and are no longer accentuating the negative. Instead, they are coming down hard on the positive. They are pointing out that senatorial seats are essential state jobs and the business only of the states. In substance, they are walking softly on Vietnam while thumping the drum on other, and domestic, issues.

The chairman of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, is helping them off the hook. He is underlining the valid point, so far as it goes, that a Senator has a right to run only as "an individual"; and he has prophesied that very few will "beat their breasts" against the Administration.

One of the more articulate of the doves, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, has not only adopted precisely this tactic but has also gone so far as to say that he will run as "President Johnson's ballot mate."

SEN. FRANK CHURCH of Idaho has long since moved closer to the Administration, after having some weeks ago worked up a manifesto for himself and other doves which for the first time told the North Vietnamese Communists that they must not suppose that dissent here was equivalent to any proposal that America cut and run from South Vietnam.

Church, moreover, is the beneficiary of a windfall with which a half dozen other doves up for re-election next year have not been blessed. This is a far right-wing attempt in Idaho not simply to beat him next year but to recall him from the Senate here and now. Recall movements have nearly always been futile and his view of this manifestation as extremist may well work out his salvation.

For responsible Republicans inside and outside Idaho are being embarrassed by this excessively violent form of anti-Churchism.

Speaking generally, the doves are finding themselves in an increasingly sticky situation. Every poll tells about the same story. The public—and everybody in Washington, too, for that

matter—is sick at heart at the seemingly endless nature of the struggle but still is not about to support or even to tolerate any softening of the determined American military stance against the Communist invaders of Vietnam.

TOO, THE ONE section of the public upon which once the doves had placed their hopes, the college community, is not itself in a dovish cast of mind, notwithstanding all "demonstrations." A recent Gallup Poll found campus hawks outnumbering campus doves by 49 per cent to 35 per cent. It is the old mixture, under the ivy as elsewhere: The shrieking wheel gets the grease. The shouters get the headlines; but when all

is said and done the collegians know that the American commitment to South Vietnam cannot be abandoned simply because the going is hard and frustrating.

But an even harder psychological blow has been struck to the cause of the doves in Israel's manful and unapologetic use of straight-out military power to halt Nasser Egypt's aggression in the Middle East.

The policy of stand up and fight, when in honor there is no alternative, has been both proved and richly honored in the Middle East—and, significantly, by none more than by that liberal American group with which the Vietnam doves prefer to identify.

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White

Egypt Lost Up to 10,000 And SAM Base in Sinai

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microfilm.

Associated Press

OVERTURE TO VICTORY—This picture, released by Israel Air Force, shows pinpoint bombing of grounded Egyptian fighters in Egypt during early moments of Arab-Israeli war. The destruction of Arab airpower was a decisive factor.

Chief of Israeli Offensive Reveals 3000 Captured; Eshkol Sets New Course

From News Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 12—The commander of the Israeli offensive in the Sinai Peninsula said today his armored columns had killed 7000 to 10,000 Egyptian troops, wounded thousands more and captured 3000.

Egyptian losses in equipment, said Brig. Gen. Yashayahu Gavish at a news conference, included 500 to 600 tanks destroyed and another 100 captured.

Moreover, he continued, his troops had captured a surface-to-air missile site. It was equipped with the same type of Soviet missile being used against U.S. planes by the North Vietnamese.

[On the northern Syrian front, Israeli military sources quoted Tuesday by the Associated Press said five Russian officers were captured last Saturday while serving as advisers to a Syrian artillery unit at el Tawfik, a major Syrian position commanding the valley of the Sea of Galilee.]
In Jerusalem, Prime Minister Levi Eshkol told the Knesset (parliament) that as a result of the war against Egypt, Jordan and Syria "the borders of Israel are no longer a no-man's-land open to murder and sabotage from without. The situation which existed until now shall not be allowed to return."

Vague About Terms

The Prime Minister was vague about the precise terms that Israel would seek in a general settlement. But he said that Israel would determine its own course and he was critical of the United Nations.

"Let there be no fostering of illusions," he said. "We fought alone for our survival. We alone are entitled to determine the nature of the vital interests of our country and how our interests must be secured . . .

"A new situation has been created which can be a starting point for direct negotiations for a peaceful settlement with the Arab countries," he continued.

"Conditions now exist wherein the people of the world, headed by the great powers, can contribute toward achieving peace in the Middle East."

SAM Base Was Ready

In his press conference, Gen. Gavish said the SAM base had been found between the Mitla Pass, where a large Egyptian armored force and truck convoy had been destroyed, and the Suez Canal.

"The base was complete and ready for use," the General said.

Army sources said six missiles had been found on the pad ready for firing and three more on the ground.

[In Washington, experts noted that an examination by the United States of the missiles, which were of the SA-2 type, would help the already extensive effort to counter the

See ISRAEL, A14, Col. 2

Egypt's Heavy Losses in Sinai Revealed

weapon over North Vietnam with electronic devices, it was reported by George C. Wilson of The Washington Post.]

Gen. Gavish said the Egyptians had five infantry and two armored divisions fully deployed when fighting broke out on the morning of June 5. A "large party" of the 75,000 Egyptian troops that had been serving in the Yemen for the past three years were pulled out before the war began, he continued.

Gavish said the fighting was touched off by Egyptian air activity, the shelling of Israeli border settlements near the Gaza Strip, and by a large-scale Egyptian ground attack near Mitzpe Ramon.

He said "tens of thousands" of Egyptians were still milling around the burning deserts of the Sinai trying to reach the Suez Canal.

Four Divisions Destroyed

"One can say with certainty," he added, "that four enemy divisions were totally destroyed and three others are no longer military units, even if parts of them succeeded in escaping."

In Jerusalem, Maj. Gen. Moshe Ravan, the Defense Minister who was taken into the Eshkol Cabinet to strengthen the government before the war broke out, sent a message to the troops which read in part:

"You may now return your sword to its scabbard, but the time has not yet come to hammer it into a plowshare."

Walls Come Down

Meanwhile, the reinforced



GEN. YESHAYAHU GAVISH
... Tallies Egypt's losses

walls which had divided the city into Israeli and Jordanian sectors since Israel gained its independence in 1948 began to be torn down.

Patrick Massey of Reuters cabled this report after accompanying Israeli forces into the Sinai.

From the Gaza Strip to the Suez Canal the desert is cluttered with tanks, guns and trucks that have been smashed or scorched in battle. Scattered around them are the rotting corpses of Egyptian soldiers.

Around the Gaza Strip, where the first fighting took place, many of the wrecked tanks are Israeli. Farther west, nearly all the wreckage is Egyptian, relics of the later battles in which Israeli planes were able to join after having knocked out the

Egyptian air force as the war began.

Dotted along the railroad that runs from Gaza to the Canal are wrecked trains which appear to have been carrying ammunition. The wagons at either end are intact but the center cars were blown to pieces.

The array of shattered weapons includes Russian heavy mortars, 57-millimeter guns, and tanks of the T-34, T-54 and Stalin types.

Much Armor Abandoned

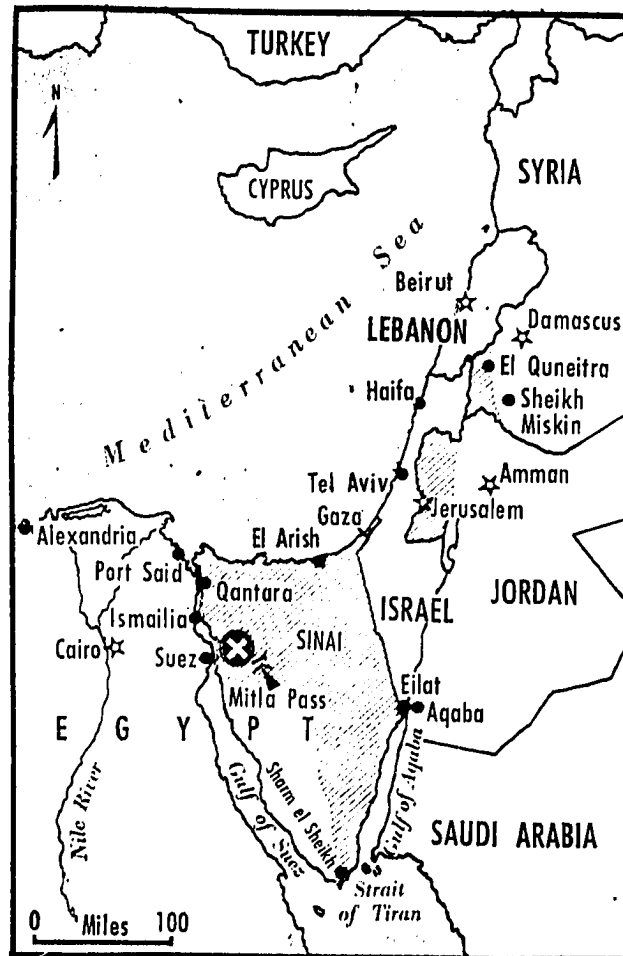
Much of the Egyptian armor was abandoned intact. A good number of undamaged tanks could be seen dug in to emplacements from which the Egyptians had fled.

Unofficial reports have told of whole formations of undamaged tanks being discovered under camouflage, deep in the desert.

Persistent relics of the battle were the boots and shoes which were littered across the sand. The Egyptian soldiers seemed to prefer traveling barefoot when it came to escaping.

Traveling along the desert highway, large numbers of Egyptian troops could be seen in the distance trudging westward across the sand. Israeli policy is to let them make their way home once they are disarmed.

Along the Suez Canal itself, Israeli troops stand guard, wary of Egyptian snipers on the west bank. Nothing disturbs the placid surface of the Canal except an occasional corpse.



The Washington Post

June 13, 1967

The shaded area is the estimated territory held by Israel in Syria, Jordan and Egypt. In Syria, U.N. observers are based in El Quneitra. A Soviet claim says Israeli paratroopers landed in Sheikh Miskin after the cease-fire. In Sinai Peninsula, between Mitla Pass and Suez (X) an intact base for Russian-made missiles was found by Israelis.

Reds Expected To Replenish Arabs' Arms

**But Critical Question
To U.S. Is the Amount
Of New Planes, Tanks**

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

American officials fully expect the Soviet Union to supply new planes and tanks to the defeated Arabs in an effort to refurbish the Kremlin's image in the Middle East.

Such views came yesterday from high-ranking Administration officials, both military and civilian, who have been deeply involved in the crisis.

The critical question, they said, is whether such shipments will be of a token nature or whether they will be sufficient to encourage a new Arab belligerency in the face of the Israeli determination not to withdraw from the territory Israeli has conquered until there is a satisfactory peace.

Washington has been waiting for some direct word of what the Soviet leaders may have decided on their postwar policy. Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, who left Washington for Moscow on April 13, was to have returned here yesterday afternoon but was held up for unexplained reasons.

The American Ambassador to Moscow, Llewellyn E. Thompson, who has been in Washington the past 10 days, is due to return to his post on Thursday. It is considered possible that he may delay his departure long enough to talk with Dobrynin. The two diplomats frequently have been a key Soviet-American channel of communication.

American military officials commented yesterday that the Soviets have plenty of planes and tanks in stock to permit

See VIEWS, A15, Col. 1

Rearming of Arabs By Russia Expected

new shipments, especially to Egypt and Syria.

Any such shipments would be used to reinforce the Soviet demand at the United Nations that Israel withdraw to its prewar boundaries as the next order of business.

The Washington expectation is that the Moscow line will be to exploit the virulent anti-American feeling now evident among the Arabs while trying to refurbish the Soviet image, tarnished because the Soviets failed to come to the Arabs' aid in their military hour of need.

Mayor Wrangle

Thus the major wrangle ahead, it is widely believed here, will be over Israeli withdrawal: whether it must come first, as the Soviets and the Arabs contend, or only after some peace arrangements have been worked out.

It already is evident that President Johnson will be getting conflicting advice on how to approach that problem. Some officials already are privately calling for Israeli "moderation" of their current

public hard stand while others believe it would be a major mistake to press Israel to withdraw before a binding settlement with the neighboring Arab states.

Mr. Johnson gave no clue to his own stand in a speech yesterday that barely touched on the Middle East.

Presidential assistant Walt W. Rostow, in another speech, plugged for "regional cooperation" in the Middle East but offered no details.

Delicate Problem Seen

At the White House, Press Secretary George Christian said that while the President still backs his earlier pledge to support the "territorial integrity" of all Middle East nations, the peace problem is "delicate in nature" and hence it would not be "proper" to get into details while the issue is before the United Nations.

Meanwhile, officials said that the special presidential committee on the Middle East, under direction of McGeorge Bundy, thus far has been concentrating on such immediate problems as aid to Arab refugees and shipping problems arising from the closing of the Suez Canal. It has only begun to look at the longer-range problems of how to create a viable peace in the area.

The group is meeting daily in the Executive Office Building next to the White House.

Destroy U.S. Bases, Paper Exhorts Arabs

From News Dispatches

The semi-official Syrian newspaper Al Thawra yesterday called on Arabs to destroy everything American and British in their countries, striking first at military bases and oil companies.

Throughout the Arab world, the spasms of reaction against alleged Anglo-American participation on the side of Israel in last week's war continued.

At the same time, the upheaval in politics, diplomacy and economics brought on by the defeat spread throughout the Arab capitals.

From Cairo, United Press International reported that informed government sources, otherwise unidentified, said that Egypt had no intention of recognizing Israel nor of holding talks with it. The Israelis have said that one important condition of future peace in the Middle East would be for the Arab countries to recognize their nation.

UPI said the sources in Cairo also said that Egypt is ready to let a U.N. peace-keeping force return to the Sharm el-Sheikh outpost overlooking the Strait of Tiran. It was Egypt's blocking of the Strait, and its announcement that it was shutting of Israeli shipping to and from the port of Eilat, which led to the crisis which brought on the war.

Foes Far Apart

The sources said Egypt would demand withdrawal of all Israeli forces to behind the 1949 armistice lines. Israel has warned it intends to keep at least some of its territorial gains.

In other developments, President Nasser continued his shakeup of Egypt's military leadership with the appointment of Gen. Mohammed Riad as chief of staff of the armed forces. Riad replaces Gen. Mohammed Fawzi who was named yesterday to fill the newly created post of commander-in-chief.

National Guidance Minister Mohammed Ahmed Fayek said the cabinet at a meeting yesterday considered measure to erase "British and United

States aggression, disguised behind Israel."

There were reports that the government discussed possible reprisal against U.S. and British business interests in Egypt.

Oil Employes Welcome

UPI reported that several hundred employes of two American-owned companies involved in exploring Egypt's oil resources had been told they were welcome to stay on. It was not clear, however, if the Egyptians intended to seize the assets of the two firms or not.

The firms are the Pan American Oil Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana, and the Phillips Petroleum Corp. of Bartlesville, Okla.

In Libya, production at American and British owned oil companies remained stopped because of a strike of workers protesting against what they termed were crimes of collusion and treason against the Arab people.

Firms closed by the strike, which is to continue until Monday, include the Oasis Oil Company of Libya, Esso Standard and Mobiloil.

Algeria Bars Tanker

The Algerian press agency reported that the British methane tanker Princess has been forbidden to enter port when she reaches Arzew in western Algeria. The vessel, which was to take on a cargo of liquified gas, was to arrive this morning.

Algeria has already banned oil exports to Britain, claiming that the British sided with Israel in the war.

Mohammed Al Suaiddid, Iraq Minister of Planning said his country is considering severing economic and trade relations with the United States and Britain for their support of Israel. Iraq earlier announced it was severing diplomatic ties with the United States and Britain.

Foreign Ministry sources in Ankara said that Turkey refused to represent the United States in Iraq following the breakup between Baghdad and Washington.

UPI reported from Paris

that the United States initiated an emergency meeting of the spécial oil committee of the 21-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and development yesterday.

The purpose of the meeting was to work out a substitute supply plan before shortages in petroleum because of the Arab ban on shipments to the United States and Britain become too serious.

Premier Muhammed Mahgoub of Sudan said President Nasser had agreed for an Arab summit conference in Khartoum.

Mahgoub told the constituent assembly he was approaching Arab heads of state on the matter, saying: "Arabs should face the situation fairly and squarely in the interests of solidarity and draw up a practical plan based on Arab needs and unity."

He said what happened last week in the war was the beginning of a long and tedious struggle.

Jews Slain

Radio Cairo announced that Tunisia and Egypt have decided to restore diplomatic relations. The relations were severed in 1966 because Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba suggested the Arabs should negotiate with Israel on the problems of the Arab refugees. Despite the break, Tunisia was ready to supply troops and other support to the Arab side in last week's fighting.

From Aden and Morocco came reports of Arab violence against Jews.

In Aden's Crater district an elderly Jew was beaten to death by a crowd when he strayed into the Arab quarter. Police said the Arabs also burned down a Jewish-owned building and a synagogue.

Two young Jews were shot and killed in the Jewish section of Meknes, Morocco. Jewish leaders said there had been no other attacks on their people since the war broke out.

The strongest public attack on the United States and Britain was made by the Syrian paper Al Thawra. "The Arab people," it said, "know well who the enemy is. They should therefore destroy all that is American and British in the Arab homeland."

Al Thawra also gave the first hint of Syrian dissatisfaction with the Soviet Union, long the champion of the Arab cause and particularly of the militantly leftist regime in Damascus.

The paper criticized the Russians for not trying to "restrain American and British intervention" in the war. However, it warned against "fifth-column attempts" to stir up anti-Soviet feeling in the Arab world.

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See full page image or
microfilm.

Associated Press

HUNGRY REFUGEE — This young Arab girl gulps down a bowl of food in a refugee camp about 30 miles northeast of Amman, Jordan. Her mother is by her side. About 6000 Arabs, who fled before the Israeli, are sheltered in the camp.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

SINAI INCIDENT—Israeli soldiers fly their flag on the minaret of the mosque of El Qantara, an Israeli-held town in Egypt's Sinai, located near Port Said.

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microfilm.

United Press International

MIDEAST TALKS—In Moscow, Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne, left, and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, greet diplomats in receiving line.

Algerian's Moscow Visit Eyed For Clues to Soviet Arab Policy

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, June 12—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne arrived here today for a meeting with Soviet leaders which may provide significant clues to future Russian policy toward the Arab world. He flew here from Algiers, with a two-hour stop in Belgrade for discussion with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito, a leading Communist advocate of close collaboration with the Arabs.

[Meanwhile, Hungary and Poland joined the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia in severing diplomatic relations with Israel. Yugoslavia warned that it too might sever relations unless the Israeli force withdrew to positions held before the start of the Middle East war.]

Boumedienne, whose government rejected the United Nations cease-fire resolution and urged Egypt, Syria and Jordan to continue the war against Israel, is expected to demand new Soviet commitments to the Arab cause. There are reports that his first demand will be for new Soviet planes, tanks and other weapons to replace those destroyed in the war—preferably on a long-term credit basis.

Presume from Arabs

Several Middle Eastern newspapers today began reporting that Russia would provide the defeated Arab states with new weapons. The reports were seen as inspired in an effort to put pressure on the Soviet leaders. In a similar vein, other Arab papers were scoffing at the Soviet role in last week's crisis. Anti-Russian demonstrations have been reported in Algeria and the Sudan.

The Soviet leaders' reaction to demands for new arms aid is difficult to assess. The tone of press comment, however, appears somewhat defensive. Pravda's authoritative commentator, Yuri Zhukov, today sharply criticized allegations in the Western press that Russia had let the Arabs down. Zhukov said that the Soviet Union had rendered, is rendering and will continue to render the Arabs "all necessary material help."

This formula seemed sufficiently elastic to permit the Kremlin leaders either to provide massive new arms aid or merely to promise the continuation of deliveries on the basis of previous schedules. The latter would permit the Soviet government time to reassess its position in the Middle East without introducing new elements of tension into the tenuous situation there.

No Charge Indicated

So far there has been no indication that the Soviet leadership has altered its fundamental policy in the Middle East, based on the reasoning that 100 million Arabs with anti-Western grievances and plentiful oil supplies are more interesting than 2 million Israelis with no taste for communism. Hence Soviet representatives and spokesmen are

expected to continue attacking Israeli policies and to press diplomatically for the retreat of the victorious Israel Army.

However, demands by Boumedienne and other Arab leaders for stepped-up arms deliveries — or for Soviet threats of force to compel Israeli withdrawal—will doubtless make the Soviet leaders think twice. A meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, which was expected soon to discuss other foreign and domestic issues, will doubtless consider the new situation in the Middle East as well.

Cautious Approach Seen

In view of the delicate balance prevailing among the Soviet collective leadership on a whole range of issues, most observers believe the Kremlin's approach will continue to be cautious and conservative —an attempt to placate the Arabs without inflaming the Mid East situation.

However, there is some speculation that, just as the Cuban missile showdown led within nine months to the nuclear test ban treaty, last week's Mid East war may lead in time to new Soviet attempts at detente with the West, in the Mid East or elsewhere. Arguing against this speculation is the continuing war in Vietnam, which Russia alone is powerless to stop and which continues to reinforce hardline elements in this and other Communist capitals.

[The collapse of Arab armies equipped and advised by the Soviet Union throws into

question the \$4-billion Soviet military aid program, AP reported diplomatic observers in Moscow as saying. Some officials in the program were seen likely to lose their jobs.

[The Arab defeat follows by less than two years another major setback for Soviet military aid: the Indonesian military's crushing of a Communist takeover attempt. Indonesia and Egypt received the bulk of the tanks, jet fighters and warships shipped by Russia to underdeveloped nations at give-away prices since 1955. Each two got more than \$1 billion worth. Syria, Iraq and Algeria were the other major recipients.]

[Soviet officials are expected to look into just what has become of the 1360 tanks and 510 jets they sent Egyptian President Nasser in the last decade.]

New Voice Needed

Made the scapegoat for their country's defeat, Egypt's top military commanders have been replaced. As President Nasser—still the “Supreme Commander”—rightly perceived, it was a question of their skin or his own. Outsiders cannot know whether the departed officers were themselves arrogant and unwise and responsible for the debacle, or whether their familiarity with the sinews of real power had induced some caution in them—a caution not observed by Mr. Nasser. Nor can anyone know if the new military chiefs are an improvement; at the least, they have considerably less hardware to manipulate.

The pity is there has been no renewal of a branch of government far more responsible than the military for last week's defeat. That is the propaganda apparatus, in particular, Cairo Radio, foul mouth of Egypt's ugliest jealousies, hates and fears. Cairo Radio heaped up the hysteria which propelled the army into disaster. Cairo Radio, continues to foment illusions and falsehoods of a sort which the most powerful army on earth could not redeem.

An Egyptian leadership which no longer feels compelled to speak to its unfortunate people in the voice of Cairo Radio will be, by that very change, a leadership with an army strong enough for the country's true needs.

Insight and Outlook . . . *By Joseph Kraft*

The Politics of Araby

IN REBUILDING the Middle East, the first order of business is not "a peace of reconciliation," nor any of the other high-sounding themes dear to the capitals of the great world. The first order of business is a sorting out of political realities among the Arabs themselves.

A gale has swept across their world. Familiar structures have been weakened, and unknown possibilities laid bare. The general aspect is one of ruin and chaos—Troy after the siege. Still certain salient features are apparent.

President Gamel Abdel Nasser, despite the refusal of his resignation by the National Assembly, is in obvious difficulty. He had assigned to himself the role of messianic leader of an Arab revolution supposed to bring freedom, power and modern living to Islamic states ranging from the Arabian peninsula to the Atlantic. He has failed in that task.

For the time being, perhaps, he retains the support of the Arab masses. I see no reason to doubt the reports of massive pro-Nasser demonstrations in Egypt and other Arab states.

On the contrary, the Arab masses are more than ever bitter and disappointed. More than ever they need an heroic figure on which to project their frenzy. If anything, the monolatry of the Arab political desert is now heightened.

BUT ARAB elites all over the world are a different story. They know who set

them on the road to disaster. They know who collapsed under pressure. And they seem determined to assert the realities.

Thus Foreign Minister Adnan Pachachi of Iraq declared openly in the United Nations that the cease-fire accepted by Egypt was "an unconditional surrender." "Our greatest shock," a North African diplomat here said, "is what we discovered about Nasser. We discovered Nasser was not a Nasserite."

Dissatisfaction also seems to be working in Egypt, in the Egyptian army in fact. At first, in the inner councils of the regime, President Nasser and his great friend, Commander-in-Chief Abdel Hakim Amer apparently argued against any precipitate acceptance of the cease-fire.

But the active service chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force insisted that Egypt was beaten and that Nasser and Amer had to accept the consequences. Their arguments apparently carried the day. Nasser and Amer accepted the cease-fire. Sensing that their power base in the army was on the wane, they resigned.

THE POPULAR demonstrations have now restored Colonel Nasser. And he has reasserted his position in the army by forcing the resignation of the service chiefs. But among the younger army officers, among those who know how they were out-generaled and out-gunned, all is not well.

They are apparently ready to abandon the dreams of Arab revolution in favor of building up their own country—an Egypt-first program. And as leader of that program they apparently can look to Vice President Zakaria Mohieddin, to whom Nasser tentatively ceded the presidency last week.

What will emerge from the interplay of these popular and elite pressures is not yet clear. Perhaps, Colonel Nasser will himself move toward a more moderate, pragmatic position. He may yet be forced from power. In that case, there would surely develop a surge of intense left-wing feeling throughout the Arab world.

In any case, time is required for a sorting out of pressures. The more so as with time, the frenzy of the Arab masses can abate, making it possible for rulers to work out more moderate policies.

With so much so fluid, there is going to be mounting pressure on the United States to get in the game. The woods here are full of officials who are not above

nibbling at Israel in order to patch up ties with the Arabs.

But, in fact, there is not much the United States can usefully do in the Middle East just now. Anyone Washington tries to help will surely be hurt in the long run. The American interest is to stand aloof from the area itself, while working out with the Soviet Union the kind of understanding — particularly in limiting arms shipments — which can prevent the costly mistakes made in the past under the sign of cold war competition.

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Kraft

LBJ Cautious On Israeli, Arab Borders

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson strongly implied at a news conference yesterday that Middle East territorial changes agreed to by the nations involved would not be opposed by the United States.

While reaffirming his May 23 declaration in support of the "territorial integrity" of all Middle East nations, the President said that what happens now depends upon events and what the nations themselves do.

The President's guarded comments were interpreted to mean that the United States will not pressure Israel to return in every instance to its pre-war boundaries.

When asked to clarify his remarks, the President declined to do so. He seemed to be relating his comments about "territorial integrity" to the realities of Israeli strength and Arab weakness.

On May 23, in the only full statement the President has
See **PRESIDENT, A13, Col. 3**

Transcript, Page A13.

Settlements Left to Mideast

made on the Middle East, he said that the United States, "is firmly committed to the support of the political independence and territorial integrity of all the nations of that area."

Asked at an impromptu news conference in his office how he would honor the commitment in view of Israel's occupation of Arab lands, the President replied:

"That is our policy. It will continue to be our policy. How

it will be effectuated will be determined by the events of the days ahead. It will depend a good deal upon the nations themselves, what they have to say and what their views are, what their proposals are after they have expressed them."

When a reporter asked if that meant the United States would not oppose boundary changes negotiated by the parties, the President said he had

said all he wished to say on the subject.

He also declined to answer a number of other questions on the situation in the Middle East.

When asked about the Israeli attack on the USS Liberty, the Navy communications ship, the President said "you know about as much about it as we do."

Reviewing Aid Programs

He said this country was "reviewing" the aid programs throughout the area, but he declined to say what decisions might be made. Aid for refugees is a matter of first importance, Mr. Johnson said.

Asked about Arab charges that the United States aided the Israeli air force, he said that they were "completely untrue." He predicted that in time "the attitudes of a good many people will change and will improve."

In answer to another question, he indicated that he did not expect any "immediate decision" regarding the restoration of relations with the Arab countries. There have been reports that the President would condition the establishment of normal relations, especially with Egypt, on an acknowledgment that the charges against the United States were baseless.

'Hot Line' Saves Time

Asked if the so-called "hot line"—the direct teletype between the Kremlin and Washington—had been helpful in Soviet-American relations during the crisis, the President said it had saved some time.

But otherwise he said he did not see "a great deal of difference between this and the other communications that save time."

Arabs Feel Besieged; Israel Worried by U.S.

Beirut

By Ward Just

Washington Post Foreign Service

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 13 — THE SHATTERED Arab position has left leaders here in a state of shock, depression, anger, and guilt. And no one sees a way out,

News Analysis

other than a long political and economic siege, with the possibility of another war with Israel at the end of the lane.

The principal interest here is in the Arab summit meeting, which will probably be convened in Khartoum, Sudan, toward the end of the month. The dominant question there, according to informants here, will be oil, and the decision whether to withhold it from the West.

"The situation now is par-

See ATTITUDE, A25, Col. 2

Jerusalem

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, June 13 — Having conquered its enemies, Israel now worries about keeping its friends. Its concern is about public opinion where it counts, in the United States.

Over the months that it will take to crystallize peace, Israeli officials fear an erosion of American firmness under what they assume will be an increasing hammering by Russia, in and out of the United Nations.

Some top officials in Israel fear that pressure will build up against them, even from the United States, to make concessions against what they take to be their vital interests, to bring about a settlement and detente in the Middle East.

Such is the view, at least, that they give to American reporters, hoping, of course, that their argument will reach as

See PEACE, A16, Col. 1

'Siege Mentality Grips Arabs

alyzed," said one influential Lebanese. Then sounding a popular theme among Arabs here, he added: "The Americans are the real losers."

Withdrawal by Israel

There is no discernible spirit of compromise, and no apparent effort to reassess attitudes toward the Israelis. One serious commentator suggested that the only solution was for the United States to demand that Israel withdrawal to her own frontier, then station American troops in Jerusalem.

Beirut is a tricky place from which to report Arab attitudes. Lebanon is something of a Switzerland of the Middle East. Her leaders, while strongly Arab, stayed well clear of last week's fighting.

But the events of the past week have touched deep-growing nerves in the body politic. President Nasser of Egypt apparently rides higher than ever, and one normally pro-American newspaper editor declared that Nasser was now the indispensable man of the Middle East.

Where from here?

Keeping Canal Closed

The suggestion is that the Suez Canal will remain closed and Middle Eastern oil unavailable to the west. The ruler of the tiny Emirate of Abu Dhabi decided yesterday to withhold his oil from "the aggressive imperialist countries" and this was widely hailed. Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Lebanon and Syria have already

barred oil shipments to the United States and Britain.

Arab leaders questioned here are convinced that Israel cannot, for the foreseeable future, be punished by force of arms, but the United States and Britain can be punished by denying them oil.

Militant Arabs here see the summit as the vehicle for this, but they say the final decision is up to Nasser.

Pro-Arab Lebanese are working themselves into something approaching a siege mentality. They seem convinced Israel is on the march and Sharm el Sheikh today may become Beirut tomorrow. In explanation, one Lebanese said today that after Hitler the Jews have nursed "a grudge" against all humanity.

It is taken for granted among all but the most sophisticated Lebanese that America and Britain provided air cover for the Israelis ("they had 2000 planes at least"). And the report from Cairo that American U-2 planes took photographs of the Egyptian airfields and turned them over to Israeli pilots is believed absolutely.

But all of this is indicative of a policy, that, according to one of the best-informed Lebanese political figures is "paralyzed." Negotiations are impossible, further military action suicidal, the Americans discredited, and the Israelis — according to this analyst—left with a military victory impossible for them to exploit.

The only sure way to prevent an unspecified "disaster"—according to the same informant—is for the Americans to hand an ultimatum to the Israelis and enforce it with troops. The informant went on to suggest that both American and Soviet troops might be used to occupy the disputed areas.

This was one of the few specific proposals to emerge from a day of talking with Lebanese. Most of the situation could be allowed to drift—as long as the Canal remained closed and Middle Eastern oil unavailable to the West.

Loss of U.S. Backing Feared

many American ears as possible.

They anticipate the most intense diplomatic (but not military) action against them from the Soviet Union. They are confident that they can withstand it. They are less sure of American resistance to mounting pressures not only from the U.S.S.R. and its allies but also from within the State Department and from American oil interests.

So far, the Israeli policy makers have no complaint.

On the contrary, they feel themselves for the time being in as good a position as they dared hope.

Their analysis of the past and the future takes this form:

The relatively long "intermission" between Egypt's announcement of the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba and the outbreak of war was no mistake. It won favorable public opinion, especially in the United States and more especially within its Government and at the White House. (It might even have had military advantages: There are indications that Egypt reached the peak of its readiness to strike ten days before war broke out and then grew lax.)

Situation Is Different

As a result, the situation is far different from that at the end of the Sinai war of 1956, when both the United States and the Soviet Union demanded that Israel instantly withdraw from Egyptian territory and Prime Minister David Ben Gurion had no choice but to comply.

Now the United States takes no such stance. Officials say, and the wish may be father to the thought, that the White House is grateful to Israel for having shielded it from exposure of the failure of its commitment to put together an "armada" of maritime nations to force open the Gulf of Aqaba. Both the Russian commitment to its Arab friends and the American one to Israel were ineffective. But the war exposed the failure of Russia's and got the Americans off the hook.

Also, Israelis say, for once America put its money on a winning horse and must be glad about it. Not that there is any tendency here to derogate the American effort or to distrust the sincerity and the intense effort President Johnson made to put the maritime consortium together. But Israelis figure that the task simply turned out to be impossible.

In this situation again, so far Israel holds good cards. It has so demolished the military strength of its Arab neighbors that it need not fear resumption of acts of war for some time, and can allow a demobilization that will let its economy function again, if not

quite at par. It also counts on very considerably increased economic help from world Jewry.

Nor, despite the roars from the Kremlin, do Israeli leaders expect any military attack. They guess the Soviet Union's first effort will be to prevent the fall of Syria's present government and to try to keep President Nasser of Egypt in power.

Its second act, they figure, will be a massive housecleaning of its Middle East specialists and policy makers, for the unforgivable Marxist sin is to be wrong on military estimates. Then, with a new team, Russia will probably take a new look at the situation. What cannot be forecast is whether Russia will decide not to throw good money after bad, or whether it will set about to build up Arab military strength again, perhaps under governments much more directly under its control.

Whichever way, in the interim of Russian reconsideration, the Israelis say they will come under maximum harassment from Moscow, working with its allies, the unaligned nations—and working on the United States.

As it faces the prospect of Russian and Arab diplomacy over the next months to undo its military victory, Israeli policy makers know they must get their own house in the best order for negotiating. The first task is to maintain and strengthen what they take to be a favorable public opinion toward them in the United States. The second is to crystallize their decisions on certain problems of a peace settlement.

Passage for Shipping

On two points, Israel is clear: Insistence on free passage of its shipping in all international waterways, including the Suez Canal, and maintenance of a unified city of Jerusalem. Israel expects no particular difficulty with the first and counts on the fact that nations try to unite cities, not divide them once they are united, to win the second point.

But the third big problem is a can of worms, and Israeli diplomats have come nowhere close to untangling them—it is the problem of land it has taken beyond its 1949 borders. The crux of that problem is the "West Bank," that part of Jordan up to the river that once was part of the old British Palestine mandate but which Jordan took during Israel's war of independence.

Israeli diplomats surely know they cannot hold everything they have from El Quneitra in Syria to the outskirts of Ismailiya on the Suez Canal. But what portions to relinquish and under what terms?

As it is, the land Israel holds about its only piece of

leverage to force intensely reluctant Arab nations to come to the peace-making table. And Israel insists they must come, for the only kind of peace that gives it any assurance is one signed by the Arabs themselves.

Resolutions in U.N.

Task forces have been set up in Israel to work out negotiating positions, but they are only at the threshold of their job. Meantime, Israeli government circles see the heat being turned on in Moscow, with one resolution after another being presented in the United Nations demanding that Israel give up what two weeks ago were Egyptian, Syrian and Jordan possessions.

What Israel fears is that the heat will also be directed at the United States. It worries that, over the months, Americans will forget President Nasser's behavior since mid-May, and will forget the closed Gulf of Aqaba that led Israel to take Sharm el Sheikh, the shelling of upper Galilee settlements that led it to take the Syrian ridges, the 1000 tanks and 80,000 men massed on its borders that led it to take Sinai.

It sees America being pushed by U.N. resolutions and Russian-mustered world outcries into yearning for any sort of a Middle East settlement—and in turn, pushing Israel.

Logically, although perhaps also as a deliberate part of their own diplomatic campaign, Israeli government sources forecast:

- Rising pressure from American oil interests to get a settlement that will permit petroleum shipments from Arab states to resume.
- Pressure from those

Americans who so much desire a detente with Russia as to demand concessions from Israel as a way of obtaining it.

• Pressure from that group in the State Department that jitters at the thought of Arabs not loving the United States, while forgetting that the real powers of the Middle East important to America—Iran and Turkey—fear a resurgence of

Nasserism almost as much as Israel does.

The Israeli officials think—or at least they say to reporters—that if America caves in to those pressures and joins Russia in demands for withdrawals without first getting the arrangements Israel believes it must have for security, Israel will be in for a very tough time indeed.

Clamor Rises in Egypt for Rebuilding Forces: Arms Priority Urged ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 14, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A18

Clamor Rises in Egypt for Rebuilding Forces

From News Dispatches
CAIRO, June 13—Calls were made in the press and by a military official today for the rebuilding of Egypt's armed forces which were shattered in last week's war with Israel.

In political developments, informed sources said that Prime Minister Mohammed Sidqi Solaiman and his Cabinet offered their resignations to give President Nasser a free hand in reorganizing the government.

Praise for the Soviet Union, which was lightly criticized in Cairo papers yesterday for failing to intervene on behalf of the Arabs, returned to the columns of the nationalized press today. The influential paper *Al Ahram* charged that "certain imperialist circles have been lately (furthering) an intentional, premeditated, anti-Soviet campaign."

Arms Priority Urged

A plea that the nation give priority to strengthening its armed forces was made by *Al Gumhuriya*, organ of the Arab Socialist Union, the only political organization permitted in the country.

"The new organization of the armed forces takes first place in importance among the tasks confronting us," *Al Gumhuriya* said.

The rector of the Egyptian military academy, in a news conference, made an urgent appeal for new officer students.

There were also reports that some staff officers and technical specialists, who had been sent home only a few days ago, were being recalled to military duty.

Cabinet Changes Expected

Egyptian sources said President Nasser is expected to

his Cabinet but retain Solaiman. Over the weekend he accepted the resignations of almost all of Egypt's top military commanders.

Al Ahram said that the proposed summit meeting of Arab leaders would consider as one of the principal points on its agenda the outcome of the talks in Moscow between Soviet leaders and Algerian President Houari Boumedienne. The paper said a Kuwaiti proposal for a foreign ministers' conference did not interfere with the summit plan. It quoted the Kuwaiti ambassador to Cairo, Hamad el Rajib, as saying the foreign ministers could prepare for the summit.

Al Ahram also said the Soviet Union supported and would continue to support the Arabs morally and materially "while the imperialists side with Israel."

"Imperialist powers think the present bitter feeling of Arab states can be exploited by isolating the Arabs from their friends, foremost the Soviet Union," *Al Ahram* added.

Soviet Support Claimed

Another paper, *Al Akbar*, commenting on Friday's secret summit meeting in Moscow of eight east European Communist states, said in an editorial: "Friendship for our friends, the Soviet Union and socialist countries, is based on respect of the principles binding our countries in cordial relations."

The first semi-official Egyptian word about the use of napalm—claimed several days ago by the Jordanian government—came today in photographs published by *Al Ahram*. The caption said the photographs showed a napalm-

burned youths' hostel about five miles north of Ismailia on the road to Port Said.

It asserted the attack took place last Friday—after the cease-fire between Egypt and Israel—and that the juvenile occupants had been evacuated only a few hours before.

Egyptian officials said meanwhile they believe Arab oil-producing states can find replacements for American and British investments in the markets. Egypt was reported considering nationalization of three U.S. oil companies—Pan American Oil, Phillips and Mobil.

Jordan

AMMAN, June 13 (UPI)—King Hussein was enthusiastically acclaimed today as he made his first public appearance in the streets of the capital since Arab-Israeli fighting broke out.

Throngs chanted "Long live Hussein" and carried his American-built automobile several yards as a sign of support.

Jordan's only surviving daily newspaper repeated charges that the United States and Britain aided the Israelis. But it also accused the Soviet Union of collaborating with them.

It is now clear the Soviet Union collaborated with the U.S. against the Arabs and that the Soviet Union was informed of the American-British-Israeli plan to hit the Arab airbases," the daily *Al-Destour* said in an editorial.

Syria

Reuters

DAMASCUS, June 13 — The Arab League central boycott office is considering sweeping

measures to ban British and American goods and firms from Arab countries and withhold oil from any country helping Israel, it was announced here today.

Mohamed Magoub, commissioner-general for the boycott of Israel, issued a press statement saying the proposed boycott would continue until the United States and Britain "eliminate all traces of the tripartite aggression against Arab countries."

"They will then have to present an official guarantee that they will not render Israel any financial or military aid whether in the form of equipment, machinery, or manpower," he added.

The ban would be extended

to any country contributing to the promotion of the Israeli economy or war effort, he said.

Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 13 (AP) — Ahmed Shukairy, militant leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, scheduled a news conference today but canceled it a few hours later.

The newspaper *Al Anwar* said he called it off because he had to go to Damascus, but sources close to the organization said "certain trends" within the movement persuaded Shukairy to cancel his appearance.

Shukairy narrowly escaped capture by Israeli forces in Jerusalem and many soldiers of

his "Liberation Army" are now prisoners of the Israelis.

"We will wipe Israel off the face of the map and no Jew will survive," Shukairy declared two days before the war broke out June 5.

The 60-year-old former lawyer was seen briefly in Amman and Damascus in the last stages of the fighting wearing a khaki battle uniform. Persons who saw him said he looked fatigued and dejected.

Algerian Leaves Moscow Without Toasts or Pledges: Toasts Omitted ...

By Anatole Shub Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 14, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A21

Algerian Leaves Moscow Without Toasts or Pledges

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, June 13—After a [Meanwhile, Yugoslavia
sit of less than 24 hours, the broke off diplomatic relations
Arab chieftains' special emis- with Israel, charging con-
sary to Moscow, Algeria's tinued aggression against the
ouari Boumedienne, returned Arabs. This left Rumania the
ome today empty-handed, only European Communist
far as anyone could see. country that hasn't followed
resident Boumedienne con- Russia in severing ties with Is-
ferred last night and this rael since last week's war.]
orning with the Soviet "big
ree"—Communist Party Sec- The impression was strength-
etary Brezhnev, Premier Ko- ened here that Russia's
gin, and President Nikolai main effort on behalf of the
odgorny. The presence of Arabs would be in the area of
efense Minister Marshal An- conventional diplomacy and
rei Grechko, as well as propaganda. The Soviet Union
oreign Minister Andrei A. is seeking a special session of
romyko, indicated that Arab the U.N. General Assembly, so
demands for new Soviet arms that the Afro-Asian majority
gured in the talks. can condemn Israel and de-
demand a return to prewar lines.

A brief statement issued be-
re Boudmedienne's depart-
re declared: "In an atmos-
here of cordial friendship
nd comradeship, the sides
ncluded discussion of the sit-
uation that has developed in
e Middle East as a result of
raeli aggression." That was
l, except for the names of
e participants.

Toasts Omitted

Diplomatic observers noted
ie absence of toasts and ban-
quets, of pledges of solidarity,
references to traditional
friendship, of demands for Is-
rael withdrawal to pre-war
nes indeed of virtually any
gn that there has been some
meeting of minds. The best
re Soviet news agency Tass
ould do was to call it a
friendly visit."

Disillusionment Seen

Reports that the Communist
nations have agreed to new
arms aid to the Arabs remain
unconfirmed. In the other
direction, there are signs that
disillusion with some of the
key Arab leaders may be im-
pelling the Kremlin to wait
until the dust settles in the
Middle East before making
any new commitments.

Remarkable in this respect
is the attitude being taken
here toward Egypt's President
Nasser, the erstwhile hero of
the Soviet Union. Soviet press
accounts of his resumption of
power were briefer—a sen-
tence or two—than of his re-
signation. Since he agreed to
stay on, reports from Cairo
describe at length the efforts
of "reactionaries" and the Chi-
nese Communists to exploit
the situation without even
mentioning Nasser's name.

Nasser 'Finished'

Neither interpretation bodes
well for the Egyptian colonel.
Either the Russians believe he
is finished, or they are fin-
ished with him. There have
been many unconfirmed re-
ports of Soviet anger that Nas-
ser acted at Gaza and Aqaba
without consultations, and So-
viet disgust at the poor show-
ing of Nasser's armies.

Thus there is some specula-
tion here that, while Russia
will vigorously espouse the
cause of Arab nationalism, it
will seek to turn that to the
eventual profit of Arab Commu-
nist and pro-Communist move-
ments rather than remain inti-
mately linked with Nasser, the

Syrian Baathists, and similar
ruling groups.

There have been reports
that Communist diplomats
have been encouraging the
Arab states to continue their
boycott of oil shipments to the
Anglo-American oil interests
in key areas.

Moves Doubted

However, it is doubted here
that Russia will encourage
such moves over the long run.
A squeeze on Western Europe
would endanger the progress
made by Soviet diplomacy to-
ward reconciliation with Brit-
ain, France and Italy, while
seizure of American and Brit-
ish wells even if that did not
provoke a new crisis would
mean only that France, Japan
and other "capitalist powers"
would move in.

Protests to China

[The Soviet Union protested
to Red China Tuesday
against demonstrations in Pek-
ing accusing Moscow of fail-
ing to help the Arabs in their
disastrous war. The protest
charged "unceasing provoca-
tions against the Soviet Em-
bassy in Peking and hostile ac-
tions of Red Guards against
Soviet diplomats." It demand-
ed that Peking "take mea-
sures" to stop the "outrages."

[Chinese Communist Party
chairman Mao Tse-tung was
quoted in Colombo, Ceylon, as
charging that Russia "led the
Arabs up the garden path by
asking them not to attack be-
fore being attacked" by Israel.

[Reuters reported that N.
Sanmugathan, general secre-

tary of the Communist Party
of Ceylon, who gave out the
report, told newsmen on his
return from China that he had
talked with Mao on June 5
the day the Mideast war broke
out.]

Charge Denied: 'A Parochial View' Letter to Fulbright

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 14, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A22

Mideast 'Laxity' Charge Denied

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Johnson Administration denied yesterday that it had failed to realize the gravity of the Middle East situation before it erupted in war.

The charge had come in a most unusual manner, by a Baltimore Sun report from Athens, the effect of which was to quote the American number two man in Cairo as indicting both the State Department and his boss.

David G. Nes, the charge d'affaires in Cairo after the departure of Ambassador Lucius Battle and the arrival of Richard Nolte to take his place, was said to have sent "clear warnings months in advance" but that Washington "made no moves to deter Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser from his dangerous adventure."

Nes was directly quoted as saying that Nolte arrived too late and was "a poor choice for the job."

Nolte, who arrived in Cairo the day before Nasser closed the Gulf of Aqaba, was evacu-

uated to Greece on the same boat as the Sun's reporter, Thomas T. Fenton. Nolte was flying home last night.

Nolte was quoted as saying to Nes on his arrival in Cairo that Washington thought Nes was being an alarmist.

The Sun report produced this comment at the State Department's noon briefing: "Any inference that the United States regarded the situation in the Middle East as anything other than a very grave one is erroneous."

Later in the day at his press conference, President Johnson took a slap at the accusation by saying that the Middle East had occupied "a good deal of our thoughts, our attention, and the time of some of the ablest leaders in our Government ever since I came into the Executive Branch in 1961. It still does."

'A Parochial View'

Mr. Johnson added that the complaint "sounds very much like a parochial view, or a very local viewpoint."

However, even before the

fighting began there was criticism at State about Nolte. He was picked by Under Secretary Nicholas deB. Katzenbach for the Cairo post from his position as executive director of the Council for Current Affairs in New York.

Indeed, the Department showed its feeling that Nolte was not up to the job, in part because he had arrived at the last moment, by sending a career man, Charles Yost, to Cairo to lend a hand.

It also is now known that President Johnson had sent another envoy, former Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson, a Republican who has long been close to Mr. Johnson. Anderson was in Cairo the week before the war began but it was not clear yesterday whether he ever saw Nasser. Nolte never did.

Anderson, who served in President Eisenhower's Cabinet, had been used earlier on several occasions by both General Eisenhower and Mr. Johnson to seek solutions to the Middle East problem.

Letter to Fulbright

The Sun article also said that Nes had taken the unusual step of writing Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) last January urging the appointment as ambassador of a first-class professional diplomat or a well-known business executive with close ties to the President.

Yesterday Fulbright said he had received such a letter in late January in which Nes had said the situation in Egypt was very serious. Fulbright ac-

knowledgeed the letter in early February but he would give no details.

If there was controversy about the diplomatic reporting from Egypt there was none about that from Israel. Officials here say that Ambassador Walworth Barbour did a first rate job.

The personnel problem in the Middle East crisis had another twist, too. Chester L. Cooper, special assistant to Averell Harriman in the Vietnam war peace efforts, was taken off that job. He was assigned to prepare answers to the Arab charge that U.S. planes had entered the war to help Israel.

Matter of Fact

Poison Gas Gamal

By Joseph Alsop

DURING the very days when Gamal Abdel Nasser's main army in Sinai was suffering one of the most humiliating defeats in military history, the Egyptian dictator's forces in the Yemen were busily spraying poison gas—on fellow Arabs.

One of the paradoxes of that famous entity, "world opinion," is the total silence of the customary voices of world opinion about this matter of Nasser's use of poison gas in war. For it has long been well-established that poison gas was being used on occasion by the Egyptians in the Yemen, for the first time since the first great war ended.

Furthermore, the Egyptians have not been satisfied with the most terrible of the first World War gases. Although mustard gas has been regularly used by them, they have also employed the far more cruel and deadly nerve gas, which presumably has been supplied to them by the Soviets. This is, in fact, the first use of nerve gas in combat.

INNOCENT PERSONS might well suppose that when Nasser called on every fellow Arab to accept his leadership in the holy war against Israel, he would have halted his poison gas attacks in the Yemen. On the contrary, they were much stepped up. Gas had previously been used at fairly considerable intervals and in special situations, including one attack on an international Red Cross group. But the Egyptians began launching more frequent gas attacks, including nerve gas attacks, at Bua and other

objectives in the Yemen after June 4.

In fact, the Egyptian drive to stamp out resistance in the Yemen has been greatly stepped up since the Arab-Israeli war began, despite the transfer from the Yemen to the Sinai front of some of the Egyptian armor. Just what this means is now causing some concern here in Washington.

The step-up in the Yemen most probably means, of course, that Nasser, with his whole position shaken by his Sinai army's appalling performance against the Israelis, has become feverishly anxious for a compensating success elsewhere. But some of the more apprehensive analysts suspect that the desperation induced by his defeat may now be driving Nasser to prepare an attack on Saudi Arabia and perhaps Libya as well.

THESE ANALYSTS see the recent actions in the Yemen as the mere preliminaries of a wider offensive beyond the Yemen's borders. They point to the significant fact that in his post-resignation address to his people, Nasser conspicuously omitted the Saudi Arabs and the Libyans from his otherwise inclusive list of the Arab nations that had aided Egypt. Warm thanks were given all the others, with a specially kind word for King Hussein of Jordan. But the two states whose oil wealth Nasser has always longed to seize were passed over in silence.

On the whole, such an attack by Nasser merely seems possible, certainly not probable. Already, however, it is abundantly clear that Nasser's basic situation is bound to tempt him to make some sort of desperate gamble. To begin with, he has bankrupted Egypt.

His outstanding debt to

the Soviet Union alone is somewhere between \$1 billion and \$2 billion. One of the few things known about Andrei Gromyko's visit to Cairo in March is that one of Gromyko's tasks was to remind Nasser that debts are meant to be repaid. The Soviets have already resumed arms shipments to Egypt on a considerable scale; but that, in turn, means further increases in Nasser's debts.

EGYPT'S reserves of foreign exchange are completely exhausted. The cotton and other money-earners Egypt produces are pledged to the Soviets, for debt service for many years ahead. Unless the Soviets are willing to extend further credits and dip into their grain reserves (which they will probably do) grain-short Egypt could soon be close to starvation.

Nor does that complete the list of despair-inducing factors that Nassar must now be mulling over. Everyone has pointed out that the end of tourism and the closing of the Suez Canal are costing Egypt painful current revenue losses. But no one seems to have noticed that one bank of the canal—Egypt's biggest money-earner, worth \$200 million a year to Nasser's treasury—is now held by Israelis instead of Egyptians.

Since 1956, Nasser has been flagrantly and persistently defying a U.N. resolution requiring him to open the canal to Israel's shipping. In the canal, therefore, the Israelis have another lever they can use against Nasser, by declaring they will only permit it to be reopened if their ships' passage is guaranteed. And while Nasser can use poison gas against the wretched Yemenis with perfect impunity, his army is unlikely to tangle with Israel for a long time to come.

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Alsop

Plan Offered For Military Aid to Europe

Senate Committee Gets Vandenberg Resolution Which Would Clear Way

American military help could go to a Western European Union under the terms of a draft resolution which Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.) proposed yesterday.

The Senator offered it as a "working paper" at a three-hour meeting of his Foreign Relations Committee, with the understanding that the committee would discuss it further today. Under-Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett was present at the meeting and approved it for the Administration.

The resolution has been "in the works" for weeks, with the double object of (1) giving reassurance and encouragement to western Europe, and (2) dealing with the flood of resolutions now pending in Congress for reforming or transforming the United Nations.

Ask Charter Conference

While Vandenberg was proposing it yesterday, leaders of the United World Federalists, a private organization with big and ardent public support, were pleading with the House Foreign Affairs Committee for an early conference to revise the Charter, and for a federation of the non-Soviet world if Russia refused to agree.

Vandenberg's resolution contained no direct mention of the new European union, and at first glance dealt with nothing but a "strengthening" of the United Nations. Read more carefully, however, it was a legislative umbrella under which support for a Western Union, and many other steps could be undertaken within the Charter's present terms.

If approved by the committee, it will be introduced as a Senate resolution of advice to the President. Chairman Charles A. Eaton (R., N. J.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee indicated that the House would have a resolution of its own, perhaps in different terms:

Six-Point Program

The Vandenberg resolution would call upon the President to pursue a six-point program as follows:

"1. Voluntary agreement to remove the veto from all questions involving pacific settlements of international disputes and situations, and from the admission of new members."

"2. Progressive development of regional and other collective arrangements for individual and collective self-defense in accordance with the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter.

"3. Association of the United States through constitutional process with such regional and other collective arrangements as are based on self-help and mutual aid, and as affect its national security.

"4. Contributing to the maintenance of peace by making clear its determination to exercise the right of individual or collective self-defense under Article 51 should any

See CHARTER, Page 10, Column 5

Plan Offered to Provide Military Aid to Europe

CHARTER—From Page 1

armed attack occur affecting its national security.

"5. Maximum efforts to provide the United Nations with armed forces, as contemplated by the Charter, and to obtain agreement among member nations upon universal regulation and reduction of armaments under adequate and dependable guarantees against violation.

"6. If necessary, after adequate effort toward strengthening the United Nations, review of the Charter at an appropriate time by a General Conference called under Article 109, or by the General Assembly."

Vandenberg Comments

Vandenberg explained to reporters that the veto provision was essentially the same as the proposal already made by the American delegation at Lake Success. As for points 2, 3 and 4, he said, they "represent the concept that there is a broad and relatively unexplored field of security action within Articles 51 to 54 of the Charter."

The World Federalists leaders were much less cautious in the statements they made to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Cord Meyer, jr., the young Marine veteran who heads the organization, said the present U. N. veto was much less important than the lack of an adequate U. N. court or police force and the lack of enforcement powers against individuals.

He outlined his time-table as follows: First, a "pronouncement" by the United States, after thorough debate in Congress, that it was willing to give up some of its sovereignty to a federation; second, negotiations with other governments, and third, a call for a conference under Article 109 to revise the Charter. If Russia refused such a call, he said, the U. N. should be kept as a "forum for discussion," and those nations that were willing should form a federation within it.

"If we have the foresight to

choose this road," he said, "there lies before us a more generous existence than men have ever before dared to hope for. On the other hand, we can cling to the shadowy abstraction of absolute sovereignty and follow the arms race through to its inevitable end in an atomic and biological war eliminating, as Einstein has warned, a third to a half the human population of the planet."

Thomas K. Finletter, New York lawyer who is vice president of the World Federalists, said such a federation could be formed under Article 51 of the Charter. He warned that the U. N. was repeating with "dismal faithfulness" the record of the League of Nations, and that it would not be long before Russia had atomic weapons.

The new federation, he said, would have very limited powers, but enough to protect its members against direct or indirect aggression.

SENATE VOTE URGES OPENING PALESTINE

One-Sided Ballot Is Rebuff to Truman—Resolution Favors Free Entry, Commonwealth

By **ANTHONY LEVIERO**

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Rebuffing President Truman, the Senate overwhelmingly adopted tonight a resolution urging the United States to use its good offices toward the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine and for the free entry of Jews there.

The President's opposition to the measure had been expressed by Senator Tom Connally of Texas in the climax of a heated debate.

A series of parliamentary maneuvers had buffeted the resolution for several hours, but at 5:10 P. M. the measure was taken up again. At 6:40 P. M., after the resolution had received its best supporting arguments from the Republican side of the floor, the voice vote came in a crescendo of "yeas," which were followed apparently by the single, drawled "no" of Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee.

The resolution requires House action. The House Foreign Affairs Committee will hear its last witness tomorrow, go into executive session and vote whether the measure should be reported to the floor. All indications are that the committee will give its approval.

The point stressed by Senator Connally in urging defeat of the resolution was that it would embarrass Mr. Truman in dealing with Britain, which holds the Palestine mandate. He reminded his colleagues that the British-American Palestine Committee, appointed as a result of an agreement between the President and Prime Minister Attlee, was to examine all phases of the Jewish problem in Europe as well as Palestine. This committee is to report within 120 days on political, social and economic aspects of the problem.

President Truman's sympathy with the plight of the Jews and his efforts thus far to get an in-

Continued on page 15, Column 1

SENATE VOTE URGES OPENING PALESTINE

Continued From Page 1

creased immigration quota in Palestine are well known, Senator Connally declared. He added that he himself was certainly not opposing the resolution for lack of sympathy with the Jews or because he did not want stateless persons of Europe to emigrate to Palestine. This, however, was the wrong time to act, he said.

Tells of Truman Opposition

"The President of the United States does not want this resolution passed," Senator Connally declared in a ringing voice. "He didn't say so to the committee [Senate Foreign Relations Committee] himself. He called me over the telephone himself and he told me to tell the committee, and I reported that to the committee. He told me, 'I do not regard it as advisable. I don't want to see any sort of resolution enacted until this commission has completed its inquiry and reported back.'"

"The Secretary of State also is opposed to the resolution. He doesn't want it at this time.

"I believe this resolution is not calculated to help the Jews, but to hurt their cause. It is not in the interest of the Jews to pass the resolution at this time."

After Senator Connally had further explained that the British-American committee was to investigate the plight of Jews who had been victims of the Nazis, would estimate how many wished to emigrate to Palestine and hear the testimony of "competent witnesses," Arabs as well as Jews, he asked:

"Is Congress going to overthrow the President in this matter and deal with it itself?"

Senator James M. Mead of New York responded that adoption of the resolution now was justified

by what he termed Britain's violation of her mandate and of the Balfour Declaration, which provided for a Jewish national home in Palestine.

The debate was begun early in the afternoon by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, who asserted bluntly that he did not want the British-American committee to substitute its judgment—the judgment of a few—for the intent and determination of the American Congress and people. He said he could see no hope for world peace if the world could not deal honestly with comparatively small matters like the resolution.

Sees Lesson for UNO

"If the great English-speaking peoples today shrink away from the first small test and challenge placed before them," he said, "will a United Nations Organization be strong enough to fulfill its many fearful and sacred trusts in the future?"

After having said that no further study of the Jewish-Palestine problem was needed, Senator Wagner made this statement:

"But if we are to be sure that the Anglo-American committee of inquiry is to serve a useful purpose, the immediate adoption of this resolution by the Congress is imperative. We want the members of the committee to have discretion in their methods. We want the members of the committee to have discretion in devising the quickest possible means of fulfilling the promises already made for Palestine. But we do not want the committee to have the discretion to make its own decisions on matters of fundamental policy. We do not want the committee to recast promises or re-formulate objectives."

An amendment by Senator Thomas C. Hart of Connecticut which would have removed all language referring to exclusive Jewish privileges in Palestine was defeated by a loud chorus of "no's."

As adopted the resolution asks for a national home for Jews and a commonwealth for about sixty nationalities and sects.

Among those who rallied to the resolution were Senators Robert A. Taft, co-sponsor with Senator Wagner, Warren R. Austin of Vermont and Brien McMahon of Connecticut.

In the morning the House For-

eign Affairs Committee heard testimony against the resolution from Lessing J. Rosenwald of Jenkintown, Pa., president of the American Council of Judaism, an organization of 10,000 members. He said Palestine should not be a Moslem, Christian or Jewish state but one in which persons of all faiths would have equal citizenship.

In reply to a question by Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, who feared that settling Jews in Palestine would mean further segregation, Mr. Rosenwald said that Jews should integrate themselves as citizens in the countries in which they lived. He did not believe Palestine afforded a solution.

Dr. Emanuel Neuman, who said he represented 500,000 members of the Zionist Organization of America, testified briefly for the resolution.

The Arab Office Information Service sent telegrams tonight to Representative Sol Bloom of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and to its members, declaring the resolution in effect would dispose of an Arab country against the express desire of its people.

Rabbi Baruch Korff of New York announced his resignation as adviser to the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation, informing its chairman, Peter H. Bergson, that his "deviation" from Zionist principles was endangering the cause of a free Jewish nation.

FREE ENTRY OF JEWS IN PALESTINE URGED

Unrestricted settlement of Jews in Palestine is urged in a resolution that has been adopted by the board of directors of The International League for the Rights of Man, and sent to President Truman, Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee of Great Britain, the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and George H. Hall, British Colonial Secretary, the league announced yesterday.

The resolution said:

"The International League for the Rights of Man regards with deepest concern the continuing tragedy of the surviving Jews of Europe. Today, months after liberation, tens of thousands of Jews who escaped the Nazi massacres are still herded under intolerable conditions in the very camps into which they were thrown by the Nazis.

"Hundreds of thousands more see no hope for their future on a continent where they have undergone untold suffering, and which has been infected for years with the poison of a most vicious anti-Semitism. Of those survivors the great majority seek above all the opportunity to rebuild their lives among their own people in Palestine.

"Therefore, the International League for the Rights of Man solemnly urges that the gates of Palestine be opened for unrestricted settlement by Jews, to the end that they may establish there without injury to the existing population, a free and democratic commonwealth and that, pending decision with respect to this matter, the proposition of President Truman to admit immediately 100,000 Jews into Palestine be carried out."

TAFT SCORES ARMY ON PALESTINE BAN

Senator at Rally Here Says He
Suspects Political Opposition
to Free Entry of Jews

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, co-author of the resolution before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee recommending the use of the good offices of the United States to obtain free Jewish immigration into Palestine, took issue last night with military critics of the proposal who suggested that the action might weaken the position of Allied troops in North Africa and the Middle East.

The Republican leader, speaking at a "Rally for Palestine" in Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the American Zionist Emergency Council, referred to testimony before the committee by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. The Army representatives were understood to have warned the committee of the effect the resolution might have on Arab susceptibilities and, consequently, on Allied forces in the Arab world.

"I am no expert on military affairs," Senator Taft said, "and I do not know enough about military conditions in North Africa to affirm or deny the alleged position of the Secretary of War and General Marshall, but I strongly suspect that the real objection is political and not military. More and more people are coming to feel that foreign political problems must be separated from military problems as quickly as possible, and determined on their merits just as soon as military policy is no longer predominant."

A British White Paper issued in 1939 bans further Jewish immigration to Palestine after March 31, except for unfilled quotas.

Attending the rally, which was scheduled before the recent appearance before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee of General Marshall, was an audience estimated at 17,000.

Senator Barkley Speaks

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky, who is majority leader of the Senate, told the rally that he was present at the committee hearing before which General Marshall testified.

Explaining that he was unauthorized to tell precisely what occurred in executive session, Senator Barkley said no one in the nation commanded greater respect than the Chief of Staff, and went on to say that there did seem to be temporary military and political considerations that must be heeded.

"I would not be frank with you," Mr. Barkley said, "if I did not state that there are considerations that surround this problem which cannot be dismissed. Some of these considerations are political. Some of them are military. I am sure I speak for all of you when I say that our first prime objective is to win this war against the very things against which we cry out here."

He asked the Jews present not to let temporary delays dampen their enthusiasm for a Jewish homeland in Palestine. He said he was sure that when victory was achieved the Jewish people would have a seat at the United Nations

few blind men determined to smash one of the noblest and most successful experiments in the history of statecraft. Should that happen—and I still pray it will not—that same blow will drive and split asunder the rock of Britain's honor, the British whose name is subscribed to the Balfour Declaration."

Support by AFL Noted

Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, said it supported the Jewish Zion objectives.

An unscheduled speaker was Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, who arrived only last night by plane from London. He declared that the British people were impressed by the "unanimous demand of the Jewish people of America for abrogation of the White Paper and the creation of a Jewish national homeland," and by the Christian opinion in America that supported the Jewish position.

Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the executive committee of the American Zionist Emergency Council, said he hoped that the military authorities soon would find it possible, consistent with military realities, to withdraw their objections, so that Congress could act.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, who presided, declared that "I do not believe we are going to be asked to surrender our national homeland for the sake of a pipeline from Saudi Arabia to Alexandria or Haifa."

Among messages read at the rally was one from Governor Dewey, who said the failure to find a home for the hundreds of thousands of helpless Jews would be "a spectacle which no Jew could tolerate and no Christian could observe with anything but abhorrence." He declared that "the doors of Palestine must be permanently opened."

peace table, and with full opportunity to present their views.

Wagner Calls on British

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, the other co-author of the resolution, reiterated his opinion that the British Government should fulfill the pledge of the Balfour Declaration of the first World War and constitute Palestine a Jewish national homeland.

"Ten days from today," Mr. Wagner said, "the meagre trickle of immigration to Palestine permitted under the White Paper of 1939 will come to an end. Ten days from today the doors of their ancient homeland will be barred to the descendants of those whose ethical teachings provided the introduction to Western civilization and democracy itself.

"By one malevolent blow have a

NATO Studies Mideast Role: Border Guarantees Cautious Line Taken Big-Four Action

By Karl Meyer Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 14, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A26

NATO Studies Mideast Role

By Karl Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LUXEMBOURG, June 13— cause the possibility of an en-
Fifteen North Atlantic Alli- during settlement is receding.
ance nations in search of a On one point there was vir-
role in the Middle East crisis tual unanimity among Alliance
could agree today only that leaders—that U.N. Secretary
NATO was not the proper or- General U Thant erred in too
ganization to settle the Arab- quickly removing U.N. peace-
Israeli conflict. keeping forces from Egypt's
Sinai frontier with Israel.

At their semiannual meet-
ing, Alliance foreign ministers
heard the United States and
Britain urge that consultation
among NATO members could
help lead to a permanent set-
tlement of the Middle East
dispute.

But at the outset, France's
Maurice Couve de Murville re-
portedly took exception even
to mention of the Middle East
crisis made in the opening re-
marks by NATO Secretary
General Manlio Brosio.

Border Guarantees

Both Britain's George
Brown and Holland's Joseph
Luns specifically urged iron-
clad border guarantees as an
essential element in a peace
settlement, and America's
Dean Rusk was understood to
share that view.

In contrast to the impasse
on the Middle East, there was
apparent progress in the long-
drawn-out effort to reach an
East-West treaty limiting the
spread of nuclear weapons.

Rusk was said to have told
the NATO ministers that the
Soviet Union has made some
movement at the Geneva dis-
armament talks and a U.S.-
prepared paper analyzing the
proposed treaty was reported-
ly circulating among dele-
gates.

The NATO ministers are to
take up the nonproliferation
treaty in restricted session
Wednesday morning, in which
the chief interest will be the
West German reaction to the
proposals.

Cautious Line Taken

Rusk took a cautious line on
the stage of East-West rela-
tions during his 40-minute
speech, noting that there was
no evidence that Moscow had
either supported Egypt's clos-
ing of the Gulf of Aqaba or
encouraged the initial out-
break of war.

Concerning the Middle East,
Rusk was said to have con-
cluded "that everybody was a
loser" — Arab moderates and
radicals, the Western powers,
the Soviet Union, the United
Nations, and even Israel be-

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microfilm.

Associated Press

**NATO MEETING—In Luxembourg, Secre-
tary of State Dean Rusk, second from
right, joins others at luncheon meeting
of the NATO Ministerial Spring session.**

**From left, West German Foreign Minister
Willy Brandt; British Foreign Secretary
George Brown, Rusk and Canadian Minis-
ter of External Affairs Paul Martin.**

Big-Four Action

One way of guaranteeing
Arab-Israeli frontiers, the
Foreign Secretary was under-
stood to have said, was by
four permanent members of
the U.N. Security Council un-
derwriting them. He had in
mind Britain, America, France
and Russia, but he noted that
others might join in.

There was intense specula-
tion about a luncheon held at
the invitation of Turkey's Iha-
san Sabri Caglayangil. Guests
were Rusk, Canada's Paul Mar-
tin, Germany's Willy Brandt
and Italy's Amintore Fanfani.

Diplomats went out of their
way to play down the impor-
tance of the surprise lunch-
eon, but it was noted that in
any Middle East arms agree-
ment the question would arise
whether Turkey should be in-
cluded in the region.

Around the World

China Orders Ouster Of Indian Diplomats

HONG KONG — Communist China ordered two Indian diplomats yesterday to leave the country immediately after a public trial before 15,000 people in a sports stadium found them guilty of espionage.

The two are Second Secretary Krishnan Raghunath and Third Secretary Padmanab Vijai. They were accused of having photographed a "prohibited military area" in the western suburbs of Peking and tried in absentia, the Peking radio said. Indian officials denied the charges.

In New Delhi, members of the upper house of Parliament demanded that India break off diplomatic relations with China because of the charges. A strong protest was made to the Chinese charge d'affaires in New Delhi.

German Exchange

BONN — Chancellor Kiesinger has answered a letter from East German Premier Willi Stoph in which Stoph proposed that the chiefs of the two German governments meet, a West German spokesman said.

It was the first time in more than 16 years that such a direct, high-level communication was exchanged between the two governments. The Kiesinger spokesman said the Cabinet had unanimously approved the cautiously worded answer, but it would not be made public before Communist officials have had a chance to study it.

It was believed unlikely that Kiesinger would meet with Stoph at this time. He may, however, have left the way open for a meeting sometime and possibly suggested talks on a lower level.

Bid to Rhodesia

LONDON — Prime Minister Wilson hinted he might give way in Britain's deadlocked talks with Rhodesia, providing the breakaway colony showed substantial changes in its attitude.

Wilson told Parliament that he was sending Lord Alport, a former Conservative minister of state for Commonwealth affairs to Salisbury to see if the deadlock could be broken.

He said that if Rhodesia showed substantial changes Britain might look again at its declaration that the colony would not get British-approved independence until political power passed from its 250,000 whites to its 4 million Africans.

South-West Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The General Assembly completed selection of 11 members of the new United Nations Council for South-West Africa to supervise ad-



WILLI STOPH
... gets Bonn reply

ministration of the former mandated territory.

Nigeria, Pakistan, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Columbia, Zambia, Turkey, Guyana, Indonesia, India and Chile were elected for the assignment. The United States, most Western European countries and most Communist countries declined to serve.

Constantin Stavropoulos, U.N. legal counsel, was chosen as temporary United Nations commissioner for South-West Africa to carry out instructions of the new U.N. Council until Secretary General U Thant nominates a permanent commissioner for approval by the Assembly this fall.

Following the elections, the General Assembly formally adjourned its fifth special session, which had met intermittently since April 21 to consider the South-West Africa problem.

Italian Elections

ROME — Final results from Sicilian state elections and Italian mainland town council voting indicated unchanged voting patterns.

The Communists lost ground in Sicily, the Socialists allies gained some. As a result, the ruling coalition of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans stayed firmly in control by winning 51 seats in the 90-seat state assembly.

In the 82 mainland city and village elections the Christian Democrats commanded control of most of the councils.

S. Arabian Defense

ADEN — South Arabian Federation troops took over responsibility for defending the British protectorate's border with the Yemeni republic, a British military spokesman announced.

He said a South Arabian army battalion in Dhala emirate took over the border defense following the withdrawal of a British Royal Marine commando company.

For the Record

- Defense Minister Gerhard Schroeder said West Germany could not give up its nuclear weapons delivery systems without jeopardizing its own security and the NATO defense concept.

- A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of 47-year-old Lady Harlech, wife of Britain's former Ambassador to Washington.

- Ecuadorean President Otto Arosemena Gomez appointed three new ministers after the resignation of his Cabinet provoked a government crisis. Julio Prado was appointed foreign minister, Rafael Franco agriculture minister and Aurilio Davila public works minister. The seven other Cabinet members withdrew their resignations.

Katmandu Light Bill

KATMANDU, Nepal, June 13 (AP) — Roadside lights have been installed in the Katmandu valley, but the dark continues. The Nepal Electricity Commission said the City Council would have to pay an overdue \$26,000 before the lights come on.

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microfilm.

United Press International

NERVE CENTER—An Israeli soldier looks out over the Suez Canal near Ismailia,

U.A.R. The town is considered the nerve center of the canal.

Aftermath of the War

Israel's Economy Seen Intact; Arab Nations on Edge of Ruin

By Garven Hudgins

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 13, (AP)—Egypt, Jordan and Syria emerged from the war with Israel with their economies on the edge of ruin.

Already dependent on outside aid to feed Egypt, President Gamel Abdel Nasser has now temporarily lost the income from the Suez Canal, Egypt's second largest source of revenue next to cotton.

Nasser closed the canal during the fighting and Egypt says the vital waterway is now blocked by sunken ships which will take some time to raise. Estimates of how long the canal will be closed range from two months to a year. Suez was to have pumped \$230 million into the Egyptian treasury this year.

Told To Tighten Belts

In view of the struggle to find food, credit and hard currency, the press has been telling Egyptians they must tighten their belts. The Soviet-built war machine, for which Nasser has mortgaged Egypt's economy since he first began buying Communist arms in 1955, is now a scattering of wreckage in the Sinai Desert. Even before the Middle East crisis, Cairo's ramshackle economy was so hard pressed that Egypt was selling its gold reserves and some of the country's nationalized factories were forced to close.

Nasser's threat last March that Egypt would refuse to pay back many of its international loans may make new loans difficult to obtain. Egypt now owes about \$4.3 billion in the East and West.

Jordan lost its only significant source of income to the Israeli advance—the money spent by some 2000 tourists a day who come to visit the Holy Land.

Jordan is the only country in the world, except for South Vietnam, to get direct budget support from Washington. It is due for \$27 million in American aid this year. In view of the war, it may be difficult to get another budget appropriation through Congress.

Syria's Socialist economy was feeble before the war, with 66 per cent of its budget going to the Soviet-equipped armed forces and security units.

Iraq has cut off oil exports to the West which provide almost 90 per cent of the government's foreign exchange earnings—slightly more than \$1 million a day.

Iraq's Economy Shaky

Iraq's economy has been staggering for years. Five years of sporadic war against Kurdish tribes in the northern mountains have helped to drain the treasury. A prolonged halt in oil exports would have drastic results.

When Syria cut two-thirds of Iraq's oil exports at the beginning of this year by seizing the trans-Syrian pipelines for 11 weeks, the Iraqi government faced bankruptcy.

Libya also depends almost solely on oil exports, now halted. Only Saudi Arabia, the world's third largest producer, and Kuwait, which floats on a fortune of oil yielding more than \$400 million a year, could long survive the halt in the oil flow. Neither is believed likely to maintain the cutoff for long.

Lebanon, the financial and resort center of the Middle East, has already felt the pinch severely. Its luxury hotels are empty and this year's tourist season is spoiled.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

JERUSALEM, June 13—Thanks to a large measure of luck and some degree of foresight Israel has emerged from her six day war with virtually no economic scars.

In an interview here today, David Horowitz, governor of the Bank of Israel said:

"There has been no depletion of our foreign reserves. The supply situation is satisfactory and there was no decline in our civilian production."

"The prospects of preventing inflation now are fairly good thanks to the measures adopted by the government and the Bank of Israel."

Two Keys to Results

There are two keys to this remarkable result—the fortuitous fact that Israel entered the war with lots of slack in the economy and the strong response of Jews abroad to Israel's cries for help.

Horowitz's bank held \$650 million in gold and hard currency as a reserve when the war started.

The present level is a secret. But it is known that gifts from Jews elsewhere have at least offset the entire foreign exchange cost of the fight.

There was no rationing not even of gas and no price control. None was even contemplated.

This was largely because the government and the Central Bank had deliberately forced Israel's overheated economy into a drastic slowdown last year.

By stringent controls on credit-reserve requirements that are forty percent here—and by holding government spending down the authorities had succeeded in reducing Israel's yearly 10 percent growth rate to 1.5 percent.

The jobless total on the eve of war was officially put at 35,000 but it was at least 15,000 higher—a substantial figure in a nation of two and a half million persons.

At the same time Israel had been following Joseph's biblical injunction and stockpiling foodstuffs and raw materials against emergencies.

The government intends to pay for the war and reduce any inflationary threat by withdrawing from the spending and lending stream some \$163.3 million. It is floating a loan of \$83.3 million, raising personal income taxes by 10 per cent or \$33.3 million, cutting back government outlays on civilian projects by another \$33.3 million and raising gasoline taxes to yield an extra \$13.3 million.

Enough Weapons for Job

These weapons Horowitz thinks will be enough to do the job. But if more is needed he is convinced the government will act to prevent foreign reserves from falling.

There are at least two unknown factors that could upset this rosy balance sheet. If peace talks drag on endlessly and Israel is forced to maintain a high level of mobilization her civilian output will suffer and inflationary pressures will become intense.

In addition more than one million Arabs have suddenly fallen off Israeli hands and they will drain off more in resources than they can contribute.

But so far the war has done virtually nothing to the economy except restore the full employment Israel has known in the past.

Soviet Fails On Censure Of Israel

Delegate Assails U.N. Council, Then Calls for Assembly

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 14—The U.N. Security Council today rejected the Soviet resolution calling for censure of Israel and demanding withdrawal of its troops from occupied Arab territory.

Ambassador Nikolai Federenko then sought to justify an emergency special session of the General Assembly by charging that the Security Council "is unable to perform its duty."

Amid continuing reports that Premier Kosygin will come to New York for the Assembly meeting, Federenko made an obviously staged effort to prove that the Council had failed because it had refused to condemn Israel.

Only four of the 15 Council members voted for the censure and six for the withdrawal from occupied positions of Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Legality Challenged

Many Western diplomats complained that the procedure in calling an emergency Assembly session was illegal, particularly since the Security Council is still considering the Arab-Israel dispute. Federenko, however, made sure the Council would be unable to act by promising to veto American and Canadian resolutions bearing on the crisis.

Acting on instructions from Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Federenko yesterday asked Secretary General U. Thant to summon the emergency Assembly meeting. Today Thant sent out cables to the 122 U.N. member governments after the Security Council vote.

A meeting could be called within 24 hours after a majority of 62 countries approved. Indications are that it prob-

See NATIONS, A17, Col. 3

Censure of Israel Rejected in U.N.

ably be convened Friday or Saturday.

There is much conjecture here that the Russians hope to convert the session into a conclave of world leaders similar to the 1960 Assembly meeting attended by then Premier Khrushchev and other heads of government.

There were other reports that the Soviet Union might send Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev or another member of the Politburo.

If Kosygin does come, the expectation is that Communist leaders from Eastern Europe, Egyptian President Nasser and perhaps Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi also will attend.

Some diplomats believe that while the immediate Soviet purpose is propaganda, the Russians also may be seeking a private meeting between Kosygin and President Johnson on world issues, perhaps adding British Prime Minister Wilson and French President de Gaulle. The French have approved the call for a General Assembly meeting on the incident but there was no indication de Gaulle would attend.

The irony of the procedure is that the Soviet Union has asked the emergency Assembly meeting under the "uniting for peace" resolution, which was adopted during the

Korean War to get around Soviet vetoes in the Security Council. Technically this operated only when the Council is unable to exercise its primary responsibility.

Soviet Blames U.S.

Fedorenko blames the failure of the Security Council to agree largely on the United States. But the British Ambassador, Lord Caradon, pointed out that the Council had succeeded in passing three ceasefire resolutions unanimously.

"It will be a tragedy not only for the United Nations but also for the peoples concerned if an endeavor to create division and dispute now leads us to frustration," Caradon asserted.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg also rejected the notion that the Council had failed.

"We think if perfectly apparent to all concerned that the council has far from exhausted its possibility of contributing to the construction of a stable peace in the Middle East. The fact is that we are not at the end of our work. We are only at the beginning."

Backers of Russia

Bulgaria, India and Mali joined the Soviet Union in calling for condemnation of Israel. Ethiopia and Nigeria voted only for the second portion of the Soviet resolution on troop withdrawal.

Although Soviet efforts are ostentatiously directed at

conciliating the Arabs, and Arab diplomats have publicly expressed appreciation, a question remains how far the tactic is really succeeding.

Three ambassadors said privately today that the Arabs know that the real purpose is not to help them but to help the Soviet Union save face in what it regards as a humiliating result in the Middle East.

Attack on Bunche

Two sessions of the Security Council today were marked by bitter charge and countercharge. A personal attack by Fedorenko on U.N. Under Secretary Ralph Bunche tonight brought a rare intervention from U Thant.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil Baroodi had complained that Bunche had written him a testy letter on U.N. stationery after Baroodi had publicly accused Bunche in a speech last night of distracting Thant's attention.

Fedorenko jumped in to accuse Bunche of "insulting" the representative of a sovereign state. Bunche, he said, was linked "in the most odious manner with the well-known Congo Club" — a reference to Bunche's activities in supervising the Congo peacekeeping operation in 1961.

Thant said he had complete faith in Bunche as "a very objective civil servant . . . and any imputations of disloyalty cannot be acceptable to me."

Potomac Fever

By Jack Wilson

Egypt is complaining because a lot of soldiers died when the Israelis made them walk home across the desert. Boy, talk about sore losers!

Nasser has given his whole military command the sack—presumably the same paper one they couldn't fight their way out of.

England gave us the miniskirt, Germany produced the minibus—and leave it to Israel to come up with the miniwar.

Scientists believe they have saved the whooping crane from extinction. It's too late, though, to do anything about the Edsel and the Packard.

Syria, Egypt Bar Negotiation: Meeting Set
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 15, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A25

Syria, Egypt Bar Negotiation

From News Dispatches

Unyielding resistance to any peace agreement with Israel continued to be demonstrated in the key Arab capitals of Cairo and Damascus yesterday.

The Syrian chief of state, Nureddin el-Atassi, said in radio speech to his people that the Arab nations "suffered a serious setback" in last week's war with Israel but "the aggressors did not win final victory."

Brushing aside all suggestions of peace with Israel, Atassi said the Arab objective remains the complete liberation of Palestine.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said they had been told by Egyptian officials that President Nasser ruled out negotiation with Israel and that Egypt was prepared to risk another military clash rather than discuss a settlement with its enemy.

Meeting Set

The Middle East News Agency said that nine Arab countries had agreed to a meeting of their foreign ministers in Kuwait Saturday to "map out the necessary plans for eliminating the after effects of Israeli aggression and unifying the Arab efforts." The news agency identified the nine participants as Kuwait, on it.

Egypt, Lebanon, Iraq, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan and Syria. Several countries have said they want the conference to prepare for a summit meeting of Arab heads of state.

Western diplomats in Cairo said the Arabs intend for the time being to go after their goals by means of a commercial boycott, halting the flow of oil to some Western nations and leaving the Suez Canal closed to all shipping.

Atassi, in his radio address yesterday, said that all Arab countries must join in a total economic boycott against the United States and Britain and withdraw their bank deposits from these countries.

Syria, Egypt and Jordan have accused the United States and Britain of providing air support to Israel during the war. Both Western countries have denied the charge.

Al Ahram, the semi-official newspaper in Cairo, said yesterday that ambassadors of several maritime powers had called on Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad to press for the opening of the Suez Canal. The waterway was closed by President Nasser on June 6, the second day of the war, following Egyptian charges of Israeli air attacks on it.

The paper said there were 15 foreign ships trapped in the canal. They were said to include American, British, Bulgarian, Czech, French, German, Polish and Swedish vessels.

The Egyptian government has agreed to make essential supplies available to the ships, Al Ahram said.

2 U.S. Ships

A State Department spokesman in Washington said that two U.S. merchant ships, the African Glen and the Observer, were among those caught in the canal.

The Cairo magazine Akher Sas yesterday quoted the head of the canal authority, Mashour Amed Mashour, as saying a number of ships and "other floating units" were sunk in the waterway by Israeli planes and "removing these ships will take some time."

In the realm of Arab diplomatic developments, Al Ahram said that Cairo was awaiting the return of the Algerian ambassador, Lakhdar Ibrahim, who flew to Moscow to participate in the discussions Algerian President Houari Boumedienne had Monday and Tuesday with Soviet leaders.

Reports circulated in Cairo that the Russian leaders had agreed to replace the heavy losses of equipment, but there

has been no indication of this in Moscow.

Ibrahimi is also expected to bring word on Boumedienne's views on the proposed Arab summit meeting.

In Jordan, the Amman newspaper Al-Destour called on the Soviet Union to restore the military balance of power in the Middle East and said the Arab states should make the rebuilding of their armed strength their main aim. The paper criticized foreign appeals for an arms export ban.

George Weller of the Chicago Daily News, one of the American correspondents expelled from Cairo, sent this report from Athens:

Three weeks ago a team of Soviet inspectors checked airfields in Egypt and reported them in an alarming state of unpreparedness.

Dimitri Pojadiev, Soviet ambassador to Egypt, forwarded the inspectors' report to Moscow and Soviet Premier Kosygin promptly warned President Nasser not to start operations against Israel.

The Soviet inspectors found pilots who had not been airborne for days, sometimes weeks. They found airfields with rudimentary dummy planes, easily distinguishable by competent high-level photography.

But what threw the Soviet

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microfilm.

United Press International

SUEZ BLOCK—An unidentified ship lies on its side in the Suez Canal causing a blockage in the waterway. British sources

have reported a sunken ship blocking the canal near Port Suez, at its southern end. Egypt closed the canal during the war.

officers into something close to panic was the Egyptians' insistence on massing all enemy fighter time away from Egypt's to panics on one field. With an borders, such concentration barely 15 minutes was asking for disaster.

Egypt Will Restore Sinai Water

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 15, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A26

Egypt Will Restore Sinai Water

From News Dispatches

A spokesman for the International Red Cross said yesterday that Egypt had agreed to restore the flow of water into the pipeline system in the Sinai Desert where many Egyptian soldiers were reportedly dying of thirst.

Egypt closed off the flow, which is piped under the Suez Canal into the desert, to deny water to the Israelis during last week's war.

The Red Cross spokesman said in Geneva that it was not known if the water had yet been turned on.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials agreed to start a search by truck, plane and helicopter for Egyptian stragglers. The decision followed a chance meeting between Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Red Cross representative Marcel Boisard at Qantara, on the east bank of the Suez Canal.

Boisard, who had been working on the Egyptian side of the canal on the rehabilitation of

returning Egyptian soldiers, had crossed to Qantara to further his work.

Israeli sources said they had already rounded up 6000 Egyptians and carried them by truck to the canal where they were permitted to cross over. The Israelis also said they were dropping water on the desert from planes.

Israeli Brig. Gen. Schmuël Eyal told a news conference in Jerusalem that "it is anybody's guess" how many Egyptians were still wandering in the desert. Two days ago the Israeli commander of the Sinai campaign, Brig. Gen. Yesh'a'ahu Gavish estimated the total must be in the "tens of thousands."

Reports from Egyptian cities of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, said stragglers who crossed the canal were in poor condition. All of them were emaciated, thirsty and covered with sand.

All were covered with blisters from the desert sun. Temperatures on the arid Sinai rise to more than 100 during the day.

In Geneva, the Red Cross announced that 50 badly wounded Egyptian and Jordanian soldiers captured by the Israelis would be repatriated today. A spokesman said there would be no exchange of prisoners "because the Egyptians apparently do not have any badly wounded Israeli prisoners of War."

The Red Cross received from Israel the names of 700 Egyptian prisoners. Egypt has only submitted the names of nine captured Israeli pilots.

Shortly after the fighting broke out last week there were claims in Cairo that Egyptians had captured 4500 Israelis.

Israel said yesterday that 16 Israeli prisoners were known to be in enemy hands.

Israel to Hold Sinai Until It's Assured Of No Blockades

From News Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 14—Israeli troops in the Sinai Desert have been told by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol that Israel will not give up its hold on Sinai without guarantees of freedom for Israeli shipping.

Officials disclosed today that Eshkol made a flying visit to the Suez Canal Tuesday, and viewed the evidence of the Egyptian army's destruction in Sinai.

He told the Israeli troops there government will hold the area until it is assured that Israeli ships will not be barred from international waterways.

Egypt in the past has prevented Israel's vessels from using the Suez Canal. It was Egypt's blockade of the Tiran Strait that erupted into last week's war.

Not Again

Flying above the scenes of the Arab-Israeli desert fighting, Eshkol commented that "this time we must make sure that we do not have to fight the people of Egypt a fourth time."

Israeli experts today were examining containers of gas seized at an Egyptian laboratory in the Sinai Desert.

Gen. Yesha'ahu Gavish, commander of the Israeli troops on the Egyptian front, told newsmen there were no signs that Egypt was prepared for gas warfare. He said the nature of the gas found at the laboratory has not been established.

Troops on both sides were equipped with gas masks.

Arab Villages

It was also disclosed that Syrians shelled two Arab villages in Israel during the fighting. The Syrians fired at Ailabun and Jaljali, while a third Arab village in Israel, Kfar Kassem, was bombarded by Jordanians.

Israeli officials said some 200,000 Arabs living in Israel effectively demonstrated they did not constitute a "fifth column" in the nation, as some persons had feared.

The Arabs not only remained quiet, but after the attacks on their villages they donated blood and raised funds for the Israeli forces, and took over jobs vacated by Israeli reservists called into combat.

Israel, meanwhile, is working to restore services and to administer the areas its forces overran in the six-day war.

At El Arish, Egypt, Israel troops were replacing power lines cut during the fighting for the city, and distributing food rations. A strict curfew remained in effect, but local Arab leaders were informed it would be eased once there is no further sniping in the area.

Israeli authorities said the Gaza Municipality is again functioning normally in the Gaza Strip. Food is being distributed to Palestinian refugees by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, which has resumed its prewar activity.

In addition, food is being supplied for 70,000 inhabitants of the Gaza Strip who are not refugees, the authorities said.

Brig. Gen. Chaim Herzog, military governor in the West Bank of Jordan, said Arabs in his area will be allowed to cross the Jordan River out of Israeli-occupied territory if they wish.

He said transportation will be free, but each person leaving will be required to sign a

A RESPITE—An Israeli soldier rides a burro at El Quneitra, near limit of Israel's advance into Syria. Israeli army units slowed their pace on all fronts.

statement that he does so of his own will. Herzog said the food shortage in the West Bank area, and municipal permission was requested by the Arab mayor of the Old City of Jerusalem.

Herzog said there was no food shortage in the West Bank area, and municipal the Arab mayor of the Old City of Jerusalem were resuming their activities.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Jewish Agency Reports Libyan Rioters Killed 6

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, June 14—At least six Jews have been murdered in Libya by Arab mobs who ransacked and set fire to all Jewish shops in the city of Tripoli, the European office of the American Jewish Committee reported today on the basis of accounts by refugees from Libya.

Jews in the city — estimated about 4500 are panic-stricken and barricaded in their homes and dare not go out for food as sporadic attacks continue, it was reported. The refugees said the Arabs also sought to burn Jewish apartments.

In Egypt, the committee said all able-bodied Jewish men of every nationality between the ages of 20 and 50—approximately 400 of a total Jewish population of 2500 — were imprisoned on June 5 in the Abouzabel, Barrages, Kasr-el-Nil and Tourah jails, where several were beaten and maltreated.

About 75 Jews of Italian, Greek and various South American nationalities subsequently were taken by police in handcuffs down to the Alexandria docks and expelled from Egypt, after intervention by various consulates the Committee reported. They have arrived in Naples, Nicosia, Cyprus, and other ports aboard the SS Esperia, Ankara, and Karina, the AJC said. The families, however, are still in Egypt.

The most recent arrivals from Tripoli report that police have put a few Libyan Jews into the Castello fortress on the outskirts of the city as a

measure of protection. While Libyan authorities sought to control the demonstrations that raged in downtown Tripoli the day after war broke out, they purposely delayed putting out fires set at Jewish-owned shops, apartments and cinemas, reported one refugee who said he monitored short-wave police broadcasts during the riots.

Two Jews in Tripoli, the AJC said, were stoned to death. In other instances, it reported, butcher was pulled out of his store-home and killed, one Jew burned to death in his auto, and one elderly woman and a youth murdered as they shopped for food toward the end of last week.

Little is known of the fate of the some 250 Jews who live in Libya's other major city, Benghazi.

A few Jews of non-Libyan nationality have managed to flee the country, but most Jews there are Libyan nationals or are stateless, the AJC said. It said they are virtual hostages since the government has refused to give passports to its Jewish nationals during the past decade or allow them and stateless Jews to depart. All Jews in the country now seek to emigrate, according to this week's arrivals from Libya.

Among Egyptian Jews being held in Les Barrages prison, the AJC reported, is Jacques Nefussi, the rabbi of the Jewish community of Alexandria. Grand Rabbi Douek of Cairo is under house arrest, it was said.

Evidence Rejects Soviet Spur to Arabs: War It Had No Part in Gives Moscow a Bargaining 'Out'

By Victor Zorza

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 15, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A30

Evidence Rejects Soviet Spur to Arabs

War It Had No Part in Gives Moscow a Bargaining 'Out'

By Victor Zorza

Manchester Guardian

LONDON—If it proved possible to establish the extent of Russia's responsibility for starting the Middle East war, this could help determine the nature of a peace settlement.

If Russia had promised to support the Arabs, as is widely believed, and only stepped back at the brink, then she would now be bound to block all but the most favorable possible settlement for the Arabs.

But if the war broke out as a result of Arab policies that the Soviet Union did not support, then the Kremlin would not now feel obliged to pull the Arabs' chestnuts out of the fire, and would have greater freedom to negotiate than is suggested by its public unreserved support for the Arab cause.

One version has it that war plans were all worked out during the visit to Cairo in early April by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. Almost immediately afterward, the Israelis shot down half a dozen Syrian planes in an incident which, they claimed, was provoked by Syria. The Soviet Union warned Israel against further attacks on Syria.

Syria Was Warned

As border provocations increased, Israel warned Syria, in the second week of May, that it might attack in strength. Later, Egyptian President Nasser was to announce that he had definite information that Israel had planned to invade Syria May 17. This, he explained,

News Analysis

was why he had moved his forces up to the frontier, and had asked for the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force.

Nasser's chief spokesman, the editor of the newspaper *Al Ahram*, put an altogether different gloss on it. He wrote:

"This week the closure of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel was an accomplished fact imposed, and now being protected, by the force of Arab arms. To Israel this is the most dangerous aspect of the present situation . . . hence I say that Israel must resort to arms. It has to deal a blow. We have to be ready for it, and to minimize its effect as much as possible. Then it will be our turn to deal the second blow. Let Israel begin. Let our second blow then be ready. Let it be a knock-out."

Another Version

But this was not Egypt's only scenario. At 3 a.m. on May 26, the day the *Al Ahram* article appeared, Nasser, as he later told his people, was awakened by the Soviet Ambassador, who told him that Egypt "should not be the first to open fire." Presumably the Russians had reason to believe that Nasser was preparing to launch a war in a matter of hours — possibly before the night was over.

The Soviet request would seem to have been accompanied by a warning to Nasser that if he did start a war, he

would have to fight it on his own.

Nasser, therefore, had to fall back on the *Al Ahram* scenario, which required that Israel be provoked into firing the first shot, so that the Soviet Union might then feel obliged to come to Egypt's aid. But later statements by Nasser make it appear that he had been given no promise of Soviet help even if the Western powers should become involved in the hostilities.

Kosygin Quoted

Four days later, in an atmosphere of rising war hysteria, Nasser quoted a message from Soviet Premier Kosygin as saying that the Soviet Union "stands with us in this battle". But while much of the world saw this as a pledge of Soviet military support, the Moscow papers made no mention of Kosygin's supposed message, making it apparent that no such official promise existed.

Still the Arab propaganda machine continued to work up a war psychosis, while Nasser's military machine was being brought to the point of no return.

During a previous Middle East flare-up, under Premier Khrushchev's crisis management, Soviet promises to intervene on behalf of Syria were accompanied by Moscow press reports of troop movements and other military activities of a kind not usually publicized by Russian newspapers. If the movements of a few Russian warships this time had been designed to deter the West or Israel, they would have received similar publicity.

Instead, the Soviet Press published no reports of the Naval movements, thus allowing the inference that they were not intended as a threat, but as a precaution.

Another Suggestion

It remains to lay one final ghost—the suggestion that, if Russia did not encourage Nasser in the final stages of the crisis, it might have done so previously, at the time of the frontier incidents and exchanges of threats between Syria and Israel.

In his resignation speech, Nasser reiterated the claim that in the first half of May there was an Israeli plan to invade Syria and that "even our friends in the Soviet Union told a parliamentary delegation which was visiting Moscow early last month that there was a calculated intention."

But if this is all that the Russians did to warn Nasser of the supposed danger, they cannot have regarded the threat very seriously. Any real danger of war would be discussed at the highest level, and countries as friendly as Egypt and Russia were at that time would also hold political and military consultations.

All Nasser could say was that the warning had been passed to him through a parliamentary delegation.

Initiative was Nasser's

The weight of the evidence thus points toward an independent initiative by Nasser, who in the later stages was being actively held back by Russia.

If the Kremlin did not encourage him to take warlike

risks, it is not now obliged, morally or politically, to bail him out.

Of course, Russia's political interests in the Middle East require it to do what it can to help the Arabs out of the morass into which they have wandered.

But since Russia sought to prevent Nasser's adventure, it is in a good position to argue — though perhaps only privately — that any permanent settlement should be designed to prevent future adventures, not only by Israel but by the Arabs themselves.

Libya Asks U.S., Britain To Quit Bases

From News Dispatches

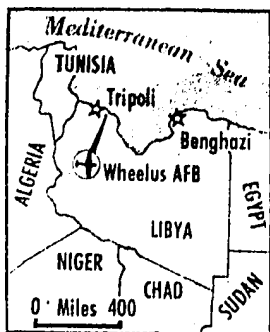
The Libyan Premier last night said that the United States and Britain had been asked to liquidate their bases in Libya and withdraw their troops as soon as possible.

The demand was the latest manifestation of Arab reaction to the alleged Anglo-American support for Israel in last week's Mideast war.

An Agence France-Presse dispatch from Cairo said that Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad asserted Egypt has no intention of opening the Suez Canal until Israel withdraws from the east bank.

On Wednesday, Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol told his troops in the Sinai Desert that Israel would not pull back from the area until it received guarantees for the freedom of its shipping. Egypt has refused to permit Israeli ships to pass through the 100-mile canal.

The most important military facility affected by the Libyan action is the United States' giant Wheelus Air



The Washington Post June 16, 1967

Force Base just outside Tripoli.

On Feb. 23, 1964, the Libyan government, following criticism by Egyptian President Nasser, said it did not intend to renew the base treaty beyond its 1971 expiration date. On Aug. 22, the State Department said it had accepted "in principle" the eventual withdrawal from Wheelus but said the precise date was still being negotiated.

The airfield has served principally as a gunnery range for U.S. Air Force units in Europe. About 3000 men are based there.

Shortly after the Arab-Israeli war broke, 4000 dependents of U.S. servicemen and American civilians in Libya were evacuated.

Pentagon sources said yesterday that because of the field's primary function as a

See ARAB, A11, Col. 1

U.S. Will Lose Libyan Base

training site its loss is not considered a great one.

Syrian President Nuredin el-Atassi made a surprise visit to Algiers for a meeting with Algerian President Houari Boumediene.

Boumediene returned Wednesday from Moscow where he held eight hours of meetings with Soviet leaders. The Algerian was believed to have sought assurances of Russian diplomatic support in the continuing crisis as well as replacements for the vast quantities of military equipment lost in the fighting last week.

United Press International reported from Cairo that informed Egyptian sources said the Soviet Union had promised to speed 200 of its Mig jet fighters to Egypt. The sources claimed that some of the planes had already arrived and the remainder were expected in a matter of weeks.

They said the new planes would replace about half of the planes which were destroyed by Israel.

Message From Moscow

President Nasser was reported to have met with the Soviet Ambassador to Egypt, Dmitri Pojidaev for the second time in 24 hours. The semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram reported that Nasser received an important message from Moscow on Wednesday but there were no details of what the message said.

Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref was also said to have met with the Soviet envoy to Baghdad, Vassili Nikoyev.

Another visitor in Algiers was Sadok Mokaddem, chairman of the Tunisian National Assembly who was sent to meet with Boumediene as a personal representative of President Habib Bourguiba. Mokaddem said his mission involved the Middle East situation but declined to give details.

Arab Meeting

Bourguiba also sent Taieb Sahbani, his director of Cabinet to Kuwait where he and Tunisia's Justice Minister Mongi Slim, now in Jordan, were expected to prepare for an Arab foreign ministers' meeting, scheduled for Saturday in Kuwait.

The conference is expected to serve as a prelude to a full Arab summit session. No date has been set as yet for the meeting of the top Arab leaders.

A message calling for a shift of the foreign ministers meeting to the U.N. headquarters in New York went out yesterday from King Hassan II of Morocco.

The King said the proposed emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly would convene about the same time as the proposed Arab talks.

Call for Unity

Cairo Radio reported that President Nasser has made a fresh call for Arab unity in a message to Ismael el-Azhari, chairman of the Supreme State Council of Sudan, where the summit

meeting is expected to be held.

The broadcast said Nasser declared that Arab states should bury their differences and concentrate on establishing unity in the Arab world.

"Arab states must consider that their joint battle against Israel has removed all differences between them. They must also resolutely and firmly face the historical battle which we must inevitably wage," the message was reputed to have said.

The Arab nations have long been divided on questions of economics, politics and the degree of militancy that should be shown against Israel.

Jordan Shake-up

Jordan's King Hussein named his uncle, Hussein Ben Nasser, as chief of the royal cabinet, and Salah Abu Zaid as information minister. Former Chief of cabinet Wasfi Tell and former information minister Abdel Hamid Sharaf had both frequently attacked President Nasser.

The Jordanian government also announced that the Baath regime in Syria, formerly bitterly critical of King Hussein, had offered to export food to Jordan. The two countries have restored diplomatic relations which were broken off in mutual recriminations shortly before the war started.

Syrian Premier Youssef Zeayen yesterday ordered all British, United States and West German schools, institutes, libraries and cultural centers closed. There was no report on why West Germany was included in the closure order.

U.S. Pondering Moves To Counter Kosygin: Free Approches Agreed Fears Held Exaggerated

By Murrey Marder Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 16, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A9

U.S. Pondering Moves To Counter Kosygin

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States was expected to improvise yesterday to meet Soviet Premier Kosygin's decision to launch a personal diplomatic offensive at the United Nations.

For several days inside the administration opinion has been divided on whether Kosygin would risk his own prestige to try to recoup Soviet prestige from Israel's defeat of Soviet-armed Arab nations.

Some leading American experts on Soviet affairs were among those extremely doubtful that Kosygin would embark on such a venture. But on Tuesday night a cable from the American Embassy in Moscow forecast that Kosygin would make the move.

One of the most specific decisions that confronted President Johnson was the stand the United States would take in convening the emergency session of the United Nations General Assembly that Moscow demanded.

Free Approches Agreed
Informed sources said that inside the Administration, three divergent approaches are argued for the United States:

To take a tough stand opposing any special session of the General Assembly; to abstain from taking a position either for or against it, and merely to express open acceptance of the call for a special session.

The latter course was strongly argued on grounds that the special session was inevitable, and despite widespread belief that it would prove to be only a propaganda focus, the United States

should demonstrate a desire to turn it into a constructive direction.

The result was a Johnsonian compromise that left many advisers divided. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg told the U.N. that the United States opposed the special session, but that if it were decided upon, the United States hoped it would prove constructive.

Then faced with the question of what President Johnson will do about meeting Premier Kosygin in the United States, White House Press Officer George C. Christian responded to questioners that Mr. Johnson would be "happy" to meet him or any other visiting dignitary on Tuesday night.

The United States, however, by the less than wildly enthusiastic tone of Christian's remarks and the U.S. actions, inevitably was cast in a grudging posture by the sequence of developments.

Some American and other Western diplomats privately expressed concern that the United States now is risking giving Kosygin open opportunity for a sustained initiative at the U.N. to garnish widespread support in the neutral "third world" for its pro-Arab and bitter anti-Israel and anti-U.S. position.

These sources, citing Kosygin's announcement that he will stop in Paris to meet President de Gaulle, said the United States and Britain now may be thrust into the isolated position of Israel's advocates in the U.N. They cautioned about a chain of new Arab vs. Anglo-American estrangements. Libya announced its intention yesterday to evict American and British forces from their Libyan bases. That particular problem, however, has a long history of past Libyan efforts to end the base rights, and American-British agreement "in principle" to do so, as far back as 1964.

Fears Held Exaggerated

On the opposing side it is argued that these fears are

greatly exaggerated. Furthermore, it is emphasized that the United States has not cut itself off from the possibility of doing constructive business with Kosygin if the opportunity presents itself.

The Administration has been stung by what it calls the "big lie" of Egypt and other Arab nations in accusing the United States and Britain of secret complicity and direct military support in Israel's military victories.

That attack has been compounded by Soviet charges in the U.N. that "Israel's aggression is a result of collusion of certain imperialist forces, above all the United States," and that "the same criminal hand is operating in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia and Latin America . . ."

Although Western specialists on U.N. affairs dismiss such charges as "grandstand rhetoric" designed only to recapture damaged Soviet prestige, publicly they do cast the United States and the Soviet Union in a bristling position that could at least inhibit constructive, private talk.

What is generally agreed, however, is that Kosygin's appearance at the U.N. is almost certain to be more dignified, and thereby probably more effective, than the shoe-banging of Nikita Khrushchev in 1960.

No clue, however, to the Soviet tack came from Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin as he arrived in Washington last night after a two-month absence in Moscow. Dobrynin, at Dulles Airport, only smiled, telling newsmen, "I'll see you later" and refusing any "press conference."

The U.S. Ambassador to Russia, Llewellyn E. Thompson, yesterday postponed "indefinitely" his plans to return to Moscow last night after two weeks of consultation here during which the Middle East crisis broke out.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

WATCH ON SUEZ—An Israeli soldier stands guard on bank of the Suez Canal. Below him are destroyed Egyptian

trucks caught by the Israeli Army in rout of Arab forces in Sinai. The Egyptian town of Ismailia is on far bank.

Approval for Assembly Session Nears Majority; U.S. Withholds Its Support

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
June 15 — Fifty-four countries tonight had formally approved the calling of an emergency special session of the General Assembly at Soviet request to consider the Middle East war.

As Soviet Premier Kosygin prepared to depart for the United Nations early Friday, it became known that Polish Premier Josef Cyrankiewicz and Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki would also attend.

Most eastern European countries are expected to come. Other reports have listed as possible additional participants President Nasser of Egypt, President Tito of Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, King Hassan II of Morocco, President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Prime Minister Levi Eshkol or Defense Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel.

Majority Expected

Assent by the requisite majority of 62 the 122 U.N. members seemed assured, though the total may not be reached until Friday. The United States is the only country so

far not to concur, although Britain's assent was conditioned on a majority wish for the session.

Officials here expect that the Assembly probably will be summoned for a procedural meeting on Saturday, but it was reliably reported tonight that the Russians would not insist on a substantive session until Monday.

Kosygin, who is scheduled to stop in Paris for talks with French President de Gaulle before proceeding to New York, could spend the weekend at the Soviet estate at Glen Cove, Long Island.

Speculation continued tonight that beyond activities in the United Nations on behalf of the Arabs, Kosygin is aiming at a meeting with President Johnson that might be expanded to include de Gaulle and British Prime Minister Wilson. Such a meeting, either in Washington or at the United Nations could cover Vietnam as well as the Middle East.

Earlier Visit

What looms, however, is an extravaganza similar to the regular Assembly session in the fall of 1960 attended by former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and many other heads of government. President Eisenhower also addressed it.

That meeting, coming shortly after an American U-2 plane was shot down over Siberia and the aborted summit meeting in Paris, produced large volumes of oratory but not much else except the famed incident in which Khrushchev pounded his shoe on the table.

A large influx of high-level visitors will confront the 200-man U.N. guard force and New York City police with massive security problems. Events have moved so fast that the first meeting on security was held only this afternoon. U.N. guards already have been working on their days off because of the continual meetings of the Security Council.

Kosygin's appearance here is regarded as part of a Soviet campaign to win by propaganda in the General Assembly what it could not win by votes in the Security Council—a condemnation of Israel with as many sideswipes at the United States as possible.

Can't Enforce

The Assembly has no power of enforcement. Nevertheless the pressures against Israel

and indirectly against the United States could be intense.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko said Wednesday night that the Security Council had failed to meet its responsibilities after it defeated a Soviet resolution to censure Israel and demand withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied parts of Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Only four of the 15 Council members voted for censure and only six for withdrawal.

Although the Arab-Israeli conflict is still before the Security Council and many Western nations regard the call for an emergency Assembly Session as of doubtful legality, no one has sought to block the Assembly meeting.

Under the uniting for peace resolution approved by the Assembly during the Korean War as a means of getting around Soviet vetoes in the Security Council, an emergency Assembly session must be convened not less than 12 nor more than 24 hours after a majority has approved it.

Did Not Specify

The Soviet request to Secretary General Thant to call an emergency session did not specify the uniting for peace procedure. But the letter from Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko asked a meeting within 24 hours, and the only way this can be done is by invoking the uniting for peace rule.

The American reply this afternoon, which was described as an "abstention," maintained that possibilities in the Security Council had not been exhausted.

"If, nevertheless, a majority of the members decides to convene such an assembly," the letter to Thant said, "the United States hopes that any discussion will have a helpful influence in encouraging and enabling all states concerned to deal effectively with the underlying causes of tension and conflict in the Middle East."

The U.S. reply concluded that "there is an imperative need, not for invective and inflammatory statements, but for constructive proposals and deliberative diplomacy."

Several Western European countries which have not yet replied are expected to take a line similar to that of Britain going along with the majority but reserving the legal position.

Soviets Reported Shipping Weapons To Arab Countries

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, June 15 — The Soviet Union is conducting a "massive" resupply of military equipment to Egypt and Syria, Israeli government sources said today.

One Israeli source said "scores" of heavy transport planes capable of carrying jet fighters, tanks or artillery, have flown into Egypt during the past week. The source said the airlift is continuing.

Most of the Egyptian, Syrian, Jordanian and Iraqi aircraft Israel destroyed during the six-day conflict—a claimed total of about 440—were destroyed on the ground. Accordingly, the Arab states should still have ample trained pilots to fly new planes as they become available.

Unofficial sources in Tel Aviv claim Syria has received 200 Mig jet fighters in the last few days and that approximately the same number have arrived in Egypt.

A government source said, however, that as far as is known no new equipment has arrived in Syria, although it is expected a large infusion of Soviet military equipment will begin shortly.

One Western diplomatic source said the reopening of Soviet military supply lines to Egypt and Syria has brought considerable quantities of equipment to both nations. He said it is being channeled through Algeria and probably other countries.

The Israeli Cabinet met today to draft a bill annexing the Old City of Jerusalem into Israel. The legislation will be submitted to the Knesset (parliament).

The formal move toward territorial realignment emphasized Israel's determination not to return to the prewar truce lines, regardless of any decision reached by the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban is expected to head Israel's delegation to the U.N. General Assembly special session which the Soviet Union has demanded. The Soviets seek to have Israel branded as an "aggressor" and ordered to withdraw from the territories it overran in the war.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who directed Israel's armed forces during last week's war, also is expected to go to the U.N. session to argue Israel's claims.

Israel offered to return 4500 Egyptian prisoners, including 9 generals, 10 colonels and 300 other officers, in exchange for 9 Israelis known to have been captured by Egypt. Earlier reports that the officers had already been repatriated proved incorrect.

Brig. Gen. Schmucl Eyal said in Jerusalem that Israel holds 5499 Arab prisoners, of whom 179 are wounded.

However, as Egyptian stragglers from the Sinai Desert reached the Israeli-held eastern shore of the Suez Canal, they were being herded into barbed wire compounds, swelling the number of prisoners.

About 2000 Egyptians reach the canal each day, United Press International reported.

They are given food and water and medical care. The wounded are taken in Israeli ambulances to a landing stage at El Qantara to be ferried across to the western bank, where Egyptian authorities take charge of them.

An Israeli Defense Ministry spokesman said at least 6000 Egyptian army stragglers have been picked up in the Sinai Desert by Israeli trucks.

The spokesman, Lt. Col. Moshe Perlman, said they are being disarmed and delivered to the canal to be ferried across to the Egyptian side.

Accompanied by the International Red Cross Middle East representative, Pierre Gaillard, 20 wounded Egyptian soldiers were flown from Tel Aviv to Cairo today aboard a DC-4 borrowed by the Red Cross from a Swiss airline.

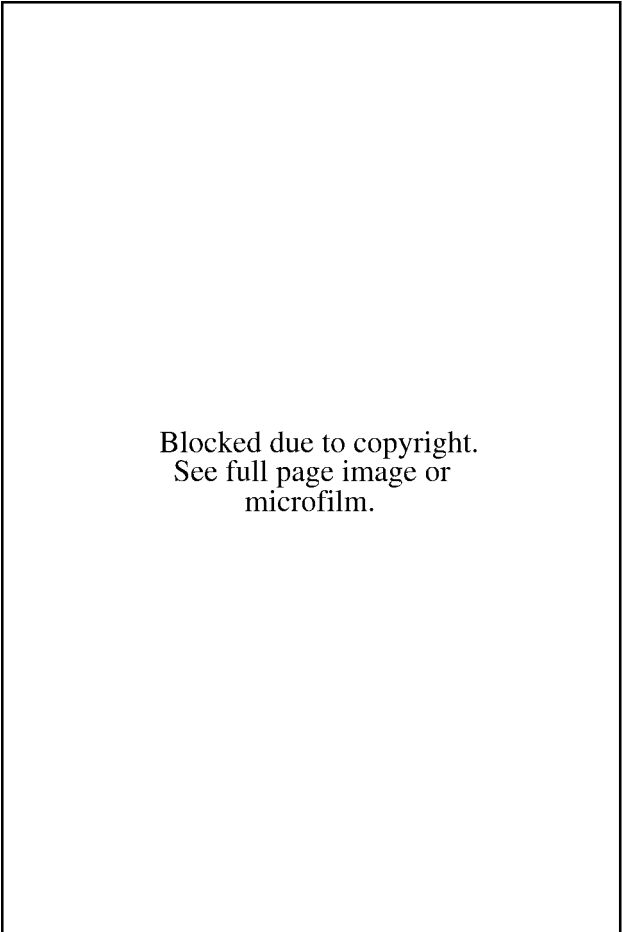
An Israeli relief organization working with the Red Cross said 36 more wounded prisoners will be flown to Cairo on Friday. The Israeli organization gave the wounded men packages of fruit and candy.

The International Red Cross had said in Geneva Wednesday that Egypt and Israel had agreed to an exchange of 50 badly wounded prisoners, but later said only Egyptians would be repatriated, since Egyptian officials "apparently do not have any badly wounded Israeli prisoner of war."

Elsewhere, the Israeli port of Eilat, on the Gulf of Aqaba, bustled with activity, in contrast to the standstill to which it had been reduced by the Egyptian blockade of the Strait of Tiran. It was the blockade that touched off the swift war.

Israeli stevedores were released from military duties to unload cargoes arriving from East Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

The 20,939-ton tanker Samson an Israeli vessel flying the Liberian flag, joined four freighters already at the port.



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Associated Press

DISPLACED BY WAR—Ten young members of a Jordanian family assemble at entrance to their tent in a refugee camp at Wadi Dleil, 30 miles northwest of Amman. The flag of Jordan flies over their temporary home.

Goodell Charges LBJ Ignored Egypt-Aid Curb

United Press International

A House Republican leader yesterday accused President Johnson of having approved aid to the United Arab Republic in violation of Federal law.

Rep. Charles Goodell of New York also charged that nearly \$1 billion in assistance—most of it surplus food—provided to Egypt over the past six years by the Johnson and Kennedy administrations offered acquiescent support for the "aggressive" government of President Gamal Abdel Nasser and directly contributed to the outbreak of war last week in the Middle East.

In a House speech, Goodell noted that on several occasions GOP-sponsored amendments have restricted aid to

the United Arab Republic. Most of them required that the President report to Congress that assistance would be in the best interests of the United States and would not assist in aggressive acts by the U.A.R.

"In the past six years, however, several forms of aid have been extended to the United Arab Republic, and no reports have been forthcoming from the Administration," Goodell said.

Goodell said more than \$1 million in technical assistance has been extended in aid to the U.A.R. since enactment but neither the House nor Senate has received a report from the President.

U.S. Mideast Plan Expected; Summit Needs Only a Site

At United Nations

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 16—

The United States is expected to propose the outlines of a possible settlement of the Arab-Israeli war in its opening speech on Monday at the emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Although the session has been called at Soviet request, and Premier Kosygin will head the delegation from Moscow, the United States beat the Russians in asking to be the first speaker. The Soviet Union is listed second.

Whether Secretary of State Dean Rusk or Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg will make the American presentation Monday has not been decided.

American proposals are expected to deal in general terms with international guarantees for freedom of transit in the Gulf of Aqaba and Suez Canal as well as with some sort of special status for Jerusalem.

It is recognized that the Israelis are unlikely to take less as the price of withdrawal of their troops from occupied portions of Egypt, Jordan and Syria. Strong pressure is expected in the Assembly for a resolution condemning Israel and demanding withdrawal behind previous armistice lines.

A formal call for the emergency session

See NATIONS, A10, Col. 5

In Washington

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

Soviet and American officials yesterday were arranging a meeting between Premier Kosygin and President Johnson.

There is a possibility that the two leaders may meet on Sunday, perhaps in the New York area. But some officials of both governments said they thought it more likely that the meeting would take place later during Kosygin's expected 10-day stay at the United Nations.

President Johnson canceled plans for a Texas weekend. He flew to a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Austin but was expected to return to Washington in the early hours of Saturday. Kosygin was due in New York about the same time.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who probably will go to New York on Sunday for the United Nations General Assembly sessions next week, talked yesterday for 45 or 50 minutes with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. The State Department would give no details after the unannounced meeting.

Earlier Dobrynin had twice met with Llewellyn E. Thompson, the American Ambassador to Moscow, on details of the two-man summit conference. Dobrynin first called on Thompson late Thursday, a few hours after he had arrived back in Washington from Moscow. At 11 a.m.

See POSTURE, A10, Col. 1

Aides Shape Plans For Summit Session

yesterday Thompson called on the Ambassador at the Soviet Embassy. The Rusk-Dobrynin meeting came at 3 p.m.

Dobrynin then was reported to have driven to New York to meet Kosygin and inform him of the American view on the meeting with the President. It thus appeared that Kosygin's approval, if it is that, early Saturday morning would settle the time and place.

Soviet sources said they thought the meeting should and would be in the New York area although some American officials were talking of the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., where President Eisenhower met with Nikita Khrushchev in 1959.

However, the President has invited Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt, whom he had intended to entertain at his Texas ranch over the weekend, to come to Camp David instead.

Seen Pushing for Talks

Whatever the locals, there was no doubt yesterday that the Soviet Union was pushing hard for the meeting with Mr. Johnson despite their differences over the Middle East crisis.

Diplomats of both nations agreed that the two leaders would discuss both the Middle East and the Vietnam war. Other likely topics include the

long-stalled nuclear non-proliferation and the proposed talks on missiles and anti-missile defenses.

Before he left for Austin, Mr. Johnson met with Rusk, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, presidential assistant Walt W. Rostow and McGeorge Bundy, former presidential assistant now heading a special Middle East planning group.

Task Has Broadened

Bundy, however, has found that his task has broadened into the whole range of Soviet-American relations because of the unexpected Kosygin visit to the United Nations, according to some officials.

Not since the 1961 Vienna meeting of Khrushchev and President Kennedy have top Soviet and American officials sat down together. Kosygin is generally rated No. 2 in the Soviet hierarchy to Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist Party chief, but he clearly is coming in the name of the Kremlin's current collective leadership.

Part of the problem of arranging a meeting is that Kosygin is expected, in his U.N. speech, to blast at the United States for allegedly backing Israel in the war.

This strong anti-American line, being trumpeted daily by the Moscow press and radio, plus the Vietnam war, makes it impossible, most diplomats feel, for Kosygin to visit the White House. The United Nations, however, offers some cover for Kosygin without inviting too many attacks on him, especially from the Arabs, for having consorted with the enemy.

Johnson Address Uncertain

Whether the President will address the United Nations during the special Assembly session is uncertain. If so, and American officials yesterday were not ruling it out, he could invite Kosygin to meet him at his New York hotel, probably the Waldorf Towers.

Kosygin is expected to stay at the Soviet estate at Glen Cove on Long Island. Thus a meeting at some nearby American-owned estate also is a possibility.

U.S. Seen Offering Mideast Settlement at U.N.

was issued by Secretary General U Thant this morning after Belgium gave the 62d affirmative reply, thus making a majority of the 122 U.N. members in favor.

Thant set the initial meeting for 9:30 a.m. Saturday, but the major presentations will not be made until Monday so as to give distinguished visitors time to arrive.

Heads of government are expected from most Eastern countries, and it was announced today that Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag, who is also Foreign Minister, will attend.

Foreign Ministers Attending

Most other representation will be at the foreign-minister level, including British Foreign Secretary George Brown, and French Foreign Minister Maurice Louve de Murville.

The Saturday morning procedural session may not be wholly tranquil. When the agenda is presented, the U.S. is expected to make the point that the calling of the emergency Assembly session was not supported by U.N. rules because the Security Council is still considering the Arab-Israel crisis.

This objection will be intended more for the record than as a serious effort to halt the Assembly.

Paradoxically, after demanding on Tuesday that Thant call an emergency session within 24 hours, the Soviet Union, asked today that the meeting not be convened earlier than Monday.

24-Hour Deadline Set

Under Assembly rules, however, once the emergency session was approved by a majority, Thant was legally bound to call it within 24 hours.

Further messages of approval poured in this afternoon. Only the United States, Israel and Botswana were opposing the session. Iceland and Colombia were listed as abstaining. Actually, a substantial number of Western nations shared the U.S. reservations but did not want to seem to oppose a fait accompli.

Kosygin is thought unlikely to participate in the Saturday meeting. He is expected to spend the weekend in consul-

tory, and expelled more than 40,000 civilians.

But a Security Council meeting over the weekend could put the Russians on the spot because of their insistence that the Council has failed in its responsibilities and that the Assembly must consider the problem. Thus it is though possible that the Soviet Union might try to dissuade Syria.

Although the Assembly session tensibly has been called to benefit the Arabs, Arab diplomats here are far from enthusiastic about the prospects. One said that what the Arabs really fear is a Soviet deal with the United States on the Middle East at their expense.

The Soviet Union seeks in the Assembly a condemnation

of Israel, and resolution ordering Israel to withdraw to her boundaries. More delegations probably are prepared to vote for withdrawal than for censure of Israel.

Under the rules an "important question" must be decided by a two-thirds majority. Conceivably, the Soviet Union could persuade a simple majority not to consider this an important question, but the result would be to diminish the sense of urgency.

This will be the fifth emergency special session of the Assembly. Previous sessions were held on the Suez crisis (November, 1965), the Soviet repression of Hungary (November, 1956), the Lebanon-Jordan crisis (August, 1958), and the Congo (September, 1960).

U.S. Reveals It Offered Aid to Sinai Stragglers

United Press International

The United States announced yesterday it had offered two days ago to drop water from its planes to Egyptian stragglers in the Sinai Desert.

But the Israeli Embassy indicated the rescue effort would not be necessary. It said the Red Cross reported only a few Egyptian troops were still stranded and containers of water were being dropped to them by Israeli aircraft.

White House Press Secretary George Christian said the U.S. offer of help was made Wednesday to the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva.

Planes Standing By

He said the offer still held and U.S. planes were standing by at Athens to make the drop if the Egyptian and Israeli governments felt it was necessary.

Thousands of Arab troops were stranded in the desert without water when Israel seized the Sinai peninsula in its lightning victory over Egyptian forces last week. Some died from thirst and others made it back across the Suez Canal.

U.S. officials believe the plight of soldiers still stranded was eased this week when Egypt turned on water pipelines leading into the desert. It had cut off the water last

week to prevent Israel troops from using it.

An Israeli Embassy spokesman said the International Red Cross flew over the Sinai Peninsula, at Israel's invitation, Thursday. He said the Red Cross "expressed satisfaction" with Israel's efforts to help stragglers.

"It was determined that there are not many stragglers," the spokesman said. "Containers filled with water are being dropped from the air to all stragglers who have been spotted."

Christian discussed the problems in the Sinai Desert as a result of inquiries from newsmen.

Transports Readied

The Pentagon meantime said 10 C-130 transports were standing by at Athens, and six C-124 aircraft had been readied at Rhein-Main West Germany, to deliver water to the desert if it is requested.

The 16 planes are capable of carrying about 50,000 gallons of water. The water would be dropped by parachute in five-gallon cans.

The Air Force said it had three smaller C-47 planes, with Arab-speaking men aboard and loud-speakers and other communications equipment, that could be used to reassure stragglers and direct them to the water.

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microfilm.

United Press International

An Egyptian POW, his feet bound in rags, is repatriated at the Suez Canal.

Most of Stragglers Picked Up in Sinai

From News Dispatches

Nearly all the Egyptian authorities will re-stragglers in the Sinai Desert ceive them. have been picked up, Israeli As stragglers hobbled in, authorities said yesterday, and some in uniform, many with the International Red Cross in bandaged feet, they were Geneva added that the plight being given water, Israeli of survivors of Egypt's defeat- army rations and medical aid. ed army "has improved."

The United States, mean- desert army are being collect- while, disclosed it has planes ed under guard at Bir Gafga- ready in Greece to fly water fa, about 40 miles from the to the Egyptian soldiers if Is- canal, along one of the few rael and Egypt agreed. roads that cross the desert.

Israeli trucks, helicopters and planes are searching the desert for Egyptians still wan- dering in the 110-degree heat, and is cooperating with the Red Cross and the Red Cres- cent (the Moslem equivalent of the Red Cross) in locating and treating the stragglers.

Given Food and Water

"Whenever any Egyptian stragglers are still found, they are issued food and water and are directed to collecting points," Brig. Gen. Ezer Weiz- mann of Israel's general staff said in Tel Aviv.

Red Cross headquarters in Geneva issued a statement that "operations currently being carried out give us rea- son to believe that Egyptian soldiers not yet reached will be gathered into groups and provided with food and water within the next few hours."

But the Red Cross noted it is proving difficult to locate isolated groups in the vast area, adding that sometimes "it is necessary to search out these poor people literally one by one."

In Washington, White House Press Secretary George Chris- tian said the United States in- formed the Red Cross at Ge- neva on Wednesday that it was prepared to airlift water to Egyptian soldiers stranded in the Sinai Desert, "if that was feasible and if there was no objection by governments in that area."

Planes Are Ready

He said no reply had been received, but that planes were standing by at Athens should the U.S. offer be accepted.

At El Qantara on the east- ern bank of the Suez Canal, about 5000 Egyptian stragglers have been permitted by the Is- raelis to cross the canal in the past two days. At least 1000 more were being held in makeshift prisoner com- pounds, awaiting their turn to be ferried across to where

Arab Foreign Ministers In Kuwait to Map Aims

Reuters

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 16 —Foreign ministers of the Arab League's 13 member states gathered in Kuwait today for a conference aimed at drafting unified instructions to Arab delegations at the U.N. General Assembly's emergency session on the Middle East on Saturday.

The conference in Kuwait also has the task of fixing a date and an agenda for an Arab summit conference in Khartoum, Sudan, proposed by President Ismail al'Azhari of Sudan and President Nasser of Egypt.

The foreign ministers were expected to prepare reports for the heads of state on why the Arabs suffered such a setback in the war with Israel and on future Arab policy.

They were also believed ready to recommend plans for eliminating Arab weaknesses and to reshape policy to recoup losses suffered in last week's Arab-Israeli war.

The reconstructed policy was expected to attempt to define the relations of Arab countries with foreign nations according to whether they supported the Arabs or Israel or remained neutral.

The possible continuation of oil supply stoppages to Britain and the United States, which Arab countries accused of supporting Israel in the war, and the possibility of an economic boycott were likely to be considered in detail.

There were these other developments in the Mideast as reported by news agencies:

- In Aden, two Arabs were

killed and three persons, including a British soldier, were wounded in more than 12 hours shooting and grenade incidents in Aden during the past 24 hours. The two Arabs were shot dead by British soldiers, it was reported. One reportedly had thrown a grenade that injured a soldier, and the other ran away when ordered to stop.

Troops also shot and wounded a suspected Arab sniper, and an Arab was seriously wounded by a gunman in the Sheikh Othman suburb of Aden.

- In Cairo, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported the Iraqi government has uncovered an Israeli espionage ring operating in the capital of Baghdad and that 72 persons have been arrested, including "a large number of Iraqi Jews." MENA said three wireless transmitters were seized in the raids.

In Rabat, Morocco, police reportedly seized copies of three daily newspapers, possibly because they printed anti-Semitic propaganda.

- In Washington, the State Department said it was considering a communication from the government of Libya concerning the status of Wheelus Air Force Base and a response was expected to be made soon. Spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said, however, he was in no position to discuss the specifics of the Libyan message.

He also declined to comment on reports from Tripoli that Libyan Premier Hussein Mazigh had asked the United States and Britain to liquidate their Libyan bases and withdraw their military personnel as soon as possible. Last night, a department spokesman confirmed that Libya had asked for the withdrawal.

Shishkebob Eschewed as War Aftermath

By Phil Casey Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 17, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A11

Shishkebob Eschewed as War Aftermath

By Phil Casey

Washington Post Staff Writer

The shiskebab has been burning low ever since the Arab-Israel crisis began.

Operators of restaurants specializing in Middle East foods in Washington and other cities say business has been off, and they figure the crisis has something to do with it. There's been a drop in both Jewish and Arab trade, they said.

In Washington, the Iron Gate Inn, the Arabian Nights Restaurant and the Embassy Steak House said business had been slow lately. The Sands Restaurant, in the center of the Shoreham and Sheraton-Park Hotel convention area, hasn't noticed any dip in business.

Though none of the restaurants reported a great drop in their Jewish clientele, the Associated Press found that in cities across

the country, the Middle East type restaurants were reportedly hit hard by a sudden absence of Jewish customers.

B'nai B'rith called off a party for 60 people in Philadelphia's Middle East Restaurant. The manager of the Cas-Bah, in Boston, said business was worse than it is during the Jewish holidays.

Two Manhattan restau-

rants specializing in Middle East food said business was off about 50 to 60 per cent.

In Chicago, the name of the Little Egypt Room in the Mayor's Row Restaurant was changed to Tel Aviv Room.

The Philadelphia restaurant owner was optimistic. "We'll make out," he said. "What the heck. We haven't stopped eating Chinese food, have we?"

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Israel Sets Its Terms

Would Yield Sinai but Not Gaza; Sees Hard Bargaining Ahead

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, June 17—Israel proposes to hold every square inch of the land it occupied during the six-day war, relinquishing it only in return for treaties and guarantees that it believes will assure it peace and security.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban's position at the United Nations General Assembly will be, it was learned, one of standing pat until the Arab states agree to negotiate with Israel.

Israel is prepared to return Sinai—but not Gaza—to Egypt, and the Galilee ridges to Syria, in return for agreements with those two countries to demilitarize those areas. It will not accept guarantees from third countries or from international organizations as a substitute.

However, Israel at this point is not prepared to return the land west of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea to Jordan. It considers that area an integral part of the former British mandate of Palestine and insists that separate arrangements—as yet undetermined—must be made for it.

It dismisses any notion of returning the eastern part of Jerusalem to Arab hands and, for the moment at least, no one will talk of internationalizing the Old City. Are Jews less to be trusted than Arabs to safeguard the religious shrines and afford free access to them? the Israelis ask.

Israel holds to the view that it has just won, over-

See ISRAEL, A13, Col. 4

Israel to Hold Seized Arab Areas for Bargaining

whelmingly, a war waged on it for the officially announced purpose of wiping out. Accordingly, it will not trade the fruits of its victory for anything less than conditions it believes will guarantee its survival.

Although there are some differences among personages and political parties over the details of acceptable conditions, particularly about the west bank of the Jordan and the Hebron area, there is unanimity on holding to this fundamental line even though—as is gloomily conceded—it may take several summers to come.

Hard Time Ahead

It is appreciated that Israel will be under tremendous pressure from many elements, not merely Arab and Russian-bloc nations, to withdraw to its pre-June 5 borders. No government or political leader here expects anything but a very hard time ahead on the world diplomatic front.

But Israelis believe that nice guys finish last, and they think that for Israel, finishing last means simply being finished.

Ebans is also expected to wage a furious verbal battle with the Russians at the

U.N., giving as good as he gets.

As nearly as an outsider can judge, Israel's nerves will be steady under Russian, Arab and other denunciations—and demands for withdrawal. Israel will give very little consideration to appeals and promises from the United Nations and will even stand pat under scoldings and lectures from the United States. But it seems clear that if America threatens to cut off the public and especially the private aid on which Israel so heavily depends, it will not be able to sustain its stance over the long run.

Free Passage Demanded

Israel would relinquish Sinai in return for Egyptian guarantees of free passage through the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba and demilitarization of the entire area, with the understanding that the crossing of the Suez by Egyptian troops would be an act of war.

Similarly, Israel would trade the Syrian lands it holds for a demilitarized zone 12 or 15 miles deep and a guarantee against projects that would divert the waters of the area from

their flow into the Jordan River.

But most Israelis have no real hope that those two Arab states will even enter into direct negotiations at this point, much less agree to those terms, and it will accept no outside guarantees.

Optimists here believe that Egypt's revenues from the canal and Sinai oil, and the Sinai's prospective mineral wealth, are factors that will strongly induce Egypt to negotiate eventually.

A few think Egypt and Syria might finally make up their minds to co-exist with Israel. But even without that great change of heart, they think a peace settlement of the sort outlined, even by two nations still plotting ultimate revenge and another war, would provide the basis of security. It would, certainly give Israel a better defense posture than it had two weeks ago.

The pessimists think it will be years before Egypt and Syria, backed as they currently seem to be by the U.S.S.R., will consent to peace treaties.

The Problem of Jordan

The problem with Jordan is much more complex.

There is now unanimity on holding all of Jerusalem, but after that diversity begins. Most Israelis contend that as a legal matter the Kingdom of Jordan never had a right to lands that were part of the old Mandate. In any event, they continue, Jordan declared war on Israel after being promised peace by the Israelis up to noon of June 5, when Jordan began shelling Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and other coastal spots.

Kink Hussein, whom most Israelis rather admired for his behavior up to that point, must now take the consequences of defeat, they argue.

Some Would Keep Hebron

There are some hardliners here who would have Israel

annex all the land taken from Jordan. Others would annex only Hebron, so rich in sentiment and Jewish history. It was once relatively heavily populated with Israeli collective farmers, mostly killed during the war of independence in 1948.

But the main problem is the "west bank" lands. As near as can be determined, the majority view is to set the area up as a semi-autonomous state, with full rights of representation and complete home rule except on matters of defense. There would be coordination with Israel in financial development and economic affairs.

Israelis claim they will insist, however, that the area must never be in a position to join military groupings hostile to Israel.

Leeway Sought on Mideast Aid

By John Maffre Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 18, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A8

Leeway Sought on Mideast Aid

By John Maffre

Washington Post Staff Writer

The House Foreign Affairs Committee has named a group to try to ward off amendments to the new \$3.1 billion foreign aid bill that would tie the President's hands in the Middle East area.

The problem is not to assure Israel's right to return to U.S. aid rolls in fiscal year 1968, which seems likely, but to leave the President room in dealing with Arab nations that warred with Israel or severed relations with the United States, or both.

"Feeling is running pretty high on the Committee," said Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), who was asked to talk the matter over with several others by Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.).

"I'd hate to see something like a Castro-type amendment that wouldn't give the President any leeway. A lot of the Arab nations have been getting help, and they'll have continuing and legitimate needs."

This feeling is not unanimous in the 36-member Committee, which is now marking up the Agency for International Development's request for \$3.1 billion. The markup in closed session continues Monday and the AID bill may reach the House floor by the end of June.

Rep. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.) backed away from saying publicly that aid to Arab nations should be cut, but he said it was "not inappropriate that we should take action concerning those countries which have broken relations with us."

Another traditional AID op-

ponent, Rep. E. Ross Adair (R-Ind.) said he was concerned about continuing aid to those who had broken relations with the United States, although he favored helping Israel.

AID sources say privately that they would be just as happy if Congress did not say anything at all about the issue legislatively. But they also felt that even if some temperate language is written into the Committee's bill or the accompanying report, this is no guarantee that stiff amendments will not be offered on the floor, particularly from Congressmen in the East with large numbers of Jewish constituents.

Like most other facets of U.S. policy in the Middle East, AID's current program of more than \$200 million to some 15 countries in the Middle East and North Africa is "under review." AID personnel has remained in most countries, including some that have broken relations with the United States, but most programs apart from Food for Peace distribution and other humanitarian ones have halted.

Syria, Egypt, Algeria and the Sudan, with AID programs of varying size, broke relations with the United States over the war with Israel, so did Iraq and Mauritania, which have no AID programs. Yemen also broke relations, although its \$2.4 million aid program was cut early in May when it arrested and later released four AID men on charges of subversive activity.

Gallagher hopes to call a meeting in the coming week of ten Congressmen, including himself, who have expressed

all "shades of opinion" on aid to the Arab lands. The others are Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.), Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D-N.Y.), Rep. William T. Murphy (D-Ill.), Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.), Rep. William S. Bloomfield (R-Mich), Rep. F. Bradford Morse (R-Mass.) and Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.), as well as Frelinghuysen and Adair.

Remnants of Egypt's Army Limp to Safety: Most Reach Camp Some Are Held Talk Freely

By MICHAEL LERNER Special to The Washington Post

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 18, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A13



The Washington Post

June 18, 1967

WAR'S ECHOES—Egyptian soldiers have been sighted walking westward on the Sinai Peninsula toward the cities of Qantara, Ismailiya and Suez. At the same time, Israel has revealed it is prepared to return Sinai, but not the Gaza Strip, to Egypt and is not prepared to return the land west of the Jordan River (cross hatched) and the Dead Sea to Jordan.

Remnants of Egypt's Army Limp to Safety

By MICHAEL LERNER
Special to The Washington Post

EAST QANTARA, Israeli-occupied Sinai, June 17—The remnants of the Egyptian army were still hobbling across the Sinai Desert toward the Suez Canal Thursday and yesterday. I saw 133 of them strung out all along the northern desert route from El Arish at the southern tip of the Gaza Strip to El Qantara on the Suez Canal.

Some walked along the thin searingly hot tar road, waving their hands above their heads, or reaching out with canteens or jugs begging for water. More often they walked in groups. In each group, several would hold tattered white flags or pieces of white clothing.

The road from El Arish to Qantara is 160 miles long.

Many of the Egyptians had been walking it for five or six days. The faces and feet of the prisoners at the temporary prison camp outside Qantara showed the consequence. Burnt skin had erupted into gaping sores. Feet were banaged with strips of cloth and bloodied. Many of those who arrived at Qantara could barely walk.

Most Reach Camp

The vast majority of those who survived their wounds and the desert seem to have reached the road or the prison camp. During five hours crossing the desert by car Thurs-

day I saw many stragglers making their way toward the camp. Three could not walk. One was being pushed by others on a wagon. One stood by the edge of the road wavering unsteadily, his face and arms wrapped in soiled gauze bandages.

A third sat in the sand by the edge of the road, shielding himself from the sun with a blanket. He had been shot through both legs at the thigh. He held out his papers and pleaded that he was a civilian. Photographers had an Israeli officer repeat several times shete act of handing him a canteen of water. They also gave him some crackers and an orange. The next day, he was no longer there.

An indeterminate number of the stragglers are still too afraid of the Israelis to travel on the road. They hide in the dunes one or two miles off the road during the day and travel parallel to it at night, drinking water from the radiators of the wrecked vehicles that litter the road and the surrounding desert.

At dusk I saw about 30 of them, small figures on a flat stretch of sand about half a mile from the road, who ran for cover at the sound of a rifle-shot.

At Qantara and at Ismailiya, another crossing point on the canal 25 miles to the south, the stragglers are shuttled across by small Egyptian boats to the other side.

Since Tuesday, about 5000

stragglers have crossed the canal at Qantara. Israeli officials at the canal told me another 5000 had crossed at Ismailiya. None were there waiting for transit yesterday.

At Qantara, approximately 2000 crossed Tuesday, 2500 crossed Wednesday and 400—mostly wounded—crossed Thursday. About 500 of the 5000 ferried to the west bank at Qantara were reported wounded.

"Wounded" in this context is generally used for those who cannot walk unaided. A majority of the prisoners I saw at Qantara and of the stragglers along the road had suffered injuries from the war, the sun, or the burning sand.

Egyptians waiting to be loaded onto the boats at Qantara had no complaints about their treatment by the Israelis. Many had expected that they would be shot. The Israeli soldiers had given them some food and water. In some instances, they had transported the wounded and some others to the canal by truck.

But on Thursday and yesterday, the only transportation I saw provided was that from the temporary prison camp to the canal, a distance of about 15 miles.

Some Are Held

Although on the previous days the Israelis had orders to transfer all prisoners across the canal, from Thursday afternoon through yesterday

they were sending only the wounded across.

The remaining 400 by yesterday sat in rows on the sand, they were surrounded by guards and barbed wire. No explanation was given for this change in procedure.

There was sufficient water and a little food for those I saw being held back in the camp. But there was no protection from the cold desert nights or from the heat of the sun that sets the desert to shimmering by 8 in the morning.

During two visits, each of several hours, I saw no signs of maltreatment of the prisoners by Israelis. The only threatening gestures were those of an Egyptian intermediary, a young prisoner in a black leather jacket with a heavy cane. He swaggered up and down before the prisoners who were seated close together in uneven rows, swishing his cane menacingly above their heads and shouting orders. I did not see him strike anyone.

Talk Freely

When the stragglers walked into camp, unescorted, their hands raised in surrender, they were searched and stripped of belts, knives, and occasionally a concealed weapon. They waited in lines to be interrogated by an Israeli psychologist who had grown up in Egypt.

The psychologist stood alone, leaning on a heavy

wooden cane. The stragglers approached him one at a time and stood facing him, their feet on a line he had drawn in the sand with his cane. Most of the prisoners, according to Israeli officers, talked freely. The officers said they had discovered commandoes, rocket technicians, and chemical warfare specialists.

They pointed to eight prisoners who seemed indistinguishable from the rest, but who were said to be chemical warfare specialists. Officers also said that many of the stragglers were officers who had ripped off their insignia or put on civilian clothes.

Two Egyptian civilian doctors at the ferry in Qantara affirmed that the refugees believed they had been treated decently.

"They say, even when they are on the boat and out of reach of the soldiers, that when they reached the camp they were given food, water, and some medical attention," one of the doctors said. "Most important, they say the Israelis gave them transport in trucks."

Would the Egyptians have treated Israeli prisoners the same way if Egypt had won the war? "We did not win the war," the doctor said. "Our soldiers fought poorly because they are ignorant—they are poor, ignorant felahs (peasants). Educated soldiers fight much better."

Israel Plans To Market Captured Oil

By Dan Kurzman

Special to The Washington Post

TEL AVIV—Israel is preparing soon to begin operating two Egyptian oil fields it now controls on the shores of the Suez with a view toward earning more than \$100,000 a day in crude oil sales to the West.

Such sales would increase Israel's exports by some 10 per cent a year, Israeli officials said.

The Israeli plan is in line with this country's declared policy of keeping all territory it gained in the recent Middle East war until the Arab countries agree to negotiate peace in direct talks with Israel.

"We're not going to sit on all that oil while waiting for a peace agreement," one official said.

Imports to Continue

However, because of the uncertainty of the future, Israel will not cut off oil imports amounting to some 40,000 barrels a day that it has been purchasing for its own needs. Israel produces only 4000 barrels a day domestically.

The entire 100,000 barrels a day produced by the Sinai oil fields now in Israeli hands will be available for export at a profit of slightly more than \$1 a barrel after production costs.

Israel will keep the total profits from the Ras Sudr field, which is entirely owned by the Egyptian government, and half the profits from the Belayim field, which the Egyptians and the Italians ENI company have operated on a 50-50 basis. The fields constitute about 40 per cent of Egypt's total oil yield.

A third oil field in the center of the Gulf of Suez remains in Egyptian hands since its submarine lines feed the Egyptian mainland. The Egyptian government and the Pan American Oil Co. each own 50 per cent of the field.

Study of Damage

Israeli experts have lost no time studying the damage done to the oil installations under Israel's control as the result of bombing and shelling. They have reported that the fields can start operating almost without delay.

The oil will be shipped by tanker to Eilat and thence through Israel's pipeline to the port of Haifa for shipment presumably to Western Europe. This route would offer an alternative to the Suez Canal, which has long been blocked to Israeli traffic.

At the same time, Israel may start building a pipeline soon from Eilat to Ashdod, the nation's new southern port.

Arabs Talk of New Guerrilla War

By Michael Dennigan

CAIRO, June 17 (UPI) — Syria and Algeria are trying to persuade Egyptian President Nasser to join in a guerrilla war against Israel, informed sources said today.

The Soviet Union has promised economic and military aid, the sources said. Nasser's immediate reaction was not known.

Syrian President Nureddin Al Atasi flew to Cairo on a surprise 24-hour visit Friday after a meeting with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne. The Algerian recently visited Moscow.

Disappointed by Soviets

[France-Soir correspondent Eva Fournier reported from Cairo that Boumedienne was somewhat disappointed by Russia's reluctance to support him in his position of extreme aggressiveness. Nevertheless the Syrian President, representing the other country which, with Algeria, is most uncompromising, pressed Nasser to support the hard line at the Kuwait conference of Arab foreign ministers and the summit conference expected to follow it at Khartoum.]

Other sources said the guerrilla strategy was the reason for Al Atasi's visit.

Algeria was said to have pledged 50,000 troops and air support for the guerrilla war.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported that Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika delivered to Nasser a copy of the minutes of Boumedienne's talks in Moscow with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Nasser, Al Atasi Meet

Nasser and Al Atasi met Friday night and again for 2½ hours Saturday.

Over the past decade, observers noted, Nasser has avoided guerrilla forays into Israel. It was not known whether the crushing Arab defeat would change that policy.

Egypt Makes Plans

Egypt is preparing a long-term economic plan to counter the effects that closure of the Suez Canal and lack of tourists will have on the country's hard currency reserves, the newspaper Al Ahram said. Important amendments to the country's budgets are expected.

According to a story from Cairo in the Paris Le Monde, 60 per cent of the foreign exchange Egypt receives annually comes from three sources: Suez Canal revenues, tourism, and cotton, and all

three have been hit by the war.

Canal traffic is said to be blocked by ten sunken vessels.

Egypt reportedly has agreed to the evacuation of crewmen from 15 ships stranded in the Suez.

Tourism has stopped completely, at a season when it is normally booming.

Cotton, which brings in \$360 million in foreign exchange yearly, is threatened by a parasite which is controlled by French and American insecticides.

To all this, the Cairo report continued, must be added the cost of the war material destroyed or lost to the Israelis estimated at \$2.5 billion.

Meanwhile anti-Americanism was performing in Morocco the unusual feat of uniting the opposition parties. The four chief leftist groups have called for breaking off relations with western countries and "the liquidation of the American military presence." This refers to the telecommunications center at Kenitra, where some American soldiers remain to train Moroccan military technicians.

The Moroccan government confiscated copies of newspapers, which called for a boycott on American products. The government has also ordered police to repress all anti-Jewish acts.

In Aden, an explosion wrecked a section of the 19-mile-long pipeline linking Aden port and the British petroleum

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microfilm.

United Press International

ARABS FLEE—An Arab refugee burdened by belongings moves out of Israeli-held territory in Jordan across the wrecked Allen-

by Bridge on the Jordan River. The bridge, severely damaged in Mideast fighting, is being used by thousands of Arab refugees.



SEN. WILLIAM SPONG JR.
... deplores France's stand

French View Of Issues Hitby Spong

HAMPTON, Va., June 17 (AP) — A Virginia Senator thinks France's recent postures in international affairs indicate the French prefer "a balance-of-power game" to preservation of their traditional ties with the United States.

Sen. William B. Spong Jr. (D-Va.) read this meaning yesterday into French President Charles de Gaulle's attitude on the Vietnam War, the Mideast turmoil and Britain's effort to join the European Common Market.

Spong is particular deplored France's present stand with the Soviet Union and against Israel in the wake of the brief Mideast war.

Speaking to the annual meeting of the Virginia Engineering and Technical Societies here, Spong called for internationalization of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Strait of Tiran, whose closure by Egypt to Israeli shipping helped trigger the conflict.

Spong predicted that Israel will gain territory as a result of its lightning conquest of the Arab states, but said the Israelis also must take responsibility for Arab refugees who, he said, for years "have been subsisting on almost no almost nothing."

As to Vietnam, the junior Senator said the United States must live up to its responsibility to the South Vietnamese "however unhappy and distasteful it may be, and however much it may be criticized."

Spong called on the convention engineering engineers to help better the Nation's standing in world scientific competition and to contribute to the solution of domestic problems such as congestion and air pollution.

Earlier, the engineers were told by the director of the Virginia Air Pollution Control Board that if traffic in Virginia cities was as dense as it is in Los Angeles, their smog would match that of the West Coast metropolis.

Temperature inversion which seals a lid over Los Angeles occurs only about half the nights there, said Richard W. Arey, as against 70 per cent in Roanoke, 60 per cent in Richmond and 40 to 50 per cent from Norfolk to Alexandria. Temperature inversion keeps accumulated air pollutants at ground level when a warm layer of air presses down upon a cooler layer.

Arey said, however, "scare propaganda" is exaggerating the air pollution menace. He said he had never heard "any competent medical authority state that air pollution causes any disease."

Liberty Attack Punctured Pentagon Cover: Cause for Wincing Possible Excuses A 100-Mile Reach

By George C. Wilson Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 18, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. C5

Liberty Attack Punctured Pentagon Cover

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Staff Writer

THE PENTAGON HAS REACHED all the way to the moon to find a cover story to explain why the USS Liberty sailed into the Arab-Israeli war.

The Liberty—an electronic ferret ship—got so close to the fighting that Israeli planes and torpedo boats attacked it, killing at least 34 American sailors and wounding another 75.

The tragedy happened June 8, but the official flap is far from over. Already Congressmen, responding to letters from relatives of the dead sailors, are demanding to know why the Liberty was so close to shore.

One official Pentagon explanation is nothing short of ludicrous and the other has been unraveling steadily since it was made the day of the attack.

Defense officials, who, under the rules of their meeting with newsmen June 8 could not be identified, said one reason for the Liberty's position was that the ship was using the moon as a passive reflector in its communications.

Cause for Wincing

HOW HITTING THE MOON, 238,000 miles away, had anything to do with changing the position of the ship by a comparatively minuscule distance was not explained. When pressed for an explanation last week, the Pentagon fell back on "no comment."

One Defense official, who winced at his department's claim, quipped that the Liberty—to keep up with the changing position of the moon—"would have had to sail right across the sands of Sinai."

The story the Pentagon put out in a press release said the Liberty, when attacked, was "approximately 15 miles north of the Sinai Peninsula . . . to assure communications between U.S. Government posts in the Middle East and to assist in relaying information concerning the evacuation of American dependents and other American citizens . . ."

This story was better than the moon-struck one, but failed to explain why—to help with such communications—the ship had to get so close to El Arish and other battle zones at the Mediterranean end of Sinai.

As one distressed Pentagon official put it: "Couldn't that skipper have at least gotten over the horizon?" Former Navy skippers in the Pentagon were frank to forgive the Israelis for not seeing or not believing the identity of the Liberty, and then attacking it.

Possible Excuses

THEIR ARGUMENT is that the American flag on the Liberty might not have been seen if no breeze was blowing and if the Israeli government was not notified in advance that the ship was going into the war zone. With no advance notice, these skippers contend, the Israelis could have figured it was an Egyptian ship—American flag or not. The Pentagon has acknowledged that no advance notice was given.

Phil G. Goulding, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, addressed himself, June 10, to the possibility that the attack was human error, saying:

"We in the Department of Defense cannot accept an attack upon a clearly marked noncombatant United States naval ship in international waters as 'plausible' under any circumstances

whatsoever. The suggestion that the United States flag was not visible and the implication that the identification markings were in any way inadequate are both unrealistic and inaccurate. The identification markings of U.S. naval vessels have proven satisfactory for international recognition for nearly 200 years."

But it still is a question whether the Liberty was indeed in international waters. One Pentagon source said shortly after the attack that the ship was only 12 miles off El Arish. Israel considers that its territorial waters extend 12 miles. Late last week, Pentagon officials refused to state the minimum number of miles the Liberty was from the Egyptian or Israeli coast before and during the attack.

Goulding's use of the word "plausible" may prove to be the biggest malapropism since the National Aeronautics and Space Agency chose to call the U-2 a missing weather plane.

The lid is on, the Pentagon said Wednesday, until a Navy court of inquiry meeting in Valetta, Malta, finishes its investigation of the Liberty incident. The inquiry is expected to take a week.

The inquiry will not stop the unraveling of cover stories, however. Reports already are widespread that the National Security Agency was running things in the bowels of the Liberty, sealing off the electronic specialists it trained in eavesdropping from the regular ship's crew.

The NSA specializes in breaking the military codes of foreign nations as part of its spy work. NSA has an extensive decoding complex at Ft. Meade, Md., and offices behind a high fence in Northwest Washington.

Even the officially cleared photo of the Liberty shows it is basically a ferret ship—not one the Navy would likely send into a war zone just to relay communications about evacuation operations.

A 100-Mile Reach

THE LIBERTY is part of the vast electronic spy system the United States has built since the end of the World War II. Other big powers also have ships, airplanes and satellites to do electronic detective work.

It is vital to know as much as possible about a potential enemy's radar and communications. The Big Ear on the Liberty (see photo) can listen in on communications more than 100 miles away. Technicians in the ship can see the messages on scopes while tape recorders take them down for analysis.

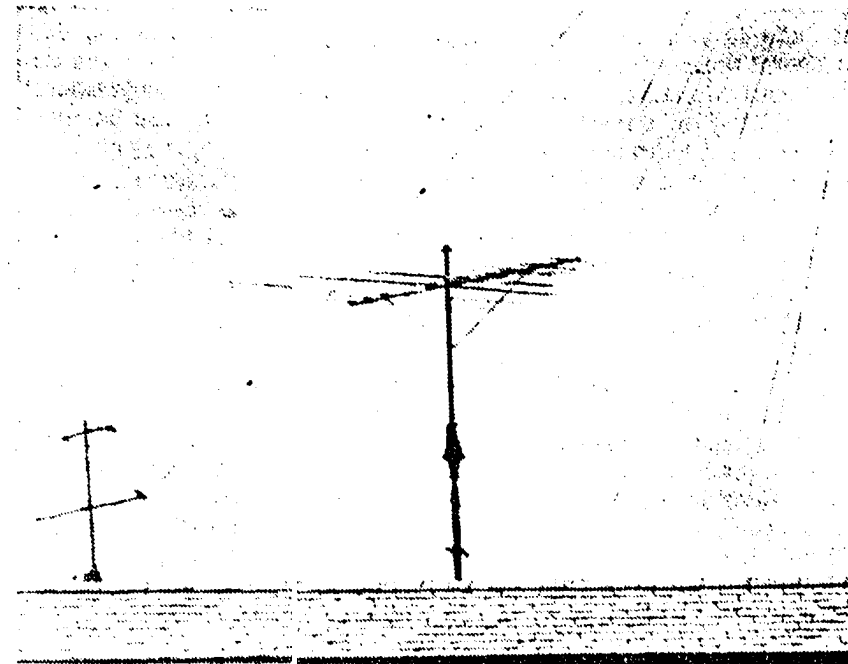
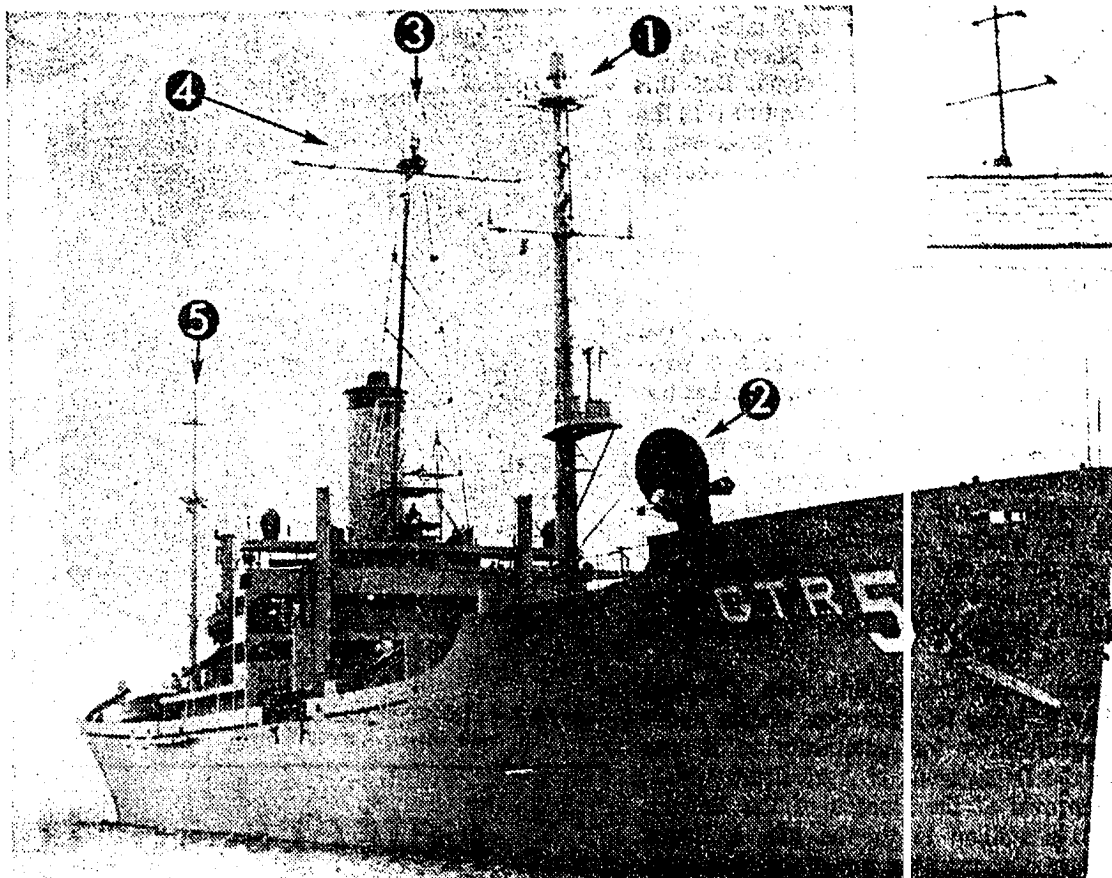
Besides learning what another country is up to through eavesdropping, the Liberty Big Ear could pick up signals another nation uses on its warning radar.

Knowing this, the United States would know the best way to jam such radars in wartime. Foreign nations' radar signals are fed into a computer so they can be referred to quickly in an emergency.

It would have been tremendously tempting for the Navy to send the Liberty off Egypt to see how much the ship's fancy equipment could learn about what was really going on in the war.

This may turn out to be the real reason for her position. No one anticipated that the Liberty and its cover were going to be blown out of the water.

The USS Liberty (below), attacked by Israeli planes and boats off the Gaza Strip, is elaborately equipped for eavesdropping. The radio direction finder (1) tells where signals are coming from so the Big Ear radar antenna (2) can tune in on them. Tapes of the signals are usually sent to United States decoding centers. The ship also has an ordinary navigation radar (3) and meteorological instruments (4). Radar gear at (5) in this 1964 picture probably has been modernized.



The high-frequency antenna on the roof of the Pentagon pictured above is the type used for long-distance communications. Most overseas embassies have such equipment. This would be the usual way to coordinate evacuation of civilians—not by a ferret ship like the Liberty, with its specialized spy equipment

With Nasser, It's a Credibility Chasm: A Cunning Plot? Simply Building Anger

By Michael Wall

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 18, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. C5

With Nasser, It's a Credibility Chasm

By Michael Wall

Manchester Guardian

Correspondent Wall left Cairo last Wednesday on the first passenger plane to leave since June 5.

ATHENS — Of all the effects that the six-day war will have on the future of the Middle East, the one that may prove to have the most important consequences is the subtle change in the position of President Nasser.

The night of Friday, June 8, when Nasser stunned the nation with the announcement of his retirement, could well turn out to be a landmark in Egypt's history, for it was then that an important section of the Egyptian public began to have doubts about the President's credibility.

As the mobs howled through the streets, two questions presented themselves to those able to think at all as the nation shuddered in a state of shock.

The first, within minutes of the end of the broadcast, was how, at the country's moment of gravest crisis, could the President step down and leave his people to their fate?

"It simply cannot be true. Nasser would never do this to us," was the immediate reaction. The fact that he had admitted sole and complete responsibility for the "setback" (the public had no knowledge then of the extent of the disaster) and was ready to pay

the price for failure, had absolutely no meaning to the masses.

But that he could contemplate deserting Egypt was an uneasy thought for any intelligent person who trusted and respected the President, and there had to be an explanation. The answer very soon became clear. Nasser had no real intention of stepping down from power.

A Cunning Plot?

AND SO THE SOUND and crucial question had to be asked: "Was the resignation a cunningly conceived plot to strengthen his own position in the face of real criticism that must soon come?"

"I know Nasser," a friend told me, "and at first I thought it entirely in keeping with his character to resign after such a failure, but now I believe it was a clever plan. I am afraid I am utterly disgusted."

I found that this feeling was widely held among professional people.

The fact is that Nasser was swept back into power by the mobs and his position is unchallengeable after this massive demonstration of the public's devotion. But he has tarnished his own image among many of those on whom he must rely to pull the country out of its present plight.

It is impossible to know at this stage whether there were pressures within

the regime to remove the President. There is no doubt that the army was bitterly angry. With justification, army leaders felt they had been criminally let down by the negligence of the air force.

The radar warning system was inadequate and, as Nasser himself admitted, no one contemplated planes approaching from the west. The planes were parked close together. The airfields and anti-aircraft defenses were caught napping, and the Egyptian air force was virtually destroyed with hardly a shot being fired in its defense.

On the day war broke out, a large number of people were arrested, and an even larger sweep was made on the day that Nasser broadcast. Those taken included journalists, former politicians and people known to be opposed to Nasser's socialist revolution. The leaders of Egypt's Jewish community were also arrested.

My assessment of Nasser's move to resign is that it was a brilliant psychological stroke. He both assured his own position and took the people's minds off the country's humiliating defeat. It is inconceivable that he did not know full well that his people would not let him go, and the whole broadcast, ending with a recitation of his achievements on their behalf, was designed to insure that they would not.

The danger for the future is that

Nasser will be tempted to rely more and more on the emotional support of the masses and that slogans to maintain their devotion will take the place of policies designed to meet reality.

Simply Building Anger

IT IS DISTRESSING that the Egyptian people have no conception of the extent of the disaster to their country. Thinking Egyptians must realize that things are worse than they have been told, but there has not been a hint of how bad it was from the Egyptian authorities.

I have spoken with two persons who have welcomed back brothers from the battlefield. They relayed appalling stories of casualties, of wounded being left where they fell, of the 100-mile struggle back under the searing sun, of Israeli planes trying to hit each individual staggering toward the canal. Both officers told their families they saw American planes over the battlefield.

It is saddening and alarming that the only trend of policy discernible in Cairo now is to build up the anger of the Arab world against the West. This is apparently the only way President Nasser can see of restoring his leadership throughout the Arab world and regaining for his country its lost territory and pride.

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THE MIDDLE EAST BEFORE JUNE, 1957



"Agreed, it must be rebuilt. But, like that?"



The Perfect Script

Movie on Israeli-Arab War Will Star Everybody

By Art Buchwald

THERE IS NO doubt that a movie will be made on the Israeli-Arab war. Two producers have already submitted titles. Darryl Zanuck wants to call his "The Shortest Day" and Otto Preminger would title his "Son of Exodus."

A third company is also thinking about a film called "One-Eyed Moshe," but the reason they can't go into production is that they're having script trouble.

When the screenwriter submitted his story outline to the producer, the producer called him in and angrily said, "What kind of a nut do you think I am? The public will never believe the Israelis took Egypt, Jordan and Syria in 4 days."

"I knew it sounded silly when I wrote it, Chief, but it's based on fact. We can't fool with history."

"Who says we can't? John Wayne, Kirk Douglas and Gregory Peck couldn't take Egypt, Jordan and Syria in 4 days. Where's the conflict?"

"Well, I've tried to weave a fictitious story in there. You see, we have a one-eyed general, played by Sammy Davis Jr., of course, and his driver, an Israeli sergeant, played by Frank Sinatra. The picture starts off in Tel Aviv with the general telling his driver to take him to the front. In the next shot we see them in Gaza. This is before the titles."

"They've taken Gaza and we haven't even had the titles yet? You must be out of your mind."

"In Gaza, Sinatra meets Elizabeth Taylor, who plays an Israeli machine-gunner. She asks Gen. Moshe if she can go with him to the front. The General says all right, but asks her to keep her head down. The next scene they're in the Sinai desert and they've captured an Egyptian armored division commanded by Omar Sharif.

"Sharif is wounded and Sinatra wants to kill him. But Taylor insists on nursing him back to health. Sharif is put in the jeep with Gen. Moshe and they drive off for the front."

"The jeep's getting kind of crowded, isn't it?"

"Now hear me out, Chief. They all arrive at the Suez Canal and Taylor, who is hot and dirty, decides to take a swim in the Canal. But she doesn't have a bathing suit. So she makes everyone turn around, except Gen. Moshe who only has to put his hand over his good eye. Taylor goes into the water.

"While they've got their backs turned, Sharif steals a pistol out of the jeep and is about to shoot Gen. Moshe and Sinatra, when Dean Martin jumps Sharif and wrestles the pistol out of his hand."

"Where did Dean Martin come from?"

"He was a drunken Suez Canal boat pilot left over from 1956. He says he's been trying to get home ever since. So they take him along with them and drive down to the Gulf of Aqaba where Paul Newman is in command. It turns out Taylor was an old girl friend of Newman's, but he married Eva Marie Saint, a gentile woman who stayed in Israel after Preminger made 'Exodus.'

"Sinatra wants to kill him, too, but before he gets a chance, Moshe orders everyone back into the jeep to take him to Old Jerusalem. In Old Jerusalem, Peter O'Toole personally surrenders the Arab Legion to Gen. Moshe. Sharif, realizing the war is lost, surrenders too, and Sinatra offers him an Israeli cigarette, showing that even in war all men are brothers.

"Taylor, seeing Sinatra's gesture, puts down her machine gun and kisses him while both the Arabs and the Israelis cheer.

"Then Gen. Moshe jumps back into his jeep and yells, 'Take me to Damascus!'

"The picture ends with the jeep heading up into the Syrian hills with Taylor riding on a fender and Sharif and O'Toole waving goodbye."

"Okay," the producer says, "if it doesn't work we can always sell it to television."

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Syria Broke Cease-Fire, Israel Says

From News Dispatches

TEL AVIV, June 18 — Israel accused Syria of violating the week-old cease-fire order in the Middle East today.

An army spokesman here said that three Syrian armored vehicles drove to the truce line north of Quneitra and opened fire on Israeli forces.

The spokesman said the Israeli forces drove off the Syrian troops. The encounter took place about 3:30 p.m. (9:30 a.m. EDT), he said.

The Syrian town of Quneitra, about nine miles east of the boundary line, was captured by Israeli forces on the last day of the six-day war.

United Nations officers have been demarcating the front-line following the acceptance of the U.N. cease-fire by both sides. No further incidents were reported.

Israel returned 19 wounded Jordanian soldiers to their homeland today. One of them left in tears after learning for the first time Israeli troops occupied Jordanian territory up to the Jordan River.

The prisoner had protested the fact the Israelis were sending him to Amman, the Jordanian capital, and not Jerusalem.

"But Jerusalem is in Israeli hands," an Israeli said.

Three planeloads of Egypt-

See **ISRAEL**, A14, Col. 4

Israel Says Syrian Troops Opened Fire at Truce Line

ian wounded have already been repatriated by Israel under Red Cross supervision. Thus far, only one of the 16 Israelis believed to be in Arab hands has been repatriated. Israel still holds about 5400 Arab prisoners.

One of the five Israeli pilots captured by the Egyptians, Capt. Mordechai Lavon, was returned Friday.

Lavon said that for the first few days, he and his comrades were "ill-treated" but later received good treatment and even were taken on a tour of the pyramids near Cairo.

Israel put on display the Soviet-made anti-aircraft rocket captured in the heart of the Sinai Desert, along with other Soviet-built spoils of war.

9 Were Seized

The 34-foot missile — one of nine the Israelis said were seized near the Mitla Pass — was displayed with a wide range of other equipment, including a gas decontamination unit and a radar artillery tracking vehicle.

The 2-ton missiles, which the officers believed had not been closely inspected in the West before, have two stages, one with solid propellant, the second, liquid. The officers said its range is about 25 miles.

The Israelis said they had also captured a considerable

number of gas masks, but found no gas.

Israeli sources quoted by the Associated Press said they believed Egyptian forces considered using poison gas in the Sinai fighting but rejected the idea for fear of retaliatory Israeli attacks on Cairo.

"The type of equipment we captured clearly indicates that Cairo had been toying with the idea of gas warfare," one source in Tel Aviv said.

Containers Found

Those Israeli sources said they had found gas containers among weapons left behind by Egyptians.

A Red Cross report two weeks ago said a town in Yemen had been attacked with poison gas bombs. The report did not specify the origin. Yemeni royalists fighting the Egyptian-backed Republican army have charged that Egyptian bombers carried out poison gas raids.

Near Jerusalem, meanwhile, Israeli citizens flocked to newly reopened beaches and Arab merchants stenciled the Star of David on the souvenirs they sell in the holy places of Jordanian Palestine.

Life seemed to be returning to normal both in Israel and in the Arab territories it recently conquered, said Eliow Simon of United Press International.

Visitors Invited

The governor of Israeli-occupied Jordan invited foreigners to visit the areas under his control and see "what I've done and am doing to restore normal civilian life."

The governor, Gen. Haim Herzog, denied reports that the Israelis were driving some

Arab refugees off the west bank of the Jordan River.

UPI correspondent Ray Moseley, however, said Arab families moving out of the old Jewish quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem said they were told to get out.

An official Israeli government spokesman denied the Arabs were evicted. But an Israeli army spokesman said about 80 families were being moved from synagogues in which they were living and which he said they had desecrated.

Johnson to Talk Here on Crisis, Kosygin at U.N.

Goldberg Yields Start to Premier; World Awaits Mideast Debate

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 18—The men who head the American and Soviet governments will provide the verbal backdrop on Monday morning for a United Nations debate on the consequences of Israel's lightning defeat of her Arab neighbors in a six-day war.

President Johnson will have the first word, speaking in Washington to a group of visiting educators at 9:30 a.m. Soviet Premier Kosygin will address the extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly, called at Soviet behest, sometime before noon.

Kosygin had been due to follow American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg. But Goldberg relinquished his place on the speaker's list to the Soviet leader. Thus Kosygin is to speak soon after the 122-nation Assembly convenes at 10:30 a.m.

U.S. Asked to Be First

It was explained here that the United States had asked for the right to be speak first in case President Johnson decided to come to the United Nations on the opening day of the special Assembly. Goldberg now expects to speak on Tuesday, although he is prepared to exercise the right of reply after Kosygin's speech if necessary.

Both Premier Kosygin and President Johnson are expected to adhere to the already known positions of their governments. The Soviets are demanding that Israel be branded an "aggressor" and that her forces be ordered to withdraw forthwith from the territory she has conquered in neighboring Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

President Johnson is expected to concentrate on the need for a lasting peace so there will be no recurrence of the three Arab-Israeli wars of the past 20 years.

Offers Awaited

Hence these are what the diplomats will be watching for:

- Whether Kosygin offers any proposals for a lasting

See NATIONS, A17, Col. 5

Kosygin Talks First At the U.N. Today

peace or simply continues to back the Arab cause.

- Whether President Johnson offers some new regional plan or American commitment to end the ancient hostility of Arabs and Jews.

- Whether either or both of them indicate a willingness for a meeting, not just on the Middle East crisis but on such issues as the Vietnam war and the arms race—the latter now accentuated by the Chinese hydrogen bomb test.

- Whether the Soviet-American parallelism, which was so active just before and during the war to prevent its spread, has run its course in the Middle East. A further question is whether the unexpected occasion which has brought Kosygin to the United States can be used to extend parallels of the past in world-wide peacekeeping to such specifics as Vietnam and the arms race.

Kosygin played the tourist here today, getting his first

glimpses of everything from Wall Street to the Harlem slums, while the U.N. and the police girded for a massive influx of diplomats and newsmen on Monday and through an unknown number of succeeding days.

A U.N. spokesman said Noureddin Al-Atassi of Syria was the first chief of state to announce he would attend.

Pope Paul VI prayed at the Vatican that world leaders at the United Nations will seek a peace guided by the "true purposes of reconciliation, pardon and goodness."

French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika and Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhus were among those arriving.

Egypt's Deputy Premier Mahmoud Fawzi and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban are scheduled to be heard Monday.

Israel Speculates Egypt May Seek Atomic Weapons to Rebuild Its Forces

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 19, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A11

Israel Speculates Egypt May Seek Atomic Weapons to Rebuild Its Forces

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service
TEL AVIV, June 18—High military officials in Israel believe that Egypt's logical next step, to build back from the smashing defeat it has just suffered, will be to try to make atomic weapons. They think Egypt will seek help for the project from China, India or both

The Israeli sources emphasize that they have no evidence that such a thing is happening, but make their speculation by deducing what would be Egypt's obvious decision.

Egypt has lost so much material, in the form of heavy tanks, artillery and aircraft,

that it would take some years before it could be replaced even if the Soviet Union was eager and liberal in shipping new supplies. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the arms would prove of more avail in another war with Israel than in the three-day Sinai debacle earlier this month.

But being convinced that

Egypt has in no way changed its fundamental aims of destroying Israel and is a long way from deciding on a policy of sincere coexistence, Israeli observers conclude that Egypt will seek out "unconventional weapons" as its next ploy.

The Soviet Union, in agreement with the United States at least on the principle and

desirability of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty—and in any event probably not happy at the idea of atomic weapons in the Middle East—would not be the supplier. Accordingly, Egypt would seek technical help to build its own bombs from the only two other countries who have it to give and

who are in Egypt's corner, China and India.

Israeli officials make two further guesses on Egypt's future strategy:

- It will try to obtain a much firmer commitment for military support and participation from the Soviet Union in any future war with Israel.

- It will probably settle fairly soon, on Israeli terms, to demilitarize Sinai to get it back so that it can put the Suez Canal back into operation and recapture its oil wells. Tolls from the canal provide one of Egypt's principal sources of foreign exchange and Egypt is in desperate need of it.

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Tension in Malaysia

Over Mideast Wanes

By Dennis Bloodworth

London Observer

KUALA LUMPUR—Malaysian officials are drawing breath after riots during the Middle East crisis. Militant left-wing Chinese demonstrators were united with right-wing Moslem Malays through their common support of Egyptian President Nasser and indignation against American and British "imperialism."

Communist-inspired disorders in Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia have begun to indicate a loosely coordinated pattern of violence among young overseas Chinese, political leaders say.

Singapore disturbances are known to be organized by the pro-Communist Barisan Socialist front, whose party organ has faithfully echoed the Peking line in unmistakable Peking jargon since its elected Assemblymen walked out of Parliament last year and publicly announced that they were "taking the struggle into the streets."

The cease-fire in the Middle East has been greeted here with relief. The Moslem world does not end at Pakistan. In Indonesia, Malaysia, and parts of the Philippines and Thailand, Moslem Malays heard Nasser's call for a Holy War like a distant drum. Strong, sometimes fiercely Moslem associations and parties proclaimed angrily for Egypt.

Although Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Malaysian Premier, made a statesmanlike speech stressing the need above all to end hostilities, the government felt obliged to promise volunteers full facilities for joining the Arab forces.

In Kuala Lumpur, both right-wing and left-wing Malay opposition parties called for a boycott of Israeli goods.

'Nonaligned' India Isn't on Israel

By Warren Unna Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 19, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A12

'Nonaligned' India Isn't on Israel

By Warren Unna

Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI — "Non-aligned" India has always been anything but neutral on the subject of Israel.

India's strident opposition to Israel is based on Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's conviction that to gain support against Pakistan on Kashmir, India should favor Pakistan's fellow Moslems in the Arab world. Public opinion does not seem to support the government position.

India was one of the first nations to recognize Israel when it obtained its independence. This was consistent with India's long insistence that the world recognize Communist China as a de facto government.

But that is as far as India has gone. For 19 years now, India has refused to exchange diplomats with Israel. She has permitted Israel only a com-

mercial consul in Bombay and granted him diplomatic status only recently, and for a moment, when he was hurriedly summoned to New Delhi to receive India's angry protest over Israeli shooting of Indian United Nations Emergency Force soldiers.

India's intelligentsia have long regarded their country's unneutral attitude toward Israel as a serious deterrent to her trying to impose international morality. Today important newspapers, and even members of Prime Minister Gandhi's own Congress Party, have criticized the government policy as not even obtaining the Arab goodwill it was designed to achieve.

The Arab states failed to back India when the Communist Chinese invaded in 1962. Most of them tried to help Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965. Even Egypt's President Nasser, another

"non-aligned" leader, remained only neutral. Nasser failed to endorse India's membership on the U.N. Security Council last year — though Israel did.

Yet Mrs. Gandhi and her government are now backing Nasser more forcefully than ever. India hopes to get his and the Arab worlds' backing in keeping Pakistan out of Security Council membership when her name comes up this fall.

But Mrs. Gandhi and her government may have overlooked a cost to India's self-interest in Nasser's closing of the Suez Canal.

Food and Agriculture Minister Jagjivan Ram has announced that 250,000 tons of badly-needed grain are now on the high seas, mostly on ships from America following the Mediterranean route. Ram said most of these ships will now have to be diverted

around the Cape of Good Hope because of the Suez Canal's closure.

This will mean a delay of 10 to 20 days. It also will mean an additional cost to India in scarce foreign exchange of somewhere between 65 and 90 cents a ton.

Cairo Airport to Reopen; U.S. Planes Barred

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ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A15

Cairo Airport to Reopen; U.S. Planes Barred

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 18—Cairo Airport will be reopened Monday and will function regularly from Tuesday, an airport source said today.

The source said Trans World Airlines and British Overseas Airways Corp. planes had been banned from Egyptian airports and airspace.

A spokesman for United Arab Airlines said it would resume normal scheduled

flights Monday, but would not fly to London.

Cairo and other Arab airports were closed June 5 at the start of the Arab-Israeli war.

Meanwhile Egypt, still calling for a people's war against Israel, has made plans to evacuate civilians from Alexandria and the Suez Canal zone and for large-scale civil defense measures, the government announced today.

In the event of a second round in the Middle East war, Egyptian civilians will be given weapons training and armories will be set up in every region of the country, the Social Affairs Ministry said.

Women are to be trained as nurses, and air raid shelters and emergency water tanks are to be constructed.

Those to be evacuated in the event of war are all women, children under 15 and men over 55. Civil prisoners and the sick will also be evacuated.

The civil defense plans follow new calls for a "People's War" to liberate Arab territory occupied by Israel during the recent Mideast fighting.

A People's War depends on human beings and was "the most infallible weapon of modern times," the newspaper Al Akhbar said.

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Arabs Told of Soviet Arms Pledge

From News Dispatches

Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika said in Kuwait yesterday that the Soviet Union has promised to compensate Arab nations for munitions lost in the Arab-Israeli war, Reuters reported.

Bouteflika said the promise was made to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne when he visited Moscow at the end of the war. Arab foreign ministers concluded their conference yesterday and many of the delegates left for New York for the U.N. General Assembly session on the Middle East.

In another development concerning Soviet arms, a correspondent for United Press International who just left Cairo said his airliner was an hour late leaving the Egyptian capital because five brand-new Mig fighters, apparently flown in from Russia, landed on the main runway.

UPI's John Callcott has been reporting from Egypt. He filed from Athens that new Soviet Migs have been flying in over Cairo since Thursday.

Reuters also reported that

King Hussein of Jordan called for the proposed Arab summit conference to be held before Saturday, according to a cable to Arab heads of state released in Amman yesterday.

Hussein proposed a meeting in Khartoum, Sudan, or any other capital acceptable to all Arab states, "in the name of future Arab generations and battles of destiny," the cable said.

When the foreign ministers meeting ended, Tunisia's delegation left for Saudi Arabia. Official sources said it would attempt to mediate between Egypt and Saudi Arabia in the Yemeni civil war.

Ward Just of The Washington Post reported from Kuwait:

Arab foreign ministers flew to New York and the United Nations General Assembly meeting yesterday after a seven-hour conference that ended in apparent disagreement over how best to meet the Israeli challenge.

The ministers apparently failed to work out a strategy for dealing with Israel and her principal supporters, the

United States and Britain. Neither was there any mention of an agenda for the proposed Arab summit meeting.

The proposed summit conference is stalled because of the ministers' apparent failure to agree on an agenda. When put to its first decisive test since the end of the abrupt six-day war, Arab unity proved again to be a sometime thing. There was no communique. Instead the 13 ministers (and Ahmed Shukairy of the Palestine Liberation Organization) authorized their host, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Ahmed Al-sabah Al-jaber, to say that the different attitudes and views towards the "Israeli aggression" were "studied."

There was no reference either in Sabah's remarks opening the conference or in the closing statement to the United States and Britain, nor to details of any economic sanctions against the West and Israel.

The only statement about oil, the central weapon in any Arab plan for economic war-

fare, was the Shiekh's statement that "the oil-producing countries firmly resolved to stand by their previous decision to cut the oil."

That "decision," taken by the oil ministers of the half-dozen oil-producing Arab countries at Baghdad last week, has had wide application.

Iraq has cut off its oil to everyone while Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have announced an embargo on shipments to the United States and Britain, but not other European countries. It is believed that the militants, Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Algeria, attempted to apply heavy pressure to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to move all the way and sever economic ties to the West but the pressure was apparently successfully resisted.

It was evident that there were serious disagreements Saturday night. The meeting ended abruptly at 2 a.m. when Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad appeared in the lobby of the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel, headquarters

for the delegates, fully five minutes ahead of the other delegates.

Riad, who appeared visibly angry, was followed by the Algerian and later by the Sudanese Premier, Mohammed Mahjoub, who is also foreign minister and was a principal lobbyist for the Arab summit, which he wants held in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum.

An information officer of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, Abdelghaffar Hilmi, insisted however that "nothing is wrong" and that Riad was merely "fatigued."

The question of sanctions against the United States and Britain still appears to be open. The principal difficulty is that it is the have-not Arab nations, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq and Syria, which are insisting that the haves, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, apply pressure that would virtually wreck both countries' economies.

There had been proposals for a wide range of economic sanctions including a boycott of Western-made goods, and withdrawal of Middle Eastern funds from London and New York banks. None of these matters was apparently solved as the ministers enplaned for New York.

A Kuwaiti spokesman, asked what was achieved by the meeting and why after all it was held in Kuwait, a tiny oil-drenched emirate on the Arabian Gulf, replied:

"Well Kuwait invited them (the foreign ministers) to a meeting and they accepted. It's so clear!"

The spokesman appeared to agree that tangible evidence of progress was slim but brightened finally and said, "they were all here, all the 13 countries, and that is something, isn't it?"

Inside Report

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Kosygin at Bay

THE SURPRISE appearance of Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito at the June 9 Communist summit meeting at Moscow is one reason for growing concern about forthcoming talks between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexei Kосygin.

The connection lies in President Tito's motives for suddenly casting aside his unique and carefully nurtured non-alignment in the cold war. There is good reason to believe Tito thinks "imperialism" is on the march and that now is the time for all good Communists to band together. If this attitude is shared even in part by the Soviet Union, as some Kremlinologists here believe, then the LBJ-Kосygin talks, now all but certain, take on truly critical importance.

The concept of the Soviet Union at bay, hardening its anti-Western stand, is vehemently rejected by other Kremlinologists here with gilt-edged credentials. But it has enough backing within the Johnson Administration to make it well worth exploring, and the exploration must begin with Tito's journey to Moscow.

For that old partisan fighter, Tito, this was a more radical departure than is generally understood in the West. When we were in Belgrade the other day, Yugoslav policymakers proudly stressed their divergence from the Communist main stream. They pointed with pride to Yugoslavia's boycott of the April Communist conference in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. Thus, when Tito went to Moscow June 9, and promptly signed the manifesto backing the Arabs and denouncing Israel, there was private but intense complaint from officials in Belgrade.

THE MOST obvious explanation is Tito's long love affair with Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser. But since Tito's grand design of a cohesive "third force" already was in disrepair, there must have been an additional reason for coming back to the Moscow fold.

That reason has now been supplied by reliable informants in Belgrade. They report that Party theoreticians close to Tito have convinced him that the "imperialists" are on the offensive against communism and have been winning—in Brazil, Indonesia, Greece, even Vietnam—ever since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

The Middle East was the last straw. At age 75, Tito may even have feared anti-



Novak



Evans

Communist unrest in his own Yugoslavia. Thus, it was partially concern over the future of communism that propelled Tito into Moscow.

Once there, he made no secret of his concern to the Russians. And in the opinion of some Kremlinologists, Tito's concern was simply a matter of pouring gasoline on an already blazing fire.

They believe the Kremlin is agonizingly concerned about its lack of success in expanding the world of communism.

There is substantial evidence of Soviet hardening over the last year (though Moscow's position remains considerably softer than it was before the 1962 missile crisis): Stepped-up aid to North Vietnam, naval incidents in the Sea of Japan, naval buildup in the Mediterranean, general increase in arms spending, obvious disinterest in East-West détente.

Nor is the recent Soviet performance in the Mid-East particularly reassuring. There is no question here that the Brezhnev-Kосygin regime helped provoke the

Mid-East crisis, in part as a symptom of general hardening, in part to destroy U.S. influence.

THUS, KOSYGIN may be entering the talks with Mr. Johnson in a mood quite like Tito's—frustrated, apprehensive, and defensive.

If so, high policymakers know the President has a formidable task before him. Without giving the Russian any concessions contrary to U.S. interests, he nevertheless must give an impression of willingness to compromise and negotiate—certainly in regard to the Middle East and perhaps, too, in regard to Vietnam. Anything less, and Kосygin may return to Moscow implacably convinced that "imperialism" is on the march.

The mood this would engender is dangerous in the extreme. Although they have been short on cold war successes since the 1962 missile crisis, Soviet nuclear capability has grown impressively and continues to grow each day. If the hardliners take over in Moscow because of a failure between U.S. and Soviet leaders to communicate here, the Soviets are far better prepared for military confrontation than ever before.

In that sense, the Johnson-Kосygin gathering could be critical. The fact that the U.S. Government has done nothing to prepare for it before last Wednesday scarcely lessens the worry here over the next few days.

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Jordan Admits No Proof Of U.S., British Air Raids

AMMAN, Jordan, June 19 (UPI)—King Hussein today admitted Jordan had no proof that American and British planes helped the Israeli Air Force deliver its devastating strike against Arab forces in the Middle East war.

At the same time, he indicated Jordan would demand the return of the Israeli-captured west bank of the Jordan River, which he described as an "important part . . . of our homeland."

The King and Egypt's President Nasser charged during the war that American and British warplanes fought alongside the Israelis. Washing and London emphatically denied the allegations.

[The Israelis have claimed they taped a telephone conversation between the 31-year-old Hussein and Nasser in which they agreed to accuse the United States and Britain of helping Israel militarily.]

The chain-smoking Hussein told a news conference that Jordanian radar observers were unable to identify the planes detected by their equipment or tell where they came from.

"We are not accusing any particular nation," Hussein

said. "And we are not categorically saying that this is beyond the possibility of having happened.

"We would like to know exactly what happened, exactly what we were against. If it was Israel alone we would like to know that. If it was Israel assisted from any quarter we would like to know that.

"We want this to be a turning point in our lives, in our thinking, in our planning. And then we will face up to problems, not only here in Jordan but in the Arab world as a whole."

He said the report of Jordanian radar observations during the first hours of the Arab-Israeli war had been forwarded to the Jordanian delegation at the United Nations. He said it would be made available to any group investigating charges of Anglo-American participation.

"One of the most important

See HUSSEIN, A9, Col. 1

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microfilm.

Associated Press

King Hussein refuses to back Egypt's charge against U.S.

HUSSEIN—From Page A1

Jordan Admits Lack Of Proof Against U.S.

factors which decided the fate of this country was the ability of the enemy in the air," Hussein said. "The numbers of aircraft which were put up far surpassed anything we had anticipated or known about."

'Something Bigger'

The King said "some observations up to the point when our radar was destroyed give the impression that maybe we faced was not Israel and its air force but something on a much bigger scale.

"Since then, many explanations have been given that put us in the position that makes us unable, beyond presenting this record, to prove conclusively the identity of any of these aircraft or the identity of vessels that were on the sea."

Asked whether Jordan could survive without the occupied west bank area, Hussein said:

'Part of Jordan'

"The west bank is part of Jordan, an important part of it. It is part of our homeland, and Jordan is part of the Arab world."

(The west bank was part of

Palestine occupied by the Jordanians during the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.)

Hussein said the "near future will determine what the exact situation is as far as we are concerned."

The King said one of his main concerns now was to get a united Arab stand to deal with the situation arising from the war.

[The Associated Press reported that the King declined to say why Jordan, unlike several other Arab countries, had not broken diplomatic relations with the United States and Britain.

[Hussein said he was doing his utmost to arrange an Arab summit meeting during which, he said, "There would be a very thorough going into of every single thing that has happened and what we can do in the future."

[Hussein said the summit would decide on such questions as the "second round" with Israel and a call by Algeria and Syria for guerilla warfare behind Israeli lines.

LBJ-Kosygin Talk Doubtful: BULLETIN LBJ-Kosygin Meeting in Doubt As ...

By Murrey Marder Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

Russian Rules Out Sites Proposed by U.S.

LBJ-Kosygin Talk Doubtful

BULLETIN

Soviet Premier Kosygin has informed President Johnson that he is unable to accept an invitation to meet him in Washington, Camp David, Md., or other points suggested by the White House because Kosygin came to new York to attend the U.N. General Assembly. American officials last night said they cannot say at this point whether a Johnson-Kosygin meeting is totally ruled out.

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Staff Writer

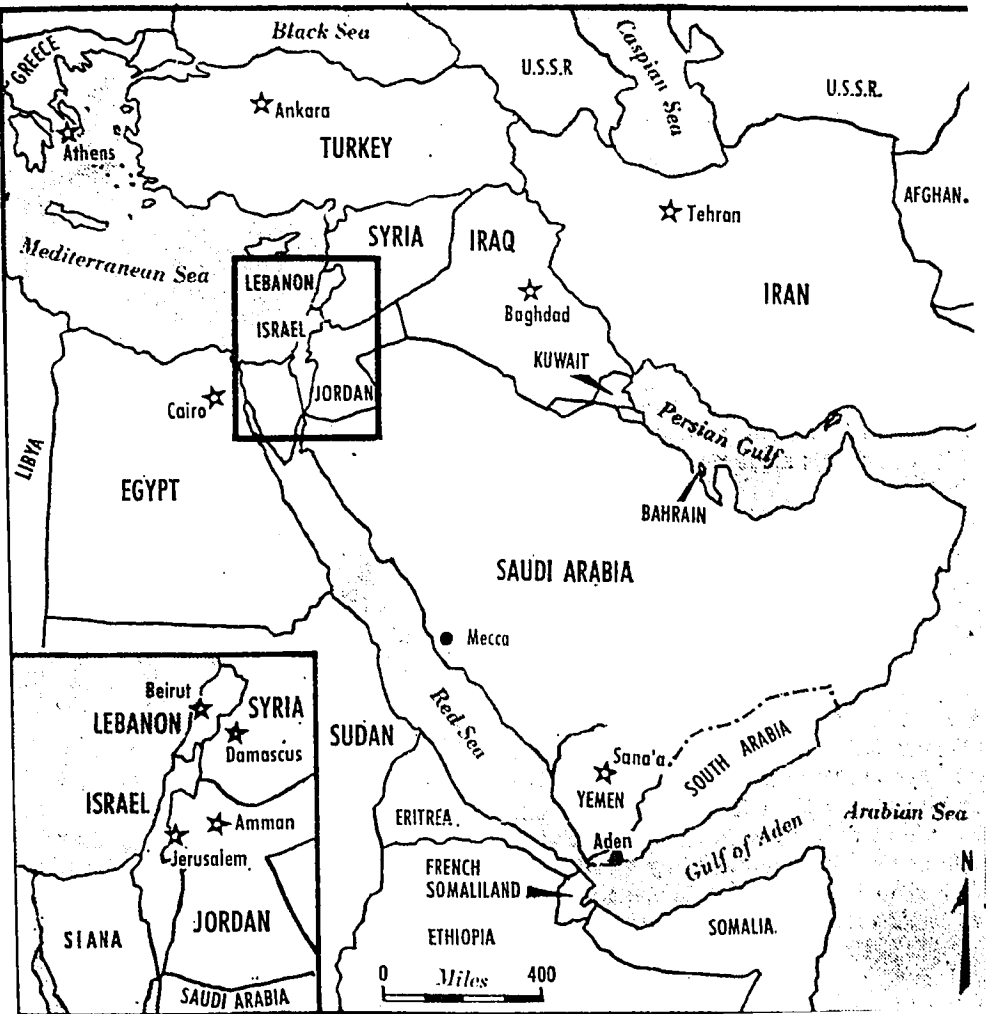
The United States continued last night to explore arrangements for a

meeting between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin after their divergent words in public.

Administration officials said they were neither surprised nor dismayed by Kosygin's speech at the General Assembly. They regarded it as a standard, firm, doctrinaire presentation, less polemic than some Soviet offerings, but also less tractable than others.

The key U.S.-Soviet question, officials in Washington said, continues to be: Is Kosygin in this country just to recoup

See DIPLOMACY, A15, Col. 4



The Washington Post

June 20, 1967

MIDEAST—Among developments yesterday around the Arabian Peninsula: President Nasser assumed the premiership in Egypt; Egyptian troops were reported

pulling out of Yemen; Jan. 9 was set as date of independence for South Arabia; Israel backed off from legislating annexation of occupied Jordanian Jerusalem.

DIPLOMACY—From Page A1

LBJ-Kosygin Meeting in Doubt As Russian Bars Proposed Sites

damage done to Soviet prestige in the Arab-Israeli war? Or, does he want serious talks with the United States.

If serious business is on Premier Kosygin's private agenda, U.S. officials said, the President is prepared for wide-ranging talks as, they said, Mr. Johnson clearly demonstrated in his own speech yesterday.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk last night went to New York, where he expects to confer with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and other foreign diplomats.

Llewellyn E. Thompson, the U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, was in New York yesterday, for further probing talks about a Johnson-Kosygin visit with Thompson's counterpart, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to Washington.

Through Rusk and Thompson, President Johnson already has sent word to Kosygin of his readiness for serious, private discussions. Mr. Johnson has proposed meeting the Premier out of the public limelight in either Washington or at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md. The President is said to be uninterested in holding any debate, and therefore prefers to avoid the U.N. setting for a meeting.

It was to help remove obstacles to a Johnson-Kosygin meeting, Washington sources said, that the Pentagon on

Sunday acknowledged that U.S. planes may have unintentionally struck a Soviet ship with anti-aircraft fire in a North Vietnamese port on June 2.

Earlier, the United States had denied any knowledge of the attack, which drew a sharp Soviet protest. Officials said yesterday that the new information was swiftly relayed to the Soviet Embassy on Sunday as quickly as it was ascertained, to ease that controversy.

There was no shortage of advocates yesterday for a Johnson-Kosygin meeting. Denmark's Foreign Minister Jens Otto Krag went to the Soviet U.N. Mission in New York after saying he would urge a meeting of the two leaders.

No Obstacle Seen

From the United Nations, Chalmers M. Roberts of The Washington Post reported that while Thompson would say nothing about discussions these with Dobrynin, nothing was seen in Kosygin's speech by American experts that raised any obstacle to a Kosygin meeting with the President.

American specialists on Soviet affairs said Kosygin's speech, by Soviet standards, was quite bland. It avoided any personal reference to President Johnson, they noted. Kosygin's criticism of American

policy in the Middle East, Vietnam and elsewhere broke no new ground.

Kosygin was quoted as telling newsmen who asked him about meeting with the President just after he left the General Assembly that: "I have not heard anything from President Johnson during my stay, and I really have nothing more to add to what I said in my speech." Literally, no one quarreled with that, for there has been no direct talk between the two leaders.

Kosygin Asks U.N. to Condemn Israel: Criticism of U.S. Is Mild; ...
By Carroll Kilpatrick Washington Post Staff WriterBy Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign ...
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 20, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Kosygin Asks U.N. to Condemn Israel

Criticism of U.S. Is Mild; Johnson Offers 5-Point Plan

Johnson **Kosygin**

By Carroll Kilpatrick Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson said yesterday that Israeli troops "must be withdrawn" as part of a general Middle East settlement and he appealed to both the Arab states and Israel to recognize the rights of each to security and nationhood. While calling for the withdrawal of troops, the President made it clear that he did not mean Israel should return to prewar lines in every respect. He supported Israel's call for a negotiated settlement among the Middle East states, declaring that "the parties to the conflict must be the parties to the peace."

Although he accused the United States and Britain of encouraging the Israeli "aggression" and castigated American policy in Vietnam, he said that the Soviet Union was willing to work together with other states to bring peace and that "much depends on the efforts of the big powers."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, the only other scheduled speaker today in the emergency session called at Soviet request, vigorously rejected Kosygin's attempt to place responsibility on Israel. A return to the armistice line that existed before the fighting started June 5 would be "totally unacceptable," he said.

Eban charged that the Soviet role in abetting Egyptian and Syrian preparation for war was a "sad and shocking story." In the Sinai Peninsula alone "the Egyptians abandoned equipment and offensive weapons of Soviet manufacture whose value is estimated at \$2 billion," he said.

Towards the end of Eban's speech, which lasted more than an hour, Kosygin left the Assembly chamber. Soviet sources said that he had another appointment and that this was not a walkout. Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko remained.

The harshest part of Kosygin's speech was a proposed Soviet resolution incorporating condemnation of Israel with troop withdrawal, war damages and an appeal to the Security Council to take effective measures to eliminate all consequences of the aggression.

But almost no one expects the Soviet resolution to pass in its present form. One Arab ambassador said he suspected that it was intended merely to stake out a position for compromise. He predicted that the most that might be approved would be a resolution asking troop withdrawal.

This coincided with one Western appraisal that not more than 60 of 122 U.N. members would vote for condemnation and that even on withdrawal it would be difficult for the Russians to muster the two-thirds majority required on an "important question."

As predicted, Kosygin's own 47-minute presentation appeared designed to mollify the Arabs through its severe criticism of Israel. But not all

See NATIONS, A11, Col. 1
Text of Kosygin's Speech. Page A14.

Israeli Foreign Minister accuses Moscow of fomenting war in Middle East. Page A13.

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United Press International
PREMIER KOSYGIN

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Associated Press
ABBA EBAN



By Wally McNamee—The Washington Post
PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Egypt Is Blamed

The President placed the major blame for hostilities on Egypt for closing the Gulf of Aqaba.

Mr. Johnson made his comments in a soft-spoken and conciliatory speech to a Foreign Policy Conference for Educators at the State Department an hour and a half before Soviet Premier Kosygin spoke to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Kosygin listened to the address.

The presidential speech was clearly designed as a curtain-raiser for the U.N. debate. At present Mr. Johnson has no intention of participating in the debate in person.

Asks Report On Arms

Appealing for an end of the arms race, the President proposed that the United Nations call upon all its members to report "all shipments of all military arms" to the Middle East and keep a record of these shipments on public file.

The Administration in recent days has been deeply concerned over the shipments of Soviet war material to the Arab states in an attempt to replace equipment destroyed during the four-day war.

While the President reviewed American policy toward all parts of the world, he had little new to say except on the Middle East.

Mr. Johnson offered five principles as the basis for a Middle East peace — recognition of the right of every nation to live and have this right respected by its neighbors, progress in solving the refugee problem, freedom of innocent maritime passage, limitation of the arms race, and respect for political independence and territorial integrity.

Mr. Johnson criticized Israel as well as the Arab states. Without mentioning Israel by name, he warned that "no nation should permit military success to blind it to the rights of its neighbors."

And he said that both sides had failed to carry out their full responsibilities toward refugees, now increased to large numbers by the war.

In placing the major blame for the conflict on Egypt for closing the Gulf of Aqaba, he said:

"If a single act of folly was more responsible for this ex-

See PRESIDENT, A12, Col. 1

Partial text of the President's speech on the Middle East crisis. Page A15.

Johnson Offers 5-Point Plan For Peace in the Middle East

blotion than any other, I think it was the arbitrary and dangerous announced decision that the Straits of Tiran would be closed."

Offers American Aid

Mr. Johnson offered full American aid and support in any peace settlement and in the economic development of the Middle East.

"If the nations of the Middle East will turn toward the works of peace, they can count with confidence upon the friendship, and the help, of all the people of the United States of America," he said.

"In a climate of peace," he asserted, this country would support regional development and offer nuclear energy for desalting water.

Regarding the new boundaries to be drawn, the President said that the old truce lines need to be rearranged

to give security against terror, destruction and war.

He said there must be adequate recognition of the special interest "of three great religions in the Holy places of Jerusalem."

In touching on problems in other areas of the world, the President re-emphasized his interest in "improving relations with the Western world and the nations of Eastern Europe."

"We have tried to enlarge, and have made great progress in enlarging, the arena of common action with the Soviet Union," he said.

Mentions Vietnam

The President said the United States had "tried every possible way to bring about either discussions" on Vietnam "or a practical de-escalation of the violence itself."

But he said that there "has

been no serious response from the other side."

The President expressed hope for a nuclear non-proliferation treaty, now being negotiated in Geneva, as well as agreement on anti-ballistic missiles. The Soviets have agreed in principle to talks on the limitation of ABMs but conversations have not begun.

The President ranged over other continents in his discussion of American policy, expressing hope that African nations may move toward "freedom and dignity" and declaring that many Asian nations are showing steady progress.

He noted that "a free Indonesia" deserves support of "the entire international community" as it struggles to reconstruct its national life.

"We maintain our dialogue with the authorities in Peking," the President said, "in preparation for the day when they will be ready to live at peace with the rest of the world."

Kosygin Asks Israeli Withdrawal and Censure by U.N.

parts were calculated to bring applause.

For example, he recalled that the Soviet Union had voted in the United Nations for the creation of Israel, and said Moscow's quarrel was merely with the policy of "ruling circles."

In a virtual endorsement of one of President Johnson's five points, he asserted that "every people enjoys the right to establish an independent state."

Kosygin delivered his speech in rapid-fire, staccato fashion, taxing interpreters to keep up with him. At several points the voice of the 63-year-old Soviet leader sounded in Russian remarkably like that of Nikita Khrushchev, but there was none of the theatrics of Khrushchev's last shoe-pounding visit to the United Nations.

Nevertheless, his accusations against the U.S. brought a brusque reply from American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg who promised "to set the record straight" in his own presentation Tuesday.

"I categorically reject the unfounded and unworthy insinuations that the U.S. had any part whatever in the recent conflict in the Middle East, except to try to stop it by every means at every stage," Goldberg said. Britain's Lord Caradon made a similar rejoinder.

Despite Kosygin's verbal attacks on U.S. policy the impression persists here that he is still aiming at a meeting with President Johnson. One Soviet diplomat complained privately today, however, that the United States had insisted on "conditions" for any meeting.

Even Kosygin's criticism of American policy in Vietnam was pro forma.

Asserting that the United

States must withdraw its troops and as a first requirement must stop the bombing of North Vietnam, he declared: "No statements about readiness to find a peaceful solution of the Vietnamese question can sound convincing unless this is done."

'Terrible Danger'

The war, he added, is "fraught with a terrible danger of escalating into a major clash between the powers."

This fit into a larger scheme

that "no nation wants war." Kosygin asserted that "nowadays nobody doubts that if a new world war starts it would inevitably be a nuclear one," with fatal consequences for "many countries and peoples of the world."

But Kosygin's account of the Middle East nevertheless produced some indignant oratory from the Cambridge-educated Eban. Rejecting an "obscene" attempt to compare Israeli

military efforts to the "Hitlerite hordes," Eban thundered: "Our nation never compromised with Hitler Germany. It never signed a pact with it as did the U.S.S.R. in 1939. To associate the name of Israel with the accursed tyrant who engulfed the Jewish people in a tidal wave of slaughter is to violate every canon of elementary taste and fundamental truth."

Eban listed a long succession of Arab pronouncements

aimed at war, including a statement by President Nurein al Atassi of Syria on May 22, 1966, "We want total war with no limits." Atassi, who is here for the emergency Assembly session, conferred with Kosygin yesterday.

Citing the withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force at the request of Egyptian President Nasser as the precipitating factor in the conflict, Eban made a sideswipe at Secretary General U Thant. "It is often said that U.N. procedures are painfully slow. This was disastrously swift."

Eban buttressed his argument that Nasser's attempt to close the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel shipping was an act of war by recalling the fact that a Soviet resolution in the Assembly on defining aggression listed a naval blockade first on the list as acts of direct aggression.

Face-to-Face Dialogue

The Israeli Foreign Minister insisted that procedures in the Security Council have become "a one-way street from Israel's standpoint and only through face-to-face dialogue between Israel and her Arab neighbors can peace be secured."

Once such efforts were undertaken, Eban said, there would be broad possibilities of economic cooperation including a free port for Jordan, joint developments of mineral resources and vastly improved communications including a link across the southern Negev between the Nile Valley and the Fertile Crescent.

The United States is the only scheduled speaker when the Assembly meets Tuesday morning at 10:30. Secretary of State Dean Rusk was due in New York tonight but Goldberg is still expected to make the presentation.

Previously planned speeches by Egypt and France have been postponed.

After today's session Kosy-

gin returned to the Soviet mission on East 76th st., and Soviet sources were uncommunicative about his plans.

Sees Danish Premier

He did see Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag this afternoon, and was host to a dinner at the Soviet mission tonight for some 60 leaders from Communist countries of Eastern Europe who are attending the Assembly session. Kosygin is expected to stay between a week and 10 days.

In other UN developments today:

• The Security Council voted unanimously to extend the seven-nation U.N. force in Cyprus through Dec. 26.

• Fedorenko turned around the usual Russian argument that only the Security Council can deal with such matters by noting that the role of the General Assembly should not be minimized. He protested that the stay of the U.N. forces was not "normal" but did not object to the extension.

The U.S. promised to pay up to \$4 million of the \$10 million additional cost, and Britain pledged \$2 million.

• Thant, who has been extremely defensive about his part in the agreement to withdraw the U.N. Emergency Force from Egypt, issued a new statement justifying his actions. This was in reply to a 1967 memorandum by the late Secretary General Ham-

marskjold, the text of which was published.

The list of the memorandum was that Egyptian President Nasser had agreed to limit his government's right to insist on withdrawal of units.

Thant noted that the memorandum was "not an official document," that it was not conveyed to Nasser and that the Egyptian government "knew nothing about it and was in no way bound by it."

He also recalled that Israel had refused to accept UNEF on its side of the border.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko with Premier Kosygin at United Nations.

Thant Aide Discounts Dag Memo on UNEF

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 19 (AP)—A spokesman for Secretary-General U Thant today described a memorandum left by his predecessor, Dag Hammarskjold, about the rights of U.N. forces in Egypt as having "No official status."

It was "just a note for the files," he said about the document that Hammarskjold described as an agreement with Egyptian President Nasser to let U.N. troops stay in Egypt until the General Assembly voted that there was no further need for them.

The Hammarskjold view ran opposite to the position Thant took last month when he said he had no choice but to yield to Nasser's demand that the troops get out of the Gaza Strip and Sharm el Sheikh, where they guarded the Gulf

of Aqaba. Thant was widely criticized for this decision.

When news of the Hammarskjold memorandum became public Sunday, there was widespread speculation that Thant was unfamiliar with it. The spokesman said, however, that there was a copy in the U.N. archives and "I am sure Thant had read it."

Nasser Takes Top Government and Party Posts: Oil Pumping Resumes But ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A10

Nasser Takes Top Government and Party Posts

CAIRO, June 19 (AP)—President Nasser tightened his control over Egypt today by taking direct command of the government and the top post in the country's only political party.

He dropped Premier Mohammed Sidky Sulciman to deputy premier and made himself premier, thus becoming chief of government as well as chief of state in the aftermath of the disastrous war with Israel.

Four vice premiers were appointed in the new government.

Three of the new vice premiers were also vice presidents of Egypt in the previous administration. They presumably retained their vice presidencies.

Egypt's fourth vice president, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, resigned 10 days ago.

Nasser also took over as secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party.

The former head of the Arab Socialist Union, Ali Sabry, was appointed a vice premier and minister of local administration.

One vice president who was given the additional title of deputy premier in the new government is Zakaria Mo-hieddin, the man Nasser designated as his successor 10 days ago when he announced his short-lived decision to resign as Egypt's leader.

Former Premier Suleiman was given both a vice premier's post and the industry, electric power and the Aswan high dam portfolio. In addition to Sabry and Suberinan,

the other vice premiers are Mahmaud Fawzi and Hussein Mahmoud Shafii.

The new government has 28 ministers.

One of Egypt's top economists, Abdel Moneim Kaissouni, was appointed minister of planning. Respected by foreign diplomats as a capable technician, Kaissouni will be involved in his new post in

mapping plans for Egypt's recovery from the war against Israel.

Oil Pumping Resumes

But Ban Will Continue

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 19 (UPI)—The Iraq Petroleum Company began pumping oil again today across Syria to its Mediterranean Sea terminal in Lebanon. But officials stressed that none of it would go overseas.

"We started this morning," said a spokesman for the Western-owned company. "The oil we are pumping is for maintaining stocks for refining and for local consumption" in Lebanon.

Pumping halted June 6, the day after the start of the Middle East war. The Iraqi government said it was stopping the oil flow "because of

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microfilm.

Egypt's Foreign Minister Fawzi, left, and U.N. Ambassador El Kony listen to General Assembly speeches.

United Press International

Anglo-American aggression against the Arab nation."

The pro-Egyptian newspaper Al-Anwar in Beirut said the Arab foreign ministers now in New York plan to suspend oil supplies to Western countries that "refuse to sell arms to the Arabs."

It claimed figures put before the ministers showed nationalization would increase Arab oil revenues from 80 cents a barrel to \$1.60.

[In Libya, oilmen returned to work today after a one-week strike in condemnation of "United States and British collusion with Israel," Reuters reported. The official Libyan news agency said Libya's General Assembly of Oil Workers decided, however, to continue

a ban on refueling or handling U.S. and British aircraft.]

Algerian Chief Urges One-Year Oil Cutoff

Reuters

ALGIERS, June 19—President Houari Boumedienne today charged the United States and European countries with wanting to drag Arab honor through the mud and urged Arab states to cut their oil supplies for one year.

He told thousands of cheering Algerians at a mass rally here that every man, woman and child would be taught how to handle weapons to defend their country and defeat colonialism.

"All America, all Europe

has been mobilized, as we have seen, to crush the Arab and drag Arab honor through the mud," Boumedienne said.

"The Arab people has militarily lost the first battle, but . . . we have not lost the war," he said. "We ask the Arab peoples and governments to stop the flow of oil for just one year."

Algeria, along with several other Arab countries, previously cut off oil supplies to Britain and the United States, charging them with supporting Israel in the recent Middle East war.

U.S. Jammed Radar, Arab Paper Charges

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 19 (UPI) — An Arab newspaper charged today that the U.S. communications ship Liberty jammed Egyptian radar to help the Israelis surprise the Arab air force on the ground at the start of the Mideast war.

Al Akhbar of Cairo was one of several Arab newspapers that published new charges blaming the United States for the Israeli victory.

The Liberty later was attacked by Israeli torpedo boats and planes off the Sinai Peninsula in what Israel called a "tragic mistake."

Billy Graham Plans Visit to Film Set

LONDON, June 19 (UPI)—Evangelist Billy Graham Tuesday will visit the film set of "Two a Penny," who appeared at Graham's crusade in London last year, his first dramatic role.

U.S. Ranks Fourth In Arms to Mideast

United Press International

The Defense Department believes the United States ranks fourth among suppliers of arms to the Middle East.

Russia is the largest supplier, France is probably second, and Britain third, a spokesman said.

In connection with President Johnson's repeated urging that the arms race be stopped, U.S. officials said yesterday that information from the Middle East indicated the flow of Russian arms to Egypt had tapered off in recent days.

It is estimated that the Soviet Union has sent \$2 billion worth of arms to the Middle East in the last ten years, while U.S. shipments during the same period would amount to about \$500 million.

Arabs Expect War Anew

Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A12

Arabs Expect War Anew .

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, June 19—Correspondents of the newspaper *Le Monde* reported today from three Arab capitals that the Arab states hope for and expect a resumption of the war, and are counting on even more effective Soviet backing than before.

Le Monde reported that anti-Soviet reaction was dying down in Egypt, Syria and Lebanon and that Arab newspapers there were now defending Russia's record on military aid. All three countries were said to be determined not to participate in peace negotiations.

Le Monde's correspondent in Cairo wrote that "an impressive number of Russians in civilian clothes" have appeared in Egypt and that high Soviet officers some of them from the Soviet general staff landed Friday at Cairo and Damascus.

Eban Charges Soviets Fomented War

By Leroy F. Aarons

Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.
June 19—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban today accused the Soviet Union of fomenting war in the Middle East with a policy of arming the Arab states and resisting efforts toward conciliation in the United Nations.

Eban, in a strongly worded rebuttal to Soviet Premier Kosygin's address to the General Assembly, revealed that Israeli's forces had recovered an estimated \$2 billion in Russian military equipment and weapons in the Sinai campaign alone.

Rejecting Kosygin's appeal for passage of a resolution condemning Israeli aggression, Eban said, "Your (Soviet) government's record in the stimulation of the arms race, in the paralysis of the Security Council, in the encouragement throughout the Arab world of unfounded suspicion concerning Israel's sovereignty and existence—all this gravely undermines your claims to objectivity. You come here in our eyes not as a judge or as a prosecutor, but rather as a legitimate object of international criticism . . ."

Eban's assault on Russia highlighted a long and detailed rationale of Israel's role in the Mideast war. He ended his 70-minute address on a conciliatory note toward the Arab states, calling for peace talks and regional cooperation.

Rejects Withdrawal

But he rejected demands (contained in Kosygin's resolution) that Israel withdraw to

territorial lines it held before the conflict began.

"It was not Israel, but Syria, Egypt and Jordan, who violently shattered the whole fabric and texture of interstate relations which existed for a decade since 1957," Eban said. "That situation has been scattered to smithereens. It cannot be recaptured. It is a fact of technology that it is easier to fly to the moon than to reconstruct a broken egg . . . to go back to the situation out of which the conflict arose would mean that all the conditions for renewed hostilities would be brought together again."

Instead, he said, the Arab and Jewish nations must engage in "frank and lucid dialogue" leading to "future coexistence." He called on the Assembly to endorse this course rather than the Kosygin resolution.

Lists Arms to Arabs

Eban gave an inventory of military supplies he claimed the Soviet Union gave the Arab states since 1955. It included: 2000 tanks (more than 1000 to Egypt); 700 fighter aircraft and bombers; and, to Egypt alone, 540 field guns, 130 medium guns, 211 120-mm mortars, 695 anti-aircraft guns, 175 rocket launchers, 650 anti-tank guns, seven destroyers, a number of ground-to-ground missiles, 14 submarines and 46 torpedo boats.

"The constant increase in es-

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Associated Press

Israeli Foreign Minister Eban, left, and Ambassador Rafael at the U.N. yesterday.

calation of Soviet armaments in Arab countries" forced Israel into an arms race, said Eban, and eventually led to the June 5 outbreak.

Eban gave this pre-war chronology:

May 14—Egyptian forces began to move into Sinai.

May 16—The Egyptian command ordered the U.N. Emergency Force to leave the border.

May 17—Radio Cairo broadcast that Field Marshal Amer had issued alert orders to the Egyptian forces.

May 18—Egypt called for the total removal of UNEF. U.N. Secretary General U Thant acceded to this request. "It is often said that U.N. procedures are painfully slow," said Eban. "This decision was disastrously swift. Its effect was to make Sinai safe for belligerency."

Blockade 'Act of War'

May 23—Nasser announced the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel ships. "The blockade," said Eban, "is by definition an act of war, imposed and enforced through armed violence."

Eban continued:

"If the Soviet Union had made an equal distribution of its friendship amongst the peoples of the Middle East, 'it had refrained from exploiting regional rancors and tensions for the purposes of its own global policies, if it had stood in even-handed devotion to the

Ahram, the official Egyptian newspaper, and personal friend of Nasser, on May 26: "I consider that there is no alternative to armed conflict between the United Arab Republic and the Israel enemy."

Rising Threats

May 30—A defense agreement was signed by Egypt with Jordan. Other Arab states continued mobilizing.

June 4—Israel was faced with seven Egyptian infantry and two armored divisions in the Sinai Peninsula; 40,000 Syrian troops were poised to strike at the Jordan Valley; Jordan artillery and mortar were trained on Jerusalem and along the narrow coastal plain; troops from Iraq, Kuwait and Algeria converged towards the battleground at Egypt's behest.

"Hemmed in by hostile armies, ready to strike," said Eban, "affronted and beset by a flagrant act of war (blockade), bombarded day and night by predictions of her approaching extinction . . . Israel faced the greatest peril to her existence since her resistance against aggression 19 years before . . ."

On June 5, said Eban, Israel's choice was "to live or perish, to defend her national existence or to forfeit it for all time."

"The Soviet Union has described our resistance as aggression and sought to have it condemned. We reject this accusation with all our might. Here was armed force employed in just and righteous cause; as righteous as the defenders at Valley Forge and just as the expulsion of Hitler's bombers from British skies; as noble as the protection of Stalingrad against Nazi hordes . . . What should be condemned is not Israel's action, but the attempt to condemn it."

Charges Arab Aggression

"In three tense weeks between May 14 and June 5," he said, "Egypt, Syria and Jordan, assisted and incited by more distant Arab states, embarked on a policy of immediate and total aggression."

At first, the threat of Israeli aggression in Syria was the excuse, Eban noted, but this was quickly disapproved by Israel and the pretense was dropped.

As evidence of Arab intentions, Eban cited increasingly militant Egyptian radio and press reports between May 17 and June 4. He quoted Hasanein Heykal, publisher of Al

Partial Text of Israeli Minister's Reply to Russian in U.N.

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14

Partial Text of Israeli Minister's Reply to Russian in U.N.

Following are excerpts from the address to the U.N. General Assembly yesterday by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban:

U.S.S.R. Attitudes on Arab-Israel Question in the U.N.:

The U.S.S.R. has exercised her veto right in the Security Council five times. Each time a just and constructive judgment has been frustrated.

On Jan. 22, 1954, France, the United Kingdom and the United States presented a draft resolution to facilitate work on the West Bank of the River Jordan in the Bnot Yaakow Canal project.

The Soviet veto held up regional water development for several years.

On March 29, 1954, a New Zealand resolution simply reiterating U.N. policy on blockade on the Suez Canal was frustrated by Soviet dissent. On Aug. 19, 1963, a United Kingdom and United States resolution on the murder of two Israelis at Almagor was denied adoption by Soviet opposition.

On Dec. 21, 1964, the U.S.S.R. vetoed a United Kingdom and United States resolution on incidents at Tel Dan, including the shelling of Dan, Dafne, Shaar Yashuv.

On Nov. 2, 1966, Argentina, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria joined to express regret at "infiltration from Syria and loss of human life caused by the incidents in October, November 1966." This was one of the few resolutions sponsored by member States from five continents.

The Soviet use of the veto has had a dual effect.

First, it prevented any resolution to which an Arab State was opposed from

being adopted by the Council.

Secondly, it has inhibited the Security Council from taking constructive action in disputes between an Arab State and Israel because of the certain knowledge that the veto would be applied in what was deemed to be the Arab interest.

The consequences of the Soviet veto policy have been to deny Israel any possibility of just and equitable treatment in the Security Council, and to nullify the Council as a constructive factor in the affairs of the Middle East.

Does all this really add up to a constructive intervention by the U.S.S.R. in the Arab-Israel tension?

The position becomes graver when we recall the unbridled invective against the permanent representative of Israel in the Security Council. In its words and in a letter to the Israel government the U.S.S.R. has formulated an obscene comparison between the Israel defense forces and the Hitlerite hordes which overran Europe in the Second World War. There is a flagrant breach of international morality and human decency in this comparison.

Our nation never compromised with Hitler Germany. It never signed a pact with it as did the U.S.S.R. in 1933. To associate the name of Israel with the accursed tyrant who engulfed the Jewish people in a tidal wave of slaughter is to violate every canon of elementary taste and fundamental truth.

In the light of this history, the General Assembly will easily understand Israel's reaction to the Soviet initiative in convening this special session for the purpose of condemning our country and recommending

a withdrawal to the position that existed before June 5.

In respect to the request for a condemnation, I give a simple answer to the Soviet representative. Your government's record in the stimulation of the arms race, in the paralysis of the Security Council, in the encouragement throughout the Arab world of unfounded suspicion concerning Israel's intentions, your constant refusal to say a single word of criticism at any time of declarations threatening the violent overthrow of Israel's sovereignty and existence—all this gravely undermines your claims to objectivity.

You come here in our eyes not as a judge or as a prosecutor, but rather as a legitimate object of international criticism for the part that you have played in the somber events which have brought our region to a point of explosive tension . . .

To the charge of aggression I answer that Israel's resistance at the lowest ebb of its fortunes will resound across history, together with the uprising of our battered remnants in the Warsaw ghetto as a triumphant assertion of human freedom. From the dawn of its history the people now rebuilding a state in Israel has struggled often in desperate conditions against tyranny and aggression.

Our action on June 5 falls nobly within that tradition. We have tried to show that even a small state and a small people have the right to live . . .

Similarly, the suggestion that everything goes back to where it was before June 5 is totally unacceptable. The General Assembly cannot ignore the fact that the Security Council, where the primary responsibility lies, has emphatically rejected such a course.

It was not Israel, but

Syria, Egypt and Jordan, who violently shattered the whole fabric and texture of interstate relations which existed for a decade since 1957. That situation has been shattered to smithereens. It cannot be recaptured.

It is a fact of technology that it is easier to fly to the moon than to reconstruct a broken egg. The Security Council acted wisely in rejecting the backward step, now advocated by the Soviet Union. To go back to the situation out of which the conflict arose would mean that all the conditions for renewed hostilities would be brought together again.

What the Assembly should prescribe is not a formula for renewed hostilities, but a series of principles for the construction of a new future in the Middle East. With the ceasefire established, our progress must be not backward to an armistice regime which has collapsed under the weight of years and the brunt of hostility. History summons us forward to permanent peace and the peace that we envisage can only be elaborated in frank and lucid dialogue between Israel and each of the States which have participated in the attempt to overthrow her sovereignty and undermine her existence.

We dare not be satisfied with intermediate arrangements which are neither war nor peace. Such patchwork ideas carry within themselves the seeds of future tragedy. Free from external pressure and interventions, imbued with a common love for a region which they are destined to share, the Arab and Jewish nations must now transcend their conflicts in dedication to a new Mediterranean future . . .

In free negotiation with

each of our neighbors we shall offer durable and just solutions redounding to our mutual advantage and honor. The Arab states can no longer be permitted to recognize Israel's existence only for the purpose of plotting its elimination. They have come face to face with us in conflict. Let them now come face to face with us in peace.

In peaceful conditions we could imagine communications running from Haifa to Beirut and Damascus in the north; to Amman and beyond in the east; and to Cairo in the south. The opening of these blocked arteries would stimulate the life, thought and commerce in the region beyond any level otherwise conceivable.

Across the Southern Negev communication between the Nile Valley and the Fertile Crescent could be resumed without any change in political jurisdiction.

What is now often described as a wedge between Arab lands would become a bridge.

The Kingdom of Jordan, now cut off from its natural maritime outlet, could freely import and export its goods on the Israeli coast.

On the Red Sea, cooperative action could expedite the port developments at Elath and Aqaba which give Israel and Jordan their contact with a resurgent East Africa and a developing Asia.

The Middle East, lying athwart three continents, could become a busy center of air communications, which are now impeded by boycotts and the necessity to take circuitous routes. Radio, telephone and postal communications which now end abruptly in mid-air would unite a divided region.

The Middle East with its

historic monuments and scenic beauty could attract a vast movement of travelers and pilgrims' if existing impediments were removed.

Resources which lie across national frontiers—the minerals of the Dead Sea and the phosphates of the Negev and the Araba—could be developed in mutual interchange of technical knowledge.

Economic cooperation in agricultural and industrial development could lead to supranational arrangements like those which mark the European Community. The United Nations could establish an Economic Commission for the Middle East, similar to the commissions now at work in Europe, Latin America and the Far East. The specialized agencies could intensify their support of health and educational development with greater efficiency if a regional harmony were attained. The development of arid zones, the desalination of water and the conquest of tropical disease are common interests of the entire region, congenial to a sharing of knowledge and experience.

In the institutions of scientific research and higher education on both sides of the frontiers, young Israelis and Arabs could join in a mutual discourse of learning. The old prejudices could be replaced by a new comprehension and respect, born of a reciprocal dialogue in the intellectual domain. In such a Middle East, military budgets would spontaneously find a less exacting point of equilibrium. Excessive sums devoted to security could be diverted to development projects.

Thus, in full respect of the region's diversity, an entirely new story, never known or told before, would unfold across the Eastern Mediterranean. For the first

time in history, no Mediterranean nation is in subjection. All are endowed with sovereign freedom. The challenge now is to use this freedom for creative growth. There is only one road to that end. It is the road of recognition, of direct contact, of true cooperation. It is the road of peaceful coexistence. This road, as the ancient Prophets of Israel foretold, leads to Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, now united after her tragic division, is no longer an arena for gun emplacements and barbed wire. In our nation's long history there have been few hours more intensely moving than the hour of our reunion with the Western Wall. A people had come back to the cradle of its birth. It has renewed its link with the mystery of its continuity. How long and deep are the memories which that reunion evokes.

For twenty years there has not been free access by men of all faiths to the shrines which they hold in unique reverence. This access now exists. Israel is resolved to give effective expression, cooperation with the world's great religions, to the immunity and sanctity of all the Holy Places.

The prospect of a negotiated peace is less remote than it may seem. Israel waged her defensive struggle in pursuit of two adjacents—security and peace. Peace and security, with their territorial, economic and demographic implications, can only be built by the free negotiation which is the true essence of sovereign responsibility. A call to the recent combatants to negotiate the conditions of their future coexistence is the only constructive course which this Assembly could take.

We ask the great powers to remove our tormented region from the scope of

global rivalries; to assist it, if they will, to develop social and cultural levels worthy of its past.

We ask the developing countries to support a dynamic and forward-looking policy and not to drag the new future back into the outworn past.

To the small nations which form the bulk of the international family we offer the experience which teaches us that small communities can best secure their interests by maximal self-reliance. Nobody will help them who will not help themselves. We ask the small nations, in the solidarity of our smallness, to help us stand firm against intimidation and threat such as those by which we are now assailed.

We ask world opinion which rallied to us in our plight to accompany us faithfully in our new opportunity.

We ask the United Nations which was prevented from offering us security in our recent peril, to respect our independent quest for the peace and security which are the Charter's higher ends. We shall do what the Security Council decided should be done—and reject the course which the Security Council emphatically and wisely rejected.

It may seem that Israel stands alone against numerous and powerful adversaries. But we have faith in the undying forces in our nation's history which have so often given the final victory to spirit over matter, to inner truth over quantity. We believe in the vigilance of history which has guarded our steps. The Guardian of Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps.

The Middle East, tired of wars, is ripe for a new emergence of human vitality. Let the opportunity not fall again from our hands.

Britain to Maintain Force in S. Arabia After Independence

By Osgood Caruthers
Los Angeles Times

LONDON, June 19—Britain announced today she would grant full independence to the federated protectorate states of South Arabia on Jan. 9, 1968, but would keep a strong naval and air force in the area to defend it against "external aggression" by the Yemen-based forces of Egypt.

The announcement to a packed House of Commons by Foreign Secretary George Brown constituted a major shift of policy by the Labor government, which up until now has insisted it would pull all of its forces out of the area after granting independence in 1968. It constituted also a major concession to the opposition Conservatives and thus obtained a pledge of full backing by Tory leader Edward Heath.

Brown presented to Parliament his government's three-point "package" program for the formation of a caretaker government under a newly drafted constitution, help in modernizing and strengthening South Arabia's own forces with massive aid in money, military equipment and advisers and measures to help the independent federation insure its own internal security.

Trial by Jury

On the latter point, Brown said the government was suspending trial by jury because terrorist intimidation of witnesses and jurors had made it impossible to carry out justice. At the same time, however, he lifted the present ban on the Arab terrorist National Liberation Front and said some of its imprisoned members would be released.

Brown said that the British forces would be pulled out of the base at Aden, on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula within "a week or so" after independence was granted. Britain thus will be carrying out its plan to give up one of the key bases guarding its vital trade routes to the Far East.

But Britain would continue to keep a "powerful and effective deterrent" in the area by stationing a strong naval force including an attack carrier in the South Arabian Sea for at least six months after independence was granted and an undisclosed number of giant V-bombers capable of carrying not only bombs but also heavy military equipment on Masiarah Island off the coast of the Trucial states of Muscat and Oman.

He said these forces could not be expected to be used effectively against internal subversion, which has intensified in violence and terrorism during the last year. But, he told Commons, there were no assurances that the recent defeat of the major military might of Egypt would alter the aim of its leader, Pres-

ident Nasser, to spread his influence from neighboring Yemen, which he now occupies, by seizing Aden and the 16 states, sheikhdoms and emirates that make up the South Arabian Federation.

Cause of Trouble

Brown said that Nasser's efforts to drive Britain out of the area had been the major cause of the troubles in the protectorate for several years. It has inspired local terrorists and those from Yemen to continue their violent attacks against the federal government that had been set up under British rule.

The foreign secretary said that his government hoped, by the acceptance of a new constitution, conditions would be created for eventually creating a broader-based, more democratic form of government.

He called for the National Liberation Front and another pro-Nasser organization called Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen to negotiate with the federal government of South Arabia for a peaceful settlement of their differences.

He said Britain would spend an estimated 50 million pounds (\$140 million) during the three years after independence helping to build up Arabia's defenses, internal security and economy.

Egypt Said to Withdraw Some Troops in Yemen

ROYALIST HEADQUARTERS, Northwest Yemen, June 19 (AP)—Royalists say the consequences of Israel's victory are rippling through Egypt's "other war" in Yemen and have brought on the withdrawal of most Egyptian troops from Sana'a, the republican capital.

Egyptian units have been demoralized by Israel's victory, royalist sources in Sana'a say. They reported that four Egyptian officers took their

own lives and Gen. Talaat Hassan, Egyptian commander-in-chief, resigned.

The bulk of the Egyptian garrison in Sana'a left at night for home by ship from Yemen's port on the Red Sea, these sources said. They did not say how many had pulled out.

Royalists also reported killing 300 Egyptian troops who tried to free a fortress 50 miles northwest of Sana'a.

Egypt's estimated 50,000 sol-

diers stationed in this feudal Arabian Peninsula country have been the mainstay of the republicans who overthrew Imam Mohamed al-Badr in 1962 and pushed Saudi Arabian-backed royalist forces into the hills. Cairo officials said June 4, the day before war with Israel broke out, that no troops had been removed from Yemen in Egypt's buildup.

There has been speculation that one byproduct of Israel's blitz might be peace in Yemen, either through a royalist victory following a general Egyptian withdrawal or as a result of an Egyptian-Saudi Arabian agreement.

[It was reported Sunday from Kuwait that the Tunisian party to the Arab foreign ministers meeting had continued on to Saudi Arabia to attempt to mediate in the war.]

In 1965, Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia signed a peace pact on Yemen but hostilities rose again after a year. Royalists have charged that Egyptian pilots bombed villages with poison gas. The International Red Cross in Geneva this month confirmed poison gas casualties in northern Yemen but did not identify the attackers.

The London Observer reported from Aden, the British protectorate just south of Yemen:

As many as 15,000 Egyptians, with heavy artillery and about 150 tanks, are believed here to have been withdrawn from Yemen during the Mideast war.

Now there are signs that Egypt may be willing to begin a political disengagement. The Yemen war has hurt Egypt's reputation abroad and it has been unpopular at home.

Radio Sana'a reported that the Yemeni deputy premier, Abdullah Guzilan left for Cairo Saturday, supposedly to confer with Egyptian officials about the Middle East situation. But observers here believe his trip may be connected with a compromise between the Egyptian-backed regime of President Abdullah Sallal and another group of moderate republican leaders who have been held in Cairo since last autumn.

Much depends on the attitude of Saudi Arabia. Since the autumn, the Saudis have been giving as much support to the moderate republicans—held in Cairo—as to their traditional proteges, the royalist forces.

It is expected that the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from Yemen would help remove Saudi King Faisal's opposition to Arab unity, an opposition imposed by the Egyptian military presence on his doorstep.

Lately, the royalists in Yemen have been making extravagant claims of victories over the Egyptians. This is seen here as an attempt to draw attention to their case if any compromise solution for Yemen is about to be hammered out.

Insight and Outlook . . . By Joseph Kraft

The Unconfrontation

THE CHIEF feature of the statements made by the President and Premier Kosygin yesterday is what did not happen. There did not take place an eye-ball-to-eye-ball confrontation in the manner of the cold war. Instead, there was an unconfrontation. That non-event, coming when it did, reflects a steadily heightening awareness by the two superpowers that their fundamental interests run along parallel lines — a progress toward duopoly.



Kraft

For the unconfrontation came at a time when there were multiple pressures working on the Soviet Union to force a visible propaganda showdown with this country. Moscow has just suffered, because of Israel's victory over Russia's Arab friends, a devastating loss of prestige.

All the Arab states have been demanding that Russia act to hammer down the Israelis. Within the Arab states most attuned to Moscow—in Egypt, Syria, and Algeria—sentiment has been moving toward extreme and irreconcilable left-wing stances on the Chinese Communist model.

The appeal of the Chinese model was further heightened by the explosion of a hydrogen device over the weekend. In consequence, all the moderate Communist regimes, notably the Yugoslav regime, have been bearing down especially hard to put Russia on her mettle against the Chinese.

ALL OF THESE pressures have been focussed on a collective leadership in Moscow, a leadership unable to make dramatic changes of policy, especially if an acknowledgement of failure is involved. There was every reason, accordingly, for the Russians to relapse into the old cold war posture—to come to the United Nations as the lawyer for the Arabs, seeking to undo wrongs perpetrated by Israel as a "tool of aggressive American imperialism."

Every reason but one. The President has been consistently forehanded in working to the fullness of his ample powers, to deflect the

inevitable Soviet reaction away from confrontation with the United States. Thus Mr. Johnson pointed out in private communications with Moscow that in the Middle East, as in other areas, this country and Russia, while not being able to exert influence by working against each other, or even alone, could, by working together create a framework for controlling local forces.

In the same vein, when Mr. Kosygin's visit was announced, the President indicated in a cordial tone that if the Soviet leader so desired, he would be delighted to see him. And thus, despite resistance in the Administration, Mr. Johnson annulled a projected American kickoff to the United Nations Assembly debate which might have looked like a direct challenge by this country to Russia.

Similarly, in his own talk on Monday morning, the President while not yielding on Israel's right to life, struck a remarkably moderate tone. He stressed matters such as refugees, maritime rights, a lid on arms shipments, and guarantees of borders which lend themselves to cooperation between the superpowers. He spoke explicitly of the need to "enlarge areas of common action" between the United States and the Soviet Union, mentioning among other things agreements banning the spread of nuclear weapons, and of a further missile buildup. He said that such a policy, while "long and slow" was the "only rational policy for them as for us."

MR. KOSYGIN undoubtedly got the message. To be sure, he ticked off a laborious litany of places where the Communists consider themselves to have grievances against the United States. He spoke of American "aggression" against the people of Vietnam and of "Hitlerites" in West Germany.

But his tone was sober. He joined the President in explicitly recognizing the need to turn resources away from arms production toward more productive uses. He did not repeat the ugly charges that the United States had aided Israel militarily.

The upshot is a confronta-

tion between Russia and Israel. This may seem unfair. But Israel has a good case to make. She has plenty of friends. And in any case, the General Assembly will not be able to take any direct action against her.

Moreover, the most dangerous diplomatic outcome has been avoided. There has not been a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, still less between Premier Kosygin and President Johnson. A dangerous zone has been traversed and while the Russians may stiffen their line in the next few days, the Big Two are in good position, when the time is ripe, to resume the slow, difficult progress toward duopoly which their underlying interests require.

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The Middle East War —the background

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Quality of Mercy Through Channels: The Grand Old Rag

By Drew Pearson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 20, 1967;

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pg. B11

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Quality of Mercy Through Channels

By Drew Pearson

This is the story of how a magnificent humanitarian impulse was lost in a maze of red tape.

Early last week President Johnson read in the Washington Star a pathetic story by Smith Hempstone on how Egyptian soldiers and prisoners, released or lost in the Sinai Desert, were dying of thirst. Hempstone, flying over the Sinai Desert with an Israeli colonel, reported seeing Egyptian prisoners "their hands raised over their heads in the universal signal of despair and surrender."

"One man fell to his knees in that burning sand and raised his arms imploringly toward the white hot sky so slowly it seemed it might be the last gesture he would ever make.

"They want to surrender," said the colonel. "They would give all they have, their homes, their women, for a canteen of water. May God have mercy on their souls!" . . .

"This is not just a question of a handful of stragglers but, according to Israeli sources, of about 50,000 Egyptians lost in the swirling wastes of Sinai."



Pearson.

President Johnson immediately ordered the U.S. Air Force to fly planes from Wheelus Air Force base in Libya, just a stone's throw from the Sinai desert, and drop drums of water and food to Egyptian soldiers. The Deputy Secretary of Defense, Cyrus Vance, reported back to the President that the Air Force had steel drums for water ready and was set to go.

But at this point, unidentified bureaucrats got into the act. At the State Department it was decided that the International Red Cross in Geneva must be consulted. Also permission must be asked to fly over Egypt even though there was considerable doubt as to whether Israel or Egypt controlled the Sinai. State Department bureaucrats ruled that since we had no relations with Egypt we would have to ask permission through the International Red Cross.

Specifically, the Air Force had ten C-130s with 25,200 gallons of water at Athens, plus six C-124s at Rhein-Main, Germany, with 25,200 gallons, plus three C-47s at Athens with loud speakers and Arab-speaking personnel standing by to call to Egyptian troops in the desert.

The Air Force had prepared the water in five-gallon Jerry-cans on pallets and was prepared to drop them 42 cans to a pallet.

The Red Cross delayed one

day, finally came back with a neutral reply.

There was more delay, more bureaucratic consultation, more meetings between the experts. Two days passed. Finally it was decided that it would be too dangerous to fly over the Sinai desert, also that Nasser had turned on the water, that it would be difficult to locate the stragglers.

So the mission of mercy was abandoned. Meanwhile, no one will know how many men died in the desert during the bureaucratic hassling.

The Grand Old Rag

A significant vote is taking place in the House of Representatives today to establish criminal penalties for anyone mutilating or insulting the American flag.

For 179 years the Stars and Stripes that Betsy Ross designed in Philadelphia has waved triumphant over these United States without a law to protect it. But recently a parade of Congressmen has rushed to get on the "protect the flag" bandwagon. They have included some staunch Southern solons, such as Rep. William Cramer (R-Fla.) and Rep. Jack Edwards (R-Ala.), who in the past have protested vehemently when states' rights were interfered with, but who now want the Federal Government to intervene in the South and elsewhere with what Attorney General Ram-

sey Clark says will require a "national police force" to protect the flag.

Chairman Emmanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, says the bill is unconstitutional, though he will vote for it. "Who wants to vote against motherhood?" says Manny.

Says Attorney General Clark: "We have survived the tests of 179 years with ever-increasing strength. Each of the 50 states, like the District of Columbia, has laws prescribing criminal penalties for desecration of the flag. Until this time, a general Federal law has not been found necessary."

The bill is so vague that if a jeweled flag pin is dropped in a crowd and trampled upon, the trampler could be convicted. Or if someone tramples on the flag featured on the Chicago Tribune, the trampler could be in trouble.

Only a few Congressmen have had the courage to stand up and be counted in opposition, among them Rep. Don Edwards of San Jose, Calif., and John Conyers of Detroit, both Democrats.

They quote the late Justice Robert Jackson of the Supreme Court: "Those who begin coercive elimination of dissent, soon find themselves exterminating the dissenters. Compulsory unification of opinion achieves only the unanimity of the graveyard."

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Associated Press

NIKOLAI A. PODGORNYY
... mission to Cairo

Podgorny Flies to Talks With Nasser

From News Dispatch

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny flew off to Cairo yesterday for talks with President Nasser of Egypt.

The Russian official stopped in Belgrade for a discussion with Yugoslavian President Tito. Tito, a strong supporter of the Arabs in their present crisis with Israel, met Podgorny at the airport and the two left for Brioni, Tito's secluded island in the northern Adriatic.

Podgorny is expected to resume his journey to Egypt in the morning.

Podgorny's departure was not announced by the Soviet Foreign Ministry until after it had taken place.

Earlier Podgorny attended a meeting in the Kremlin of the Soviet Communist Party's 119-man Central Committee.

The Committee heard a key policy statement on the Middle East by Russia's most important official, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Party Secretary.

A brief Kremlin announcement did not give any of Brezhnev's remarks but they presumably followed the same line as Premier Kosygin's address Monday in the United Nations General Assembly.

There was no disclosure of

See EGYPT, A11, Col. 1

Podgorny, Nasser To Meet in Cairo

the agenda for the Podgorny-Nasser talks. Observers in Moscow speculated they would deal with further Soviet shipments of military supplies to replace those lost in the brief but costly fighting.

They are also expected to take up joint diplomatic strategy to regain lost Arab territories and Arab dissatisfaction with Soviet willingness to accept Israel's right to exist as a nation. The Arabs have never acknowledged such a right.

Military Aide

One report in Moscow said that Podgorny was accompanied by the chief of staff of

the Soviet armed forces, Marshal Matvei V. Zakharov. This strengthened the conviction that a key item would be additional Russian arms aid.

Soviet sources said the Egyptian had asked for the visit while in Cairo the Egyptians said the initiative came from the Russians.

U. N. Viewpoint

Chalmers Roberts of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations that Arab diplomats believed Podgorny would try to find out if Nasser was prepared to concede anything to obtain the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula.

If Nasser is amenable, the theory goes, Podgorny will pass the word on to Premier Kosygin, who would then have a meaningful reason to meet with President Johnson.

From Jerusalem came a report that Israelis officials were interpreting the Podgorny trip and the Soviet arms shipments as evidence that the Russians were pushing the Arabs into a new showdown with their country.

Other Diplomats

In other Arab diplomatic activity, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika flew to Paris and delivered to President de Gaulle a message on the Mideast crisis from President Houari Boumedienne.

He met with de Gaulle for 60 minutes and later told reporters: "I explained the Algerian viewpoint on the Middle East to General de Gaulle and I was given precise de-

tails on the French point of view."

United Press International reported the following developments from Cairo Tuesday:

President Nasser's new cabinet was sworn in and met for 80 minutes to plan the task of rebuilding the nation after what Nasser has called the "tragedy" of the war.

The new cabinet was named Monday after a government reshuffle that concentrated still more power in Nasser's hands. He took the post of premier as well as president and also assumed leadership over Egypt's only political organization, The Arab Socialist Union.

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microfilm.

United Press International

DEPARTS MOSCOW — Soviet President Brezhnev as Podgorny leaves for Cairo on a visit that has raised speculation in West.

There were indications Nasser was girding for a possible fresh round of fighting with Israel if the current diplomatic moves fail to budge Israel from its present stand. New trenches for anti-aircraft guns are being dug on the outskirts of Cairo while new Soviet supplied Mig jet fighters and transport planes zoom overhead.

Machine gun nests have appeared on Nile River bridges while sandbags outside banks,

government building and offices have been heavily reinforced in the past few days.

Red brick anti-blast walls have sprung up all over town while there are widespread but unconfirmed reports of the arrival of a new consignment of Soviet tanks.

Informed sources said Labor Minister Kamal Rifaat returned tonight from the canal zone where he supervised "popular resistance" measures including arms distribution.

New U.S. Bid Made for Talks With Kosygin

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

A new attempt was made by the United States yesterday to bring about some kind of a meeting between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin.

The outcome was said to be still in doubt last night, awaiting a final response from the Soviet leader to what was understood to be a compromise offer by the United States.

There was growing pessimism about the possibility of arranging any meeting since the disclosure Monday night that Kosygin spurned the President's offer to meet in Washington, Camp David, Md., or a nearby resort.

Offer Confirmed

White House Press Secretary George C. Christian yesterday only confirmed the President's offer, without amplifying on it.

Christian said:

"The President has made it clear that Mr. Kosygin would be welcome here or at Camp David or some other convenient place nearby for either a social visit or substantive discussions. No arrangements have been made."

The White House spokesman avoided putting on the public record the fact that Kosygin has rejected that invitation. Kosygin replied that he was in New York to attend the emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly, it has been reported, and rather casually countered that the President might see him there if he was in the area.

Diplomats Concerned

U.S. and other diplomats are openly concerned now that a failure of the two leaders to meet, in view of the world attention now focused on their positions, may put a new frost on Washington-Moscow relations.

Privately, from a diplomatic standpoint, it was being argued that even a brief courtesy meeting has now become necessary. Without at least a handclasp formality, it was contended, there could be diplomatic repercussions on such major pending issues as negotiation of a nuclear nonproliferation treaty, or mutual restrictions on deploying anti-missile systems.

The dispute over who visits whom has taken on a ludicrous, petty-protocol character to some observers. But the White House clearly does not see it in that light, and is handling it as a matter of national policy and national dignity.

Precisely where the Admin

See MEET, A8, Col. 1

LBJ Trying Anew to See Red Premier

Administration is drawing that line on the 212-mile distance between the White House and Times Square remain undisclosed last night. Camp David, the presidential retreat in Maryland, is 70 miles northwest of Washington. There was speculation that President might offer to meet Premier Kosygin on Long Island or some similar point closer to New York.

The core of the President's position is not any precise site, however, but his reluctance—or refusal—to alter the U.S. position that the present General Assembly meeting, called over U.S. opposition, provides only a forum for propaganda clashes, and not for serious, constructive bargaining.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for 17 minutes at the U.N. yesterday.

They met in a small conference room at the U.N. Also present were Llewellyn E. Thompson, U.S. envoy to Moscow, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, and Victor M. Sukhodrev, Premier Kosygin's interpreter.

Response Awaited

Rusk and Gromyko would say afterward only that they discussed "matters before the assembly." But there were indications that the United States had presented an attempted compromise formula for a Johnson-Kosygin meeting, and that a response is being awaited.

Diplomatic sources speculated that Kosygin's sidestep of President Johnson's original invitation was a major Soviet policy decision, and any American counter-proposal may now require a new decision in Moscow.

As Rusk left the U.N. Chalmers M. Roberts of The Washington Post reported from New York, the Secretary indicated much interest in the suddenly announced meeting of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, as well as the trip by Soviet President Podgorny to see Egypt's President Nasser in Cairo.

Premier Kosygin told newsmen at the U.N. that he planned to leave New York "very soon." He said he did not know whether he would see the President before he leaves.

Senators differed yesterday on whether the President should press further for such a meeting.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said he thinks the President "has gone as far as he can go."

Opposes U.N. Meeting

"In my opinion the United Nations is not the place for the President to meet Kosygin," Mansfield said. "We are represented there by Ambassador Goldberg and Secretary Rusk."

But Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) said, "I think every effort should be made quietly for a meeting of the two. If necessary I think the President should go to New York. For the two not to meet while Premier Kosygin is a guest in this country would be a great pity."

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), however, described it as "a very delicate question of protocol."

Said Dirksen: "Does the President throw himself at a visiting foreign official who is a United Nations guest in this country? Or does the foreign official make the first move? Frankly, I don't know the answer."

5-Point Offer Is Spelled Out By Goldberg

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 20 — United States Ambassador Arthur Goldberg offered a new resolution in the General Assembly today containing five principles for peace in the Middle East but Soviet Premier Kosygin did not hear it.

Embodiment points made by President Johnson Monday, the resolution called for territorial integrity, freedom of navigation, a "just" solution to the refugee problem, registration and limitation of arms shipments and recognition of the right of all nations to exist in "peace and security."

It also envisages negotiation with "appropriate third party assistance." American spokesmen declined to define this point further.

Kosygin did not appear at the emergency special session of the Assembly this morning until after Goldberg had presented the American plan.

But the Soviet Premier was in his place shortly after Syrian President Nureddin Al Atassi began a concerted verbal attack on the U.S. and Britain for allegedly abetting Israel. Al Atassi charged that a link exists between "imperialism and Zionism" to "preserve backwardness" in the Arab world.

It was thought that Kosygin's absence was connected with Soviet displeasure at not yet finding an acceptable basis for a meeting with President Johnson. Kosygin did not attend the afternoon session. Other Communist block delegates walked out when Israeli Foreign Abba Eban exercised his right of reply to Al Atassi.

Communist speakers today — Premier Jozef Lenart of Czechoslovakia and Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria — basically echoed Kosygin's speech of yesterday in urging the Assembly to condemn Israel and

See NATIONS, A16, Col. 1

U.S. Offers 5-Point Plan for Mideast

demand compensation and withdrawal of troops behind previous armistice lines.

Thant Answers Eban

Today's meeting began with a statement by Secretary General U Thant replying to criticism by Eban of the way in which he withdrew the U.N. Emergency Force upon Egyptian request.

The American resolution is not given much chance to pass in its present form. Similarly the harsh Soviet resolution is unlikely to win approval.

But it is conceivable that portions of the American plan could be the basis at a later stage of a new compromise resolution that might also incorporate some formula for troop withdrawal. The votes of African countries which are general sympathetic to withdrawal but not to censure, might be the determining factor.

There was speculation tonight that Danish Premier Jans Otto Krag might be attempting the role of peace-maker with the cooperation of Romanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer and Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu. Romania is the sole Communist country that has had good relations with Israel as well as the Arabs. Manescu is likely to be the next Assembly president.

Conferences Held

Krag saw Kosygin, Eban and Egyptian Deputy Premier Vahmoud Fawzi yesterday. Today he conferred with the Romanians three times, sandwiching in a talk with Secretary of State Dean Rusk. He

also saw British Foreign Secretary George Brown, Canadian Foreign Minister Paul Martin, Indian Foreign Minister M. C. Challa and Thant.

Italian Premier Aldo Moro and Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani also were said to be sounding out possibilities of a compromise with the Arabs.

Arab diplomats have complained that the U.S. approach is a "sophisticated" version of Israel's position, but they are by no means happy with all the points made by Communist speakers—particularly the repeated recognition of Israel's rights as a state and Kosygin's allusion to big-power responsibility to establish peace.

Reportedly the Arabs are especially wary about any Kosygin-Johnson meeting, and their pressure on the Soviet Union may explain some of the difficulty in arranging such a meeting.

Goldberg's Reply

In contrast to Kosygin's direct criticism of the U.S. yesterday, Goldberg did not once mention the Soviet Union in his call for "new steps toward real peace." He referred merely to "obstruction" in the Security Council that hampered efforts to prevent a clash and obtain a cease-fire.

The Soviet resolution, he said, would merely restore the situation that existed on the eve of the fighting with opposing forces in direct confrontation, no check on belligerency and no assurance of innocent passage through the Gulf of Aqaba.

Although no one during the

Assembly session has yet repeated the Arab charges that American and British planes directly aided Israel, Goldberg rejected all accusation of U.S. complicity.

"Today I reaffirm on the full authority of the U.S. Government," he said, "that no U.S. soldier, sailor, airman, ship, airplane, or military instruments of any kind—including radar jamming—pertaining to the armed forces or to any agency of the U.S. Government, intervened in this conflict."

On the Soviet proposal that Israel be called an aggressor, Goldberg said "this would be neither equitable nor constructive... a one-sided condemnation."

Syrian Accuses U.S.

Syrian President Al-Atassi nevertheless accused the United States and Britain of having equipped Israel with "the most modern arms." He said nothing of the much longer quantities of Soviet arms sent to both Israel and Syria.

When he charged that Israel had used napalm, no one intervened to recall that Egypt has been accused of using both napalm and poison gas in the civil war in Yemen.

Al-Atassi alleged that because of Israel "the Arab people are being submitted to extermination surpassing what the Nazis did." He asserted that Israel has created 40,000 new refugees in Syria and that Syrian youths had been blindfolded and shot.

The Syrian President also accused the U.S. of conspiring to defraud the Arabs of their oil resources through exploita-

tion. This was similar to a charge by Czechoslovakian Premier Jozef Lenart that "Israeli aggression" is a component part of the "imperialist attempt to stop the development of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Bulgaria Backs Russia

Bulgarian Premier Zhivkov repeated the Soviet pledge to take measures "inside and outside" the United Nations to eliminate the consequences of aggression. Some thought this might be a reference to the guerrilla warfare advocated by Algeria, whose President, Houari Boumedienne, visited Moscow last week.

This afternoon Israeli Foreign Minister Eban hit back at Syrian charges, saying that a Security Council resolution dealing with Syrian belligerence against Israel had encountered three Soviet vetoes.

He quoted a statement attributed to Al-Atassi himself on May 22 urging the start of a "liberation" campaign against Israel as well as a May 24 statement by the Syrian Prime Minister vowing to "wipe Israel off the face of the earth."

Eban Replies

The Syrian Defense Minister, Eban said, had admitted that Syrian planes had flown in Israeli air space many times.

Syrian Ambassador George Tomeh replied that the Security Council had never sought to censure Syria.

Saudi Arabia Ambassador Jamil Baroody, whose frequent physical and verbal meandering in the Assembly

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United Press International

BRIEFED—Premier Alexei Kosygin, right, listens as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko speaks to him during U.N. General Assembly activity yesterday.

has brought a sort of comic zania, Sudan, Iran, Italy and relief, held forth for nearly an India.

hour at the close of the morning session after asking for the right of reply.

Reviewing his version of history since the Balfour Declaration of 1917 on establishment of a Jewish homeland, Baroody asserted that "Zionism has marshaled the media of information in all Western countries without exception."

Britain and Egypt are scheduled to make major presentations Wednesday along with speeches by representatives of Denmark, Yugoslavia, Tan-

Kosygin was scheduled to attend a reception at the Soviet mission tonight and to have dinner with Italian Premier Moro. Secretary of State Rusk, who plans to stay here the rest of the week, had lunch today with Moro and Italian Foreign Minister Fanfani. In addition to conferring briefly today with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, he met with Brown, Manescu, Krag and Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba jr.

U Thant Defends Role In UNEF Withdrawal

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 20—Secretary General U Thant took the highly unusual step today of asking to speak before the General Assembly in defense of his decision to withdraw the United Nations Emergency Force

from the Egyptian border last month.

His remarks today were cast as a reply to criticism made yesterday by Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, but they appeared to observers as an attempt to buttress his own position which has been considerably shaken since May 16.

Thant began by saying that "during the last five and a half years I have never had reason to comment upon a statement made to this Assembly by a representative of any government." He felt compelled to do so, he said, not because of Eban's "highly critical" remarks but because "the picture which Mr. Eban gave yesterday can be very damaging to the United Nations with regard to its peacekeeping function past and present."

The Secretary General said that on the withdrawal decision he does not accept as valid Mr. Eban's criticism that the first time the force was really needed, it was speedily withdrawn without proper consultation.

"Mr. Eban should know that I did engage in consultations . . . to the full extent required of me and even somewhat more," he added.

Thant said that unlike Egypt, Israel never agreed to accept UNEF forces. "Moreover," he added, "for all those ten years Israel's troops regularly patrolled alongside the

See THANT, A17, Col. 1

Crisis Role Is Defended By U Thant

line and now and again created provocations by violating it."

Thant has been reproached politely by many Western governments for the manner of the withdrawal and evidently feels that this amounts to an organized campaign. Whether his own frequent explanations have aggravated the criticism is another matter. Thant told the Assembly today he would soon submit another full report.

What most of the critics question is not Thant's good faith but his judgment. Some of the UNEF contributor countries insist that Thant did not really consult with them about withdrawal but instead confronted them with the fait accompli.

Some also contend that Thant's original memoir to the Egyptian government, after Egyptian Gen. Mohamm. Fawzi asked that UNEF get out of the way, virtually invited President Nasser to demand complete withdrawal.

After Thant spoke, a U.N. spokesman issued two statements, one criticizing a newspaper account of a confidential meeting between Thant and representatives of governments that had contributed to UNEF, and the other casting doubt on the authenticity of a memorandum purportedly left by the late Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold for future guidance on UNEF.

The release of the memorandum of Thant's conversations on May 17 with repre-

sentatives of UNEF contributor countries was "entirely improper," but that it disclosed nothing Thant had not already reported, the spokesman said. The account appeared in a New York newspaper this morning.

Respecting the unsigned memorandum on UNEF procedures in relation with Egypt, purportedly dictated by Hammarskjold on Aug. 5, 1957 as guidance for the future, the spokesman said feels that "the late Secretary General went about it in an odd way."

The memorandum was shown to U.N. Under Secretary Ralph Bunch last month by Ernest A. Gross, former legal adviser to Hammarskjold and later a member of the U.S. Mission. It was typed on plain paper with no U.N. heading, the spokesman said, and the United Nations has no official record of it.

Bunche, who handled arrangements for UNEF, knew nothing of the memorandum, the spokesman continued.

American and Soviet Proposals Compared

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 20 (AP)—Here are comparisons of pertinent provisions of both the Soviet and the United States resolutions submitted to the special session of the U.N. General Assembly:

United States

Endorses the cease-fire achieved pursuant to the resolutions of the Security Council and calls for its scrupulous respect by the parties concerned.

Decides that the General Assembly's objective must be a stable and durable peace in the Middle East.

Considers that the objective of a durable peace should be achieved through negotiated arrangements with appropriate third party assistance based upon mutual recognition of the political independence and territorial integrity of all countries. Encompassing recognized boundaries and other arrangements, including disengagement and withdrawal of forces, that will give them security against terror, destruction and war; freedom of innocent maritime passage; equitable solution of the refugee problem; registration and limitation of arms shipments into the area, and recognition of the right of all sovereign nations to exist with peace and security.

Requests the Security Council to keep the situation under careful review.

Soviet Union

Condemns the aggressive actions of Israel and the continuing occupation by Israel of a part of the territory of Egypt, Syria and Jordan, which constitutes an act of aggression.

Demands that Israel immediately withdraw all its forces from the territory of those states to positions beyond the armistice demarcation lines, and respect the status of the demilitarized zone, as prescribed in those armistice agreements.

Also demands that Israel make restitution in full and within the shortest possible period of time for all the damage inflicted by its aggression upon Egypt, Syria and Jordan and their nationals, and return to them all seized property and other material assets.

Appeals to the Security Council to undertake on its part immediate effective measures in order to eliminate all consequences of the aggression committed by Israel.

Chemical Warfare And a Death Wish

By Marquis Childs

United Feature Syndicate

IN AN ISOLATED corner of the world inhabited only by primitive tribesmen a new terror of modern warfare has been tested for the first time. The Egyptians have bombed Yemeni villages with nerve gas, technically a V-agent, killing and seriously injuring several hundred men, women and children. If after the horror piled on horror of this century mankind still has a conscience that can be aroused there may yet be time to stop short of disaster. Genocide as a way of warfare—an accepted convention in the contest between nations—is the threat inherent in the V-agent. Used by Arab against Arab in the Yemeni war, as verified by the International Committee of the Red Cross, a wholly Swiss committee, it causes a special revulsion.

The threat of this new agent of mass death is underscored by what is apparently a fact, as yet officially unconfirmed, that quantities of nerve gas contained in artillery shells were stored in the Sinai Peninsula just prior to the Arab-Israeli war. It was not used. If it had been used the Israelis' frantic last-minute efforts to obtain gas masks and supplies of the only known antidote could hardly have prevented large casualties.



WHAT happened in the Yemen and what might have happened in the Sinai must be seen not as an isolated incident but as one more step in a succession in which science has put itself at the service of death. It began on April 22, 1915. A strange green vapor released from German artillery shells floated across the trenches held by the French at Ypres.

Coughing, choking, dying, as the chlorine gas penetrated their lungs the French fled in panic. They left a four-mile gap in the line. But, because of the failure of earlier small experiments on the Polish front, the German high command had had little confidence in the outcome of this first gas attack and was, therefore, not prepared to take advantage of the break.

The steps down the steep and slippery slope are only too well known. In World War II the Nazis exterminated six million Jews, Russians and Poles in a calculated policy of genocide. In August, 1945, the United States dropped the first atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, with dead and maimed in each city from 70,000 to 80,000. There were those, including men of the highest responsibility such as Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson who opposed using the bombs on civilian populations, and the question whether Japan was not already close to the point of capitulation is still debated.

Now and then a chance news story reveals the climate of the times better than a hundred speeches. Such a story in *The New York Times* recently told of an encounter between an American correspondent in Germany and a German charged with war crimes in a Nazi concentration camp. We understood each other now, the German said, because we see that you are doing in Vietnam what you accused us of doing in the second World War. This anecdote confirmed the reports of visitors to Germany who find many Germans equating the American bombing of North and South Vietnam with a form of genocide such as was practiced in the German death camps.



NAPALM rained down on Vietnamese peasants has its place in the parade of horrors with no foreseeable end. The news photographs of children burned and scarred by napalm have had a fateful impact on world opinion.

The despairing question being asked today is whether there is any leadership visible that could start back from the slope threatening to end in total destruction. The poison gases of World War I were as innocent as cap pistols in comparison with the new V-agents. These new gases, odorless and colorless, are in the arsenals of the great powers, with the United States spending a sizable sum each year on chemical warfare.

Where the Egyptians obtained the nerve gas, which appears beyond their scientific capability, no one can say with certainty. An international convention drafted in 1925 outlawed the use of poison gas. Egypt signed that convention in 1928. Gas was not used in World War II if only because the circumstances of that war were not conducive to its use.

The death wish is part of the popular jargon of the age of Freud. Fleeing from his native Vienna as the Nazis took over, Freud saw not single individuals, disturbed and desperate, bent on suicide, but humanity itself in search of self-annihilation. This might be put down to the despair of a prophet who had suffered much. But each step in mass destruction since 1915 lends weight to his despair.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

Dialogue of the Deaf?

ALEXEI KOSYGIN has spoken. President Johnson has spoken. Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, has spoken with great brilliance and wit. God knows how many more people are to speak. But one can be sure that hysteria and unreason, disinterested calm, woolly-minded waffling and active malice will all find voices before the end.



Alsop

Meanwhile, no one can tell, as yet, whether this is to be another "dialogue of the deaf," all the noisier because neither side really hears the other. For no one has as yet managed to make a firm and persuasive judgment of Soviet intentions; and nothing but a rational Soviet approach to the Middle Eastern crisis can prevent the worst sort of outcome.

Even Premier Kosygin's speech offered few clues to the American Kremlinologists. He said all the hard things he had been expected to say, both about this country and about Israel. But he said them in a relatively calm tone; and he did not shut the door on a future encounter with the President. Thus "wait and see" has to be the motto for the present.

WHILE WAITING for clearer auguries, however, it is worth covering two points with much bearing on Prime Minister Kosygin's descent upon the United Nations. The first concerns the inconceivable error of the Soviet intelligence estimate of Arab, and especially of Egyptian military capabilities.

If the Central Intelligence Agency had made a comparable error, every editorial page in this country would now be a howling for the blood of CIA Director Richard Helms. (Whereas no one has taken much public note of the brilliantly accurate forecasts the intelligence analysts actually gave President Johnson.) Why then did the Soviet intelligence go so wrong?

The answer, the analysts have concluded, is that the Soviets went so wrong about their Egyptian and other Arab clients for almost exactly the same reason that the North Vietnamese are always so wrong about U. S.

casualties in the Vietnamese war.

Scores of captured documents reveal that Communist unit commanders in Vietnam simply report American casualties at a level that will justify the casualties their own units have suffered. They have no alternative, for if they do not enormously inflate our losses, they will lose their jobs. The inflation is for self-protection, in fact.

The members of the Soviet training missions in Egypt and Syria were in the same position, in some sense, as a North Vietnamese unit commander who is given orders that he cannot successfully execute. In other words, these Soviet officers' masters in the Kremlin had decided the Egyptians and the Syrians were to be given viable and effective armed forces; and they were investing vast sums for this purpose. How then could the members of the Soviet training mission report to the Kremlin that the Egyptian army was in fact quite worthless?

FOR THIS REASON, the Kremlin was brutally and horribly surprised by what happened. On this, all American students of Soviet affairs are approximately agreed. And all agree, too, that the sheer bitterness of the surprise further inflamed the previously existing division in the Kremlin, which may be described as a division between the practical men and the ideologues.

Except that Prime Minister Kosygin is rather plainly one of the leaders of the practical men, no one outside the Kremlin's wall is quite clear about the names and numbers of the players. Even Leonid Brezhnev is sometimes put in one faction and sometimes in the other.

But it is quiet clear, nonetheless, that all current Soviet decisions about foreign affairs, and even, in many cases, about internal matters, represent compromises between these two groups. Sometimes, it is believed, the compromises are even extremely uneasy and precarious.

IN THE Middle Eastern crisis, the ideologues obviously wish to do everything possible to inflame the Arabs against Israel and the Western powers. Their program must certainly include renewing the immense investments in Arab armed forces, which have just been

proved so wasteful. As the economist of London has remarked, this can too easily amount to handing the choice between peace and third world war to such men as Gamal Abdel Nasser.

By the same token, the practical men obviously wish to act, not in concert with the United States, but at least in parallel with the United States, in order to tamp down the passions that are now ablaze in the Middle East, and thus to reduce the risks of a future war. This is, in fact, the only way toward peace and progress. And taking this road would have to include sharp limits of Soviet Middle Eastern arms shipments.

Which side in the Kremlin will win the argument? None, as yet, can predict.

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The U.N.

Compromise Seen On Mideast Issues

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 21—
Many delegates today expected eventual passage of a broad Mideast peace resolution that would avoid the condemnation of Israel, demanded by the Soviet Union, but would call for evacuation of captured territory.

After the compromise in the General Assembly, the question would go back to the Security Council, which would promote negotiations through a U.N. mediator.

But the statement by French President de Gaulle today condemning Israel as the aggressor introduced a new element by raising the possibility that some French-speaking African countries may now vote for censure. Meanwhile, debate in the General Assembly was continuing.

The Soviet Union was reported tonight to have quietly discouraged India from seeking a compromise because it sees a chance of approval of its own resolution by a two-thirds

See NATIONS, A14, Col. 1

Mideast Compromise Expected

majority. Even if the condemnation of Israel should not pass, the Soviet demand for withdrawal and compensation conceivably could gain new adherents. In any case, a resolution would have only the authority of a recommendation.

Mediator Move Pushed

Denmark, Italy and Rumania have been particularly active in attempts to gain acceptance for the concept of a U.N. mediator, as well as to focus on a solution to the problem of the Arab refugees. Several ambassadors predicted privately that if the Soviet bid fails ultimately, the Arabs may grant some sort of de facto recognition of Israel, and that this in turn may open the way for many other accommodations.

Hanging over discussions was the continuing possibility of a meeting between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin. The outcome of any such meeting could strongly influence the outcome in the United Nations.

Arabs Seen Unhappy

There was no hint of conciliation in speeches by Arab and nonaligned representatives. But there were renewed reports that the Arabs are unhappy about the whole Soviet performance here, although publicly they pay obeisance to it.

In the first of today's speeches, British Foreign Secretary George Brown strongly endorsed a new U.N. military presence in the area as well as the appointment of a special representative of the Secretary General.

While Brown was generally in agreement with points put forward by the United States on territorial integrity, freedom of navigation, arms limitation and refugee settlement, he spoke with unusual vigor on Jerusalem, warning the Israelis that annexation would "isolate them from world opinion."

Eban Replies

This brought a firm rejoinder from Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban that his government's policy is "preservation of the unity of Jerusalem" with access for all faiths.

Egyptian Deputy Premier Mahmoud Fawzi repeated denunciations of Israel as the aggressor and charged that the United States, with the communications ship Liberty, had jammed Egyptian radar so as to facilitate the Israel attack.

Yugoslav Premier Mika Spiljak, whose government has close relations with Egypt, took a strongly pro-Arab line and repeated the Soviet demand for return of captured property. Some interpret this as meaning the \$2 billion worth of Soviet equipment the Israelis say they seized in the Sinai peninsula.

But the Yugoslav approach also differed from that of other Communist countries and, in at least one respect, it cannot have pleased the Arabs. Spiljak did not mention the United States, and he said his government quarreled only with the policies of Israel, "whose existence we have never questioned."

Italy's Stand Heard

Italian Premier Aldo Moro argued that it was necessary to look beyond troop withdrawal to the settlement of basic problems, including that of refugees. He advocated a special status for Jerusalem.

Danish Premier Jens Otto Krag urged appointment of a U.N. special representative. Although military action should not lead to territorial gains, he said, the right of all

countries to peaceful coexistence must be recognized.

Indian Foreign Minister M.C. Chagla criticized Israel's refusal to accept the U.N. emergency force on her soil and insisted that no right to free passage through the Strait of Tiran is established in international law.

Chagla, whose government has refused since 1949 to carry out a plebiscite in Kashmir asked by the Security Council, accused Israel of ignoring U.N. resolutions and insisted that it cannot be allowed to keep "the fruits of its conquest."

Tanzanian C. Y. Mgonja and Sudanese Premier Mohamed Mangoub sided strongly with the Arabs, and Mangoub attacked the United States. Iranian Foreign Minister Ardeshir Zahedi took a middle position, urging withdrawal of Israeli troops but not joining in condemnation. Several countries specifically defended Secretary General U Thant against criticism that his decision to withdraw UNEF from Egypt had been hasty.

Speculation on Mediator

In the assumption that some agreement will be reached on a special representative of the Secretary General to serve as a mediator, there was speculation today that a Scandinavian might be the choice. Security Council President Hans Tabor of Denmark was among those mentioned.

Kosygin was not present in the Assembly today. He lunched with Thant and the U.N. senior staff.

Brown alluded twice to the influence of Communist China. Arms limitation, he said, "is all the more imperative since new countries are coming into the business of supplying arms to the Middle East."

Sees Threat to Future

Then, outlining his fear about U.N. collapse at a time when China has just exploded a hydrogen bomb, he concluded that if it fails "in an area as dangerous as this, the chances of the world, and our children and grandchildren, going up in a mushroom cloud must be enormous."

Brown praised the work of the chief-of-staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, Gen. Odd Bull. He urged that a larger staff be provided for Bull and that Israel return the UNTSO headquarters in Jerusalem. He noted that Britain has given 14 per cent of all government contributions for refugees.

Egyptian Deputy Premier Fawzi accused the United States of having "encouraged or sponsored Israeli aggression before and after 1956"—although the United States stood against its oldest allies at the time of Suez to demand withdrawal of Israeli, British and French troops.

Fleet's Presence Hilt

Continuing, Fawzi charged that "the 6th Fleet, bristling with the evil and foully-smelling CIA, was ominously poised" during the recent war "not near its usual haunts but right next to Arab shores." He accused the British of following "their American masters" and "polluting in their turns the waters of the Mediterranean Sea."

Then, personalizing his attack, Fawzi said: "If only Mr. Johnson would 'reason' more, as he loves to say . . . he would put a final end to his aiding and abetting Israel's insane ventures."

Replying to Fawzi's charges, Israel's Eban retorted that Egypt "is not the victim of aggression but its author and architect."

Egyptian orders captured in Sinai, he claimed, listed a four part plan of intimidation of

Israel, a blockade in the Gulf of Aqaba, encirclement and finally the destruction of Israel.

Eban emphatically denied Fawzi's assertions that Israel had committed atrocities and sought to block Red Cross aid to fleeing Egyptians. Red Cross authorities, he said, had expressed satisfaction with arrangements.

Israel Answers Charges

Separately, in a letter to U Thant, Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael denied charges of maltreatment of prisoners.

"The allegation that the Israeli authorities stripped military personnel of their uniforms is untrue," he wrote. "The Israeli forces in Sinai and Gaza were puzzled by the

great number of people in their underwear who were taken prisoner close to Egyptian military positions and abandoned war material.

"Investigation showed that United Arab Republic (Egyptian Army personnel, for the most part officers, divested themselves of their uniforms in order to disguise their military rank and status and thus avoid captivity.

"The Israeli forces also came across huge quantities of shoes abandoned in the desert. Prisoners of war later explained that the United Arab Republic soldiers found it easier to escape while barefoot."

The Assembly debate resumes at 10:30 a.m. Thursday with seven countries sched-

uled to speak: Mauritania, Belgium, France, Pakistan, Mongolia, Turkey and the Ukraine. Particular interest is focused on the approach of French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, because of de Gaulle's remarks today.

Associated Press

GEORGE BROWN
... warns Israel

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microfilm.

France

De Gaulle Links Viet, Israel-Arab Wars

By Waverley Root

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, June 21—French President de Gaulle today issued the strongest indictment he has ever made of America's action in Vietnam. He also blamed Israel for starting the Mideast war.

De Gaulle said that "the spirit and face of war are spreading again across the world . . . started in Vietnam by American intervention . . . There is no chance of arriving at a peaceful settlement in the present world situation unless a new world element appears. This element could and should be the end of the war in Vietnam by the termination of foreign intervention."

De Gaulle put force behind these words by allowing them to be attributed directly to him, although the text was handed out after today's Cabinet meeting by State Secretary Pierre Dumas.

This was the first time that France has officially said Israel struck first. The statement also blamed the Arabs

See FRANCE, A17, Col. 1

De Gaulle Blames U.S. for Viet War, Says Israel Struck First in Mideast

for their constant threats to Israel's existence.

De Gaulle's blaming the United States for a situation which he fears may lead to a world war is based on a domino theory. He represents American intervention in Vietnam as having caused China to speed up her arming to the stage of producing a hydrogen bomb.

This in turn obliges Russia to become tougher, on pain of losing leadership of the Communist world to China, though this last stage was not spelled out in de Gaulle's declaration.

Thus the relaxation of tension in Europe is now threatened.

Motive Is Seen

De Gaulle's motive seems to have been an attempt to put pressure on the United States by arousing world public opinion. He apparently feels that Soviet intentions have just been revised and that the Russians are now prepared to aid the Arabs in a comeback attempt against Israel—to the point of bringing Russia, near the brink of open clash with the United States.

French fear of this development appears to be based on Russian words and acts.

When Premier Kosygin saw de Gaulle in Paris Saturday, the French impression was that while he would deliver a fighting speech before the United Nations Assembly for the sake of form, actually Russia was anxious for a settlement in the Mideast.

Effect of China H-Bomb

But the Chinese exploded their hydrogen bomb the very day Kosygin was in Paris. While Kosygin was in New York, according to rumors here, the Soviets determined it was necessary to meet the Chinese challenge—the call for active support. In this they may have been encouraged by Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, who returned from Moscow to make a fire-eating speech beginning with

the famous de Gaulle phrase: "We have lost a battle; we have not lost the war."

"He was trying less to follow the Gaullist lead than to please Mao," an observer here commented. De Gaulle had a chance to measure Algerian temperatures yesterday when Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika spent an hour with him at the Elysee Palace.

Also, French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and France's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Roger Seydoux, spent an hour yesterday at the Soviet delegation headquarters and are understood to have found the Russians uncompromising.

Shipments to Arabs

French information on current Soviet arms shipments to the Arabs contradicts the more moderate figures announced in the United States. It is estimated here that 200 Migs and many tanks have been delivered to Egypt, Syria, Algeria and the Sudan. The objective is said to be to replace, or even increase, lost material so the Arabs could launch a blitzkrieg in perhaps 6 months.

This could be interpreted either as Russian encouragement to the Arabs to reopen the fighting, or as a bluff to induce U.S. pressure on the Israelis to withdraw their troops. This would cancel the diplomatic defeat Russia suffered in the Mideast.

[France's embargo on arms deliveries to the Mideast is still in force, Foreign and Defense Ministry spokesmen said Wednesday, Reuters reported. There had been that the embargo to Israel had been ended and deliveries resumed.]

De Gaulle's Outlook

De Gaulle is reported to believe that the situation would deteriorate further with Arab rearmament, the reappearance of terrorism, and possibility guerrilla activity.

He sees no possibility of di-

rect negotiations because of the crushing nature of the Israeli victory, which he believes makes them unwilling to accept compromise.

"The Israelis have won too much," he is supposed to have said. "They risk perishing from it."

De Gaulle's pessimism is further expressed in this statement attributed to him:

"There is no longer more than one super-great nation, the United States."

"Now he feels that the Russians are faced with diplomatic and political capitulation before America—unless they resort to dangerous and extreme measures to recapture the lost ground."

Egypt: Podgorny Welcomed; Soviet Ties Stressed <span ...
By Michael Dennigan
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 22, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

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Associated Press

Egypt's President Nasser, left, raises hand of Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny on his arrival at Cairo.

Egypt

Podgorny Welcomed; Soviet Ties Stressed

By Michael Dennigan

CAIRO, June 21 (UPI)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny arrived today to a cheering welcome from hundreds of thousands of Egyptians and began talks with President Nasser on Russian co-operation with Arab nations.

Despite more than 100-degree heat, several thousand persons were at the airport and about 200,000 others lined the route to the Republican Palace where Podgorny is staying.

Nasser and many high officials of the two-day-old Egyptian government went out to welcome Podgorny. A band played the Soviet anthem, guns boomed a 21-gun salute and the crowd waved banners saying "We shall struggle until final victory" and "long live Arab-Soviet friendship."

Some posters held up by the crowd read: "Down with American Imperialism."

Podgorny arrived from Yugoslavia where he had talks with President Tito. He kissed two Egyptian children who handed him flowers and then the two

See EGYPT, A16, Col. 6

Egypt Welcomes Podgorny; Ties to Soviets Acclaimed

presidents drove into town in an American Cadillac under a sign reading, "Arab Socialist Union greets Our Soviet Friend."

"On Our Side"

Cairo Radio said Podgorny came "to demonstrate to the whole world that the Soviet Union stands on our side in the liberation struggle against Zionism and imperialism."

[Reports from Moscow said that Russia has promised to rebuild Egypt's armed forces to the point they were before the defeat by Israel in the Middle East war. UPI, from Jerusalem, said Israeli military intelligence sources thought the Egyptian Army could be rehabilitated in six months if the losses of the Sinai battle were replaced.]

Nasser, meanwhile, appointed a new chief of the "popular resistance" movement in Egypt. Abdul Mohsen Abulnour, former vice premier for agriculture, was named to replace onetime premier Zakaria Mohieddin, who has just been given the direction of economic planning.

Preparation Stresses

The semi-official magazine, Al Mussawar, published pictures purporting to show that "Egyptian training and defenses are under way night and day" in preparation for what the publication calls "the next round."

The magazine said that the cities of Port Said and Ismalia have become "military arsenals" with "tens of thousands of the people carrying arms" on a daily basis to work. Others

are being trained, the publication said.

Neal Ascherson and Irene Beeson of the London Observer sent from Cairo this analysis of Nasser's government reorganization:

The changes leave Nasser directly in charge of state and party. He has become premier, and he has assumed the secretary generalship of Egypt's single political party, the Arab Socialist Union.

The make-up of the new cabinet offers some useful hints on Egypt's future approach to its problems.

The most interesting change in the return to office as minister for planning of Abdel Moneim Keissouny, the brilliant Western-educated finance expert, who is well-known and respected in the United States. His appointment lends strength to informed reports here that Nasser is anxious to open a door the again—by at least a chink—in spite of the Soviet Union's emphatic support.

Power Disconnected

Politically, it is clear that the loser by these changes is former premier Ali Sabry, who was close to Nasser in the early years of the revolution. Up to now Sabry has been secretary general of the Arab Socialist Union. Although he reappears in the cabinet list as minister for local government, he has been stripped of his political empire.

No doubt it is calculated that in the war's aftermath the population needs guidance firmer and more sober than Sabry could provide.

The man who stands for this sort of policy is Zakaria

Mohieddin, who became nominal president for a few hours on June 9 during Nasser's brief resignation. He is now a deputy premier.

In contrast to Sabry, who cultivated relations with the socialist world, Mohieddin is regarded as rather conservative.

These changes suggest that Nasser, displaying a sense of realism, is concerned to hold popular anti-Western reactions to the war within bounds.

Soviets Reported Ready to Rebuild Arab Armies Without Compensation

Reuters

MOSCOW, June 21—Russia has agreed to help bring Arab armies back to their pre-Middle East war strength free of charge, informed sources indicated today.

They said new supplies of Soviet and East European weapons could begin arriving in Cairo very soon and that no payment would be asked.

While there has been no announcement of renewed military deliveries the Soviet Bloc promised while the war was on to give the Arabs "everything necessary to rebuff the aggressor."

Soviet commentators reacted negatively to U. S.

calls for a Middle East arms embargo, reiterated Monday by President Johnson.

One Soviet writer said today that to impose an embargo now, would help "the aggressor."

Earlier this week Algeria's Abdelaziz Bouteflika told an Arab Foreign Ministers' meeting in Kuwait that the Soviets had agreed to "compensate" them for arms lost.

Free arms delivery to the Arab countries could be expected to boost the prestige of the Soviets apparently shaken by their failure to intervene in the war.

But it was also noted here

that Egypt already owed the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia vast sums for arms supplied earlier.

The sources said the new arms would probably eventually include planes as well as trucks, tanks, and guns, with the pace of deliveries largely dependent on developments, both in the United Nations and in the Middle East.

Israelis Cite Soviet Mediation Bid

By Dan Kurzman Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 22, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A18

Israelis Cite Soviet Mediation Bid

By Dan Kurzman

Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, June 21—Russia offered to mediate Arab-Israeli differences during the pre-war crisis if Israel would permit the return of a million Palestine Arab refugees and accept the boundaries prescribed by the 1947 United Nations partition resolution. Israeli sources said here today.

The resolution, originally accepted by Israel but rejected by the Arabs, gave way to borders determined by military action the next year.

The Soviet offer revealed today was quietly rejected by Israel on the grounds that acceptance would mean national suicide. But the Russians, the Israelis said, appeared to feel that if the Arabs squeezed Israel sufficiently it might agree to such an arrangement.

The Arabs, however, refused to consider recognizing Israel's existence in any form. The Soviets apparently believed that the Arabs could be brought around with the argument that Israel could not long survive under the 1947 plan.

The Israelis say it is now clear that Russia has come to depend on Syria as its base in the Mideast. It was prepared to gamble almost everything on the survival of Syria's present pro-Soviet regime, but stopped short at a commitment to send troops in the event of an Israeli attack.

Russia did the next best thing, the Israelis maintain. It persuaded Egyptian President Nasser that Israel was going to attack Syria and that he should give Syria the guarantee that Russia would not give.

Intelligence information here appears to indicate, however, that Nasser, while falling for the bait, deviated from Russian plans on a key point.

Russia allegedly had wanted Nasser to send a large part of his Army to the Sinai, as he did but to avoid delivering any provocative declarations, such as his warning to Israel that it could no longer send ships through the Gulf of Aqaba.

The idea was to keep large Israeli forces in defensive positions all along the Egyptian border and thereby drain the Israeli economy. Egypt, using only its professional Army, would presumably be able to hold out much longer than Israel's largely conscript Army.

Israelis concede that if Nasser had left his intentions about the Gulf of Aqaba

vague, perhaps stopping some Israeli craft and letting others pass, the decision to go to war might have been delayed indefinitely.

Under such conditions, the Russians allegedly hoped, Israel would accept Moscow's conditional mediation with the Arabs. Nasser, however, proved unreliable and Russia was caught in its own trap, according to the Israelis.

As for Russia's pre-war interest in Syria, sources here say that Israeli troops halted their advance into Syria only a few miles from the site of a secret Soviet underground installation. This, they say, possibly accounted for Russia's vigorous effort to enforce an immediate cease-fire.

The Israeli sources said the exact nature of the installa-

tion has not yet been determined. Unconfirmed reports indicate it was the Soviet headquarters and communications center for subversive activities throughout the Mideast. These reports claimed that the installation, located between Israeli-occupied Quneitra and Damascus, was so secret that even Syrians were not permitted to enter it.

Indication of a new manifestation of the Russian presence in Syria followed Israeli claims last week that Russian-speaking voices had been heard issuing radio messages during the fighting.

This growing "evidence" of Russian activity in Syria has helped to harden the Israeli view that Soviet penetration of the Mideast had been far deeper than was suspected before the war.

U.S. Lifting Travel Ban To Israel, 4 Arab Lands

United Press International

The United States announced yesterday it was lifting travel restrictions on American citizens who wished to go to Israel and four Arab countries.

The restrictions were imposed June 5 when the Arab-Israeli war broke out.

State Department spokesman Carl Bartch said U.S. passports were now valid without specific endorsement for travel of American citizens to Israel, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia.

Bartch said restrictions were being maintained on travel to nine other countries. They are Egypt, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, the Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

Bartch said the restrictions were being maintained "because of conditions resulting from the recent hostilities in the Near East."

The spokesman said American citizens desiring to go to the nine countries could do so if their passports were specifically endorsed by the State Department.

Bartch said, "Validation for travel to those countries will be granted, as the situation permits, to persons whose travel may be regarded as being in the interest of the United States. Newsmen and businessmen would fall in this category.

In another development, the United States has advised Libya it is prepared to hold discussions on the requested withdrawal of American forces from Wheelus Air Base.

The Libyan Government asked the United States to pull out of the important but not vital air base after Washington was accused of aiding Israel in its war with the Arab states.

Soviets See Peril at Summit

Kremlin's Allies Warn of Deal With U.S.

By Victor Zorza
 Manchester Guardian

LONDON—Soviet Premier Kosygin cannot afford to seem too eager to meet President Johnson. The Soviet leader is obliged to avoid giving further offense to allies angered by Russia's passivity during the war in the Middle East.

Warnings are reaching the Kremlin, from Algeria to East Germany, that its system of alliances is in danger. Those who have depended on Russia's assurances of help now fear that the Kremlin and the White House might make a deal over their heads.

To avoid confirming that impression by an early summit meeting, Kosygin is playing hard to get. For this reason, too, the Kremlin has dropped the earlier suggestion of a package deal to include both the Middle East and Vietnam. This does not mean that the Russians have given up the idea of a package deal. But it does mean that they would rather not be overheard talking about it to the United States.

Red Star Suggestion

The only time the Soviet suggestion was allowed to appear in public was in an article in *Red Star*, the Army paper, as soon as it became clear that the war had ended with the victory of Israel. "Great as may be the difference between the events in Vietnam and the Middle East," *Red Star* said, there is also a certain connection between them . . . The clouds of the war in Vietnam have darkened the whole international situation, and they are causing greater tension throughout the world. On the other hand, if Washington were to give up its hopes for 'victory' in Vietnam, which cannot be attained, and worked instead for a peaceful settlement, this would have the most favorable influence on the situation in the whole world, and in particular in the Middle East."

Kosygin's own discussion of Vietnam, in his U.N. speech, was more carefully worded, but it was still so phrased as to suggest a connection with the Middle East.

Soviet Responsibility

But Kosygin's problems are not confined to Cairo and Hanoi. Although in both capitals the problem is basically the same, in that the Kremlin has refused to risk world war with the U.S. for the sake of its proteges, the principle at issue also affects the Soviet Union's other allies who rely on it for protection. Mohammed Heikal, President Nasser's friend and spokesman and the editor of the Cairo *Al Ahram*, has provided further evidence of what the Egyptians regard as Soviet responsibility for their defeat.

Heikal has given further

News Analysis

details of Nasser's awakening in the middle of the night on May 26 when the Soviet ambassador warned him not to start the war against Israel. Nasser has already said, in his "resignation" speech, that the Soviet message "strongly requested that we should not be the first to open fire." This, Heikal now says, was a joint American-Russian initiative. Israel had told the United States that Egypt "will begin the attack tonight." The Egyptian ambassador in Washington was thereupon summoned by Walt Rostow, Presidential Assistant for National Affairs, who asked him to contact Nasser "and to emphasize the need for self-restraint, so that the United States will not find itself compelled to intervene against Egypt." President Johnson, according to Heikal also asked Kosygin to take this up with Cairo.

Ulbricht's Complaint

This hint of Soviet-American "collusion" is made much more explicit by Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, whose government has displayed throughout the greatest support for Egypt. "When Israel completed its military preparations," Ulbricht said in an election speech in Leipzig, "the U.S. warned the Arab states against military action, in order to enable Israel to strike a preventive blow." But, as Heikal's article has since made clear, the American and Russian warnings were parallel, and therefore any responsibility Ulbricht imputes to the United States is also, though by implication, borne by the Soviet Union.

Ulbricht's commitment to Egypt's cause is only partly explained by East Germany's long-standing effort to win diplomatic recognition from the Arab countries. The East German regime has repeatedly had cause to complain that the Soviet Union was not prepared to take warlike risks to assert once and for all the permanence of the "German Democratic Republic." When the Soviet Union climbed down after threatening to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany, and to bar Western access to Berlin, Ulbricht's regime felt itself betrayed. The Berlin confrontation ended peacefully because President Kennedy had made it clear to Premier Khrushchev that the United States would fight to preserve the freedom of Berlin. Since then the Ulbricht regime has lived in the fear that, while the Soviet Union and the United States remained immobilized by the

balance of nuclear terror. West Germany might launch an independent conventional strike against East Germany and occupy the whole country before the Soviet Union could do anything about it.

Ulbricht is now using the war in the Middle East to prove to the Kremlin that his fears are valid.

Warsaw Pact

Hence, Ulbricht's outspoken support of Egypt's stand, and his implied criticism of the Kremlin, which is bound to disturb further the relations within the Warsaw Pact alliance, already strained by Rumania's refusal to endorse the Kremlin's condemnation of Israel.

In the outer ring of the alliance, composed of the "non-aligned" countries which repeatedly have taken the Soviet side on most issues in dispute between East and West, the Kremlin's disengagement during the Middle East war has also given rise to doubts about the validity of its promises. These have been expressed most clearly by the Algiers' El Moudjahid, in a leading article which may be taken to reflect some of the arguments put by Hourai Boumediene, the Algerian President, to the Soviet leaders when he conferred with them on behalf of his Arab colleagues after the ceasefire was announced. The Algerian paper, too, discussed "the balance of terror" between East and West. This caused the Soviet Union to "put the preservation of peace before every other consideration." Had this not led the Soviet leaders, the paper asked, "to relegate their support for the liberation movements to second place?"

Third World

If this became the Soviet Union's settled policy, "the third world would be forced to rely on itself." This would enable the "imperialists" to liquidate the liberation movements one by one.

The paper threatens the Kremlin with the defection of the nonaligned countries to the Chinese camp. The new situation, it says, "would undoubtedly lead to the division of the world not only into the socialist East and capitalist West, but also into an industrialized north and a backward south."

The question for the Kremlin is whether it is to give them the support they want, in order to preserve its system of alliances, or whether it should try to obtain for them by diplomatic means what can no longer be acquired by war between the major powers. This is the main issue for the summit meeting, when it comes to be held.

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Kremlin Is Busy Explaining Egypt: Suggested Reading

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 22, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. E19

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Kremlin Is Busy Explaining Egypt

By Drew Pearson and Suggested Reading

Jack Anderson

One important factor behind Soviet oratory at the United Nations General Assembly is a political problem which Congressional committees in Washington readily understand. It's the Kremlin's need to justify the huge investment of arms and aid to the Arab states, estimated by some Israeli observers as running over \$3.5 billion.

This is a tremendous amount of money for a government to plow into the Near East when Russian consumers are demanding more housing, more consumer goods and lower rents.

What the average American doesn't know is that the Russian people are just as sour on foreign aid as Sen. Allen Ellender of Louisiana or Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon. They don't like the idea of a lot of Soviet rubles being dumped abroad which could otherwise benefit their economy at home.

One of the charges against Nikita Khrushchev when he was ousted in October, 1964, was that in May, 1964, he had extended a \$90 million loan to President Nasser to help complete the Aswan Dam, and that he had done so without consulting the other Kremlin leaders.

Senators who branded the conduct of the four ex-Dodd employes as reprehensible for exposing his unethical conduct should read a little history. Specifically they should read the case of their late colleague, Sen. John H. Mitchell of Oregon, who was convicted of taking fees, through his law firm, for getting Federal timber concessions for certain lumber companies.

In this famous case, which broke during the Teddy Roosevelt administration, the private secretary to Sen. Mitchell, Harry C. Robertson, gave an incriminating document to the Government which convicted Sen. Mitchell. Instead of being called reprehensible, Robertson was praised.

The case was one of the most famous in U.S. Senate history and one of only two in which a United States Senator was sent to jail. The other involved Sen. Barton of Kansas, convicted of taking a fee for getting a post office contract.

Sen. Mitchell's case has overtones similar to Dodd's; first, because private secretaries were involved as witnesses; second, because Sen. Dodd has received remuneration for taking cases against the United States Government. The Senate Ethics Committee, however, has passed the buck on to the Justice Department regarding this lat-

ter phase of Dodd's unethical conduct.

In the Mitchell case it was discovered that the law firm of Mitchell and Tanner in Oregon had been paid fees by the C. A. Smith Lumber Company in Minneapolis from 1901 through 1904 for getting Federal lumber concessions. A. H. Tanner Jr. had been the law partner of Sen. Mitchell before the latter was elected to the Senate from Oregon, and at the time of his election Sen. Mitchell wrote a clause in his partnership agreement whereby he was to receive one-half of all fees "except that for any services which may be rendered by said John H. Mitchell in the city of Washington, D.C., either in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims or before Congress or any of the Departments, (which) shall be the individual matter and claim of said John H. Mitchell, and all fees so earned by him in either of said courts or before Congress or any of said Departments . . . shall be the individual property of said John H. Mitchell, the firm shall have no interest therein."

This obviously was a violation of Section 1782 of the Revised U.S. Statutes, which makes it a criminal offense for a member of Congress to collect any remuneration for any work done on behalf of clients before the Federal Government.

"Burn This Letter"

Four years later, when the U.S. Attorney began digging into this, Sen. Mitchell secretly revised the agreement with his old law firm eliminating all references to fees earned for work "before Congress or any of the Departments."

Sen. Mitchell also wrote a letter, Feb. 5, 1905, to his law partner, Judge Tanner, which concluded: "Burn this without fail."

In the letter he told his law partner to "bring with you in trunk, but don't let your family or anyone know, all the company's books, day ledger, all of them, also your bank book, as I am extremely anxious to see for myself personally what the books show."

"Don't show Harry this letter or tell him anything in it. We don't let him see our books. Tell him nothing," wrote Sen. Mitchell, referring to his secretary, Harry Robertson.

Robertson, however, turned the letter over to the U.S. Government just as the employes of Sen. Dodd reported on Dodd's unethical conduct. He was praised by the press and the Senate. Dodd's employes have been castigated by the Senate.

Note: Sen. Mitchell was convicted and sentenced to prison July 25, 1905, in the U.S. District Court in Portland, Ore. He died six months later.

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France Seeks Peacemaker Role at U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
June 22** — France cast herself in the role of potential peacemaker between the Arabs and Israel today, but warned that "so long as the war in Vietnam continues peaceful prospects will not appear in the Middle East."

The statement by Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville in the emergency special session of the General Assembly was the most direct reference here so far to a connection between Vietnam and the Middle East crisis. This war the theme of a statement yesterday by President de Gaulle.

Without necessarily endorsing the French view on conditions of a Middle East settlement, many delegates here now regard Soviet encouragement to the Arabs on the eve of the war with Israel as a deliberate attempt to bring pressure on the United States over Vietnam.

Couve de Murville indicated that France alone among the big powers has good relations with all parties in the Middle East conflict. France, he said

See NATIONS, A16, Col. 1

France Plays Peacemaker, Reiterates Viet-Mideast Link

"Feels that she can claim to be entirely disinterested."

But any French initiative appears to be some time in the future. What is still expected here is a compromise Assembly resolution next week calling for troop withdrawal in the context of a larger recognition of Israel's rights. Appointment of a United Nations special mediator to promote negotiations is also likely.

At that point the issue would return to the Security Council for any enforcement action. The Assembly has only advisory powers, and the Soviet purpose in calling the emergency session plainly has been to try to palliate the Arabs by demanding condemnation of Israel.

But this purpose now seems likely to be largely frustrated, at least so far as it concerns passage of the tough Soviet resolution coupling censure with a demand for withdrawal to positions held before the fighting and for restitution of captured equipment.

Latins Hold Key

Latin American countries now hold the key, because the Soviet Union could not hope for a two-thirds majority without their support. There never was any possibility that they would vote for condemnation, but their endorsement of a troop withdrawal move also is heavily qualified.

A major Latin American ambassador said today that most western hemisphere delegations would vote against the Soviet resolution and that they would support a separate troop withdrawal motion only in the context of a recognition of Israel's legal and security rights.

Even the Russians seem to accept this prospect. Privately they seem reconciled to the defeat of their condemnation effort and to acknowledge that assurance must be given Israel for freedom of transit in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Nor do the Russians and other Communist delegations appear to oppose the idea of strengthening the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, as proposed most recently by Britain, or the appointment of a U.N. mediator.

Speculation on Mediator

There was speculation today that the mediator would be a Latin American. Among the names mentioned were those of former President Galo Plaza Lasso of Ecuador, who was the Secretary General's special representative in Cyprus; Francisco Bernardes of Brazil, the present representative in Cyprus; and Mexican U.N. Ambassador Francisco Cuevas Cancino.

The Arabs will not necessarily swallow this prescription. Publicly, at least, they reject any thought of negotiations with Israel. One Arab diplomat said today that the Algerians are the most fanatical and that they are receiving substantial new Soviet arms.

In any event what is likely to cause the most difficulty is the status of Jerusalem. The Communists talk of internationalizing the city as originally envisaged in a U.N. resolution of 1948, but the Israelis have indicated they intend to resist pressures to give up control although they promise free access to the holy places.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Caglayangil took up this point strongly today, noting that Turkey has a direct interest in the holy places and that Israel must not confront the world with a fait accompli. He urged prompt evacuation of captured territory.

Fears Squeeze Play

Turkey has been friendly to Israel but fears a squeeze play between the Soviet Union on the north and Syria on the south if the Arabs should seek even more Soviet support out of frustration.

No Assembly action appears likely before the end of next week. When it comes, it is likely to take the form of a third resolution rather than either the tough Soviet meas-

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microfilm.

United Press International

MAURICE
COUVE DE MURVILLE
... gives French formula

ure or the American five-point plan calling for territorial integrity, a refugee settlement, free navigation, arms limitation and recognition of Israel's status.

Denmark and Italy have been active on the Western side and India has talked of presenting "nonaligned" views, but no specific compromise has yet emerged. Rumania, which has taken part in discussions, has pulled back within the last day.

Soviet Premier Kosygin did not attend the Assembly session again today. Reportedly waiting for completion of arrangements for a meeting with President Johnson, he spent the day at the Soviet mission. He saw Secretary of State Dean Rusk briefly, gave a luncheon for U.N. Secretary General U. Thant and was scheduled to entertain various Arab leaders tonight.

Gromyko Appears

For most of the day the Soviet contingent in the Assembly was headed by the No. 2 U.N. delegate, Platon D. Morozov.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko showed up this afternoon when Ukrainian Premier Vladimir Scherbitsky spoke. Scherbitsky echoed the Soviet line in charging that Israel's actions had been "inspired" by the United States and British.

Mongolian Premier Yumjaagin Tsedenbal also generally followed the Soviet line but was somewhat softer in avoiding a direct accusation against the United States.

Foreign Minister Ahmed

Toukan of Jordan opened the session by indicting Israel for "a plan of piecemeal extermination." He charged that 12,000 residents of the town of Qalqbye were living in the open air without food or clothing after Israel demolished all dwellings.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada urged condemnation of Israel and contended that Egypt's blockade of the Strait of Tiran had "merely restored the status quo anti and sought to liquidate a consequence of Israel's aggression of 1956."

'Alien Domination'

The same arguments cited by Israel, he said, "were put forward by Hitler and Mussolini and are now being advanced by the regimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia to justify alien domination."

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Birane Mamadou Wane also took a strongly pro-Arab approach.

Belgian Foreign Minister Pierre Harmel asked a settlement based on the waiving of belligerency by all parties, recognition of Israel, territorial integrity and free transit in waterways. He said Belgium would help sponsor a resolution for expanded assistance to refugees.

In the French presentation, Couve de Murville avoided repetition of de Gaulle's condemnation of Israel for having started the war. Nor did he accuse the United States of starting the war in Vietnam.

Apparently attempting to recover from unpopular remarks by de Gaulle, he explained to French correspondents last night that France merely criticized Israel for firing the first shot but could not vote for the Soviet resolution pillorying Israel as the aggressor.

Question of Negotiations

Nevertheless, Couve de Murville indicated that Israel cannot expect negotiations while she still occupies Egyptian, Jordanian and Syrian territory.

"How can it be expected," he asked, "that these Arab countries, which for 20 years have refused to negotiate with Israel—however great a shock they have suffered and possibly even because of this shock—will be any more ready to negotiate today than they were yesterday? Never has the smallest dialogue been harder to imagine."

Ten speakers are scheduled for Friday in the Assembly—Afghanistan, Byelorussia, Sweden, Canada, Rumania, Guinea, Hungary, Poland, Indonesia and Cuba. No Saturday session is now planned, but ten more speakers are tentatively scheduled for Monday.

House Blunts Move for Stiff Arab Aid Bars

By Jahn Maffre

Washington Post Staff Writer

A move to ward off stiff restrictions on U.S. aid to some Arab countries was postponed in the House yesterday, and legislators feel the attempt may lose its steam during the delay.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee deferred action on a relatively mild amendment to the \$3.1 billion foreign aid bill. The amendment would suspend programs to Arab countries that have broken with the United States, at least until relations are resumed. Some sources felt that hardliners on the Committee might propose amendments drastically limiting Administration discretion if relations were resumed.

The proposal emerged Wednesday from a ten-member subcommittee under Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.), which had been named to work out a compromise between widely conflicting House attitudes on which Arab and Middle East countries merited continued aid in the wake of the Arab-Israeli war.

Although Gallagher said action was deferred in the hope that the diplomatic situation might ease, other sources said the anti-Arab elements would reject the proposed amendment.

Gesture of Support

In addition to halting aid to seven Arab countries that broke with the U.S., the compromise amendment reportedly sought reconsideration of restoring Israel to Agency for International Development rolls. Israel has received no U.S. foreign aid since 1966.

This was regarded as a gesture of support to the President, as the resumption of AID programming needs no legislative action unless a country has been barred by name.

The specific Arab AID programs proposed for fiscal year 1968 are not released, but sources said the total for some 14 nations involved is less than the 1967 figure, which was running at \$203 million by the end of May.

By far the largest current program is in the Sudan, totaling \$22 million and involving 128 U.S. officials almost all of whom have been evacuated. There were much smaller programs in Egypt, Yemen and Algeria, a small Food for Peace program in Syria, and nothing in Iraq and Mauritania.

During yesterday's markup of the bill in closed session, members approved a \$243 technical aid section that included \$10 million for the seven Arab countries. Sources said this would almost certainly be reversed before the bill was reported to the floor, possibly after the June 29-July 10 recess.

Podgorny and Nasser Resume Cairo Talks

From News Dispatches

Talks between Egyptian President Nasser and Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny resumed in Cairo yesterday, with Soviet arms aid reportedly a major topic.

The two conferred for four hours Wednesday, shortly after Podgorny's arrival, according to the semi-official newspaper *Al Ahram*. They met two more times yesterday.

Egyptian and Soviet officials maintained strict silence on the talks, but *Al Ahram* quoted Podgorny as telling Nasser, "We will prove to the West that we mean more than words."

With Podgorny were Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik and Marshal Matvei V. Zakharov, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces.

Zakharov's presence strengthened reports that the Soviet Union is prepared to replace all the military equipment Egypt lost in six days of fighting against Israel. The replacement purportedly would be at no cost to Egypt, although Egypt's arms debt to the Soviets is believed to run as high as \$1 billion.

Meanwhile, thousands of

Egyptian war prisoners returned by the Israelis are being held in the Suez Canal zone, lest their stories demoralize the Egyptian army, according to information received in Greece from diplomatic sources in Cairo.

Big Two Meeting . . . By Chalmers M. Roberts

Peace Depends on Parallelism

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 22—President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin doubtless believe they have had excellent reasons for their diplomatic Alphonse and Gaston act, but they have been puzzling diplomats here.



Roberts

Diplomats at the United Nations know that the peace of the world ultimately depends on parallelism, if not collaboration, between Washington and Moscow. They figure that the Big Two must be partners in the agreement to settle the Vietnam war. They know the Kosygin-Johnson hot line contained the Middle East war, and most of them recognize that only parallel Soviet-American pressures can bring about any lasting Arab-Israeli settlement.

Hence just about everybody realizes that a Kosygin-Johnson meeting would be a good thing, if only for the symbolism, that the two big powers recognize that they have to keep in touch despite the alarms every such contact creates in the minds of their respective client states. The French are probably an exception, since Gen. de Gaulle keeps talking about the Big Four as though Britain and France were in the same league with Russia and America, which they aren't.

THE RUSSIANS have been putting out the line that if the summit doesn't come off it will be Mr. Johnson's fault. After all, Kosygin came several thousand miles. Mr. Johnson has been haggling about an hour's flight.

From here it appears that Mr. Johnson must be worrying about what some Republicans will say if he does come to meet Kosygin, and worrying about what other Americans may say if he

doesn't travel that "extra mile for peace," about which he has so often spoken. The maneuvering over a site for a meeting began to unnerve even some of the American negotiators.

Meantime, new facts are emerging from public speeches and private conversations of those attending the U.N. General Assembly session.

First, Israel is not going to withdraw from its conquered territory unless and until the Arabs pay a price.

THE ARABS say they won't pay. So the question is, will the Russians advise the Arabs that they will have to pay?

The speculation here is that Soviet President Podgorny has been telling Egypt's President Nasser that Moscow is not prepared to use force to make the Israelis withdraw.

The United States in turn, is being pummeled for "backing" Israel. The Americans are not very comfortable when it is said that President Johnson could force the Israelis to withdraw for a price less than they say they want, if he were willing to risk the Jewish vote.

Second, Kosygin is kid-

ding nobody. The Arabs are among the loudest of those who say he is here merely to recoup lost prestige. The Rumanians say they won't even address the U.N. Assembly until Kosygin leaves town and the Chinese are sure to call Kosygin a collaborationist no matter what he does.

Kosygin is reputed to be very sharp, but not compared to Nikita Khrushchev.

WHEN KHRUSHCHEV came here in 1960, he drew such leaders as Nehru, Tito, Sukarno, Castro, Nasser and Nkrumah. The best Kosygin could do was his East European buddies plus the President of Syria, a "progressive" country about which the Soviets show considerably more concern than Egypt.

In short, while the United States has some embarrassing problems here and while President Johnson's summit maneuvers have left a lot of diplomats cold, there is wide acknowledgment that Washington remains the paramount power and that it deserves credit for the way it has worked with Moscow to keep the little wars from turning into a nuclear holocaust.

Egyptian Lie Said to Lure Jordan to War

By John A. Callcott

AMMAN, Jordan, June 23 (UPI)—Jordanian officials charged today that their country was deliberately misled by Egypt into opening a second front against Israel.

The officials said privately that Egypt promised full air support for Jordan—although the Egyptian air force lay in ruins at the time the promise was made.

The accusation was made as King Hussein said he will fly to New York Saturday to ask the United Nations to help him regain the territory Jordan lost in the war with Israel.

The Jordanian officials' charge has vast implications for future relations between Egypt and Jordan. Only a few days before the war, Hussein and President Nasser of Egypt signed a five-year mutual defense pact, after years of hostility.

The Jordanian officials said that while the Egyptian air force was being wiped out in the first hours of the war June 5 Egypt urgently asked Jordan to enter the conflict.

Jordan's commander on the western front with Israel, however, refused point-blank to

See JORDAN, A5, Col. 5

Hussein Flying To New York

launch a full-scale attack without air cover.

After continuous calls between Amman and Cairo, Egyptians told Jordan that Egyptian aircraft were operating over Israel and would provide the Jordanians with complete air support.

Accepting this assurance, Jordan entered the war.

As a result of its entry in the war, Jordan lost all of its own small air force—28 British Hawker Hunter fighters and five American F-105 Starfighters. Hussein reported 15,000 casualties.

Eshkol Statement

(On the first day of the war, new agencies reported that Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol told the parliament Israel would not attack any country that did not attack it. However, both Syria and Jordan joined Egypt in carrying out the war in the air and by artillery on the ground, Eshkol said.

("Therefore the Israeli defense forces launched counterattacks against these two countries," Eshkol added.)

(At the United Nations today, Israeli Col. Mordecai Gur said "Jerusalem 'would not be Jewish today' if King Hussein had stayed out of the war, the New York Daily News reported.

[Gur's paratroopers took Jerusalem in a sharp 26-hour battle with the Jordan Legion. Gur, who is serving as military adviser to Israel's U.N. delegation, said Israel never thought Jordan would attack even after Hussein signed the defense pact with Nasser.

["We didn't want to attack him (Hussein)," Gur said. He

was ordered to take Jerusalem only after hours of Jordanian shelling of Tel Aviv and Israeli border villages, he said.]

A Jordanian spokesman said Hussein would leave early Saturday to address the U.N. General Assembly. The United Nations announced in New York that the King would arrive at 7:30 p.m. and would address the assembly on Monday.

It was expected that he would see U. Secretary General U Thant, possibly on Sunday, and that he might seek a meeting with President Johnson.

[A Jordanian spokesman in Washington said there were no plans at present for a Johnson-Hussein meeting.]

Hussein was expected to demand complete withdrawal by Israel from the Old City of Jerusalem and all the other territory it seized on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The area includes the richest parts of Hussein's kingdom, and almost half of his Arab subjects.

The government spokesman said the King would remain in New York for a few days.

Direct Contact Ruled Out

As Hussein prepared to leave, Jordanian Premier Saad Jumaa bluntly ruled out any direct contact between Jordan and Israel.

In a statement after a Cabinet meeting, Jumaa said, "Nobody among the Arabs should accept proposals for direct negotiations between Arabs and the Israelis."

Jumaa said Jordan "insists on the unconditional withdrawal of Israelis from the Arab land they have occupied."

Podgorny Ending Talks With Nasser

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 23—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny is scheduled to leave here for Moscow Saturday morning, ending four rounds of talks in two days with Egyptian President Nasser, Radio Cairo said tonight.

It was believed that the Podgorny-Nasser talks centered on how the Kremlin could aid Egypt after the war with Israel two weeks ago.

Informed sources said today the Soviet Union is shipping the first of 200 warplanes, including Mig jets, to replenish Egypt's war-shattered armory, United Press International reported.

In addition, the Russians have promised to donate \$3.5 million worth of food and medicine to the Arabs, the sources said.

Before tonight's meeting with Nasser, the sources said, Podgorny conferred with the Kremlin by telephone for several hours, delaying the start of the final round of talks.

Podgorny had called an unscheduled meeting with Nasser yesterday morning after receiving an urgent message from Soviet Premier Kosygin in New York, the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported.

Mohammed Hassanain Heykal, editor of Al Ahram, charged today that President Johnson had supervised details of U.S.-Israeli collusion during the Middle East war. Details of Israeli military operations were discussed in front of President Johnson and in the presence of army

commanders and the Director of the CIA, Heykal said.

The Egyptian government tonight officially denied reports from Washington that crew members aboard two American freighters stranded in the Suez Canal were subjected to "harsh treatment."

Egypt Bars Red Cross From Jews in Prison

Reuters

GENEVA, June 23—Egypt has refused the International Red Cross permission to visit the estimated 250 Jews held in Egyptian prisons despite Jewish allegations that they are being ill-treated, the International Red Cross Committee said today.

Roger Gallopin, executive director of the all-Swiss Committee, said no Arab government had so far given permission for Red Cross delegates to investigate the needs of Jews in Arab countries.

Plot to Oust Nasser Alleged by Syrian

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, June 23—A Syrian political leader has given the first public indication that there was a move to overthrow Egyptian President Nasser in the aftermath of the Arab-Israeli war.

The allegation was made by Khalid El Jundi, president of the Syrian Trade Union Federation, in a speech to trade union leaders in Damascus. His speech was reprinted by the official government newspaper, Al Thawra (The Revolution).

Reviewing the war, Jundi

said Israel's main purpose was to bring down the revolutionary regimes in Egypt and Syria. "The conspiracy almost succeeded" in Egypt, he said. Nasser offered to resign June 9 but reconsidered as a storm of public protest broke over the Arab world. He has since consolidated his titular position by assuming the premiership and taking over the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, in addition to his position as president.

Algeria Will Organize Volunteer Armed Force

Reuters

ALGIERS, June 23 — The Algerian government will set up para-military volunteer brigades throughout the country, the semi-official newspaper El Moudjahid said today.

Premier Houari Boumedienne said Monday he would introduce military training to

stiffen the country "for a long war." All Algerians, 16 and 40, could volunteer if they are physically and morally sound, and have no "anti-revolutionary" record.

Striking Oil Workers Told to Resume Work

TRIPOLI, Libya, June 23 (UPI) — Arabic newspapers urged striking oil workers today to resume production of oil for "friendly countries" because the Arabs need every cent they can get to arm for the next round with Israel.

The "friendly countries" do not include the United States and Britain whom the Arabs believe have taken a pro-Israel stand in the Middle East dispute.

Some oil workers have ended their strike and returned to work but others are following go-slow tactics. Oil companies reported fairly normal drilling but that other activities were halted.

Israeli Pilots Claim Egypt Lost Air Force in Hour

Reuters

TEL AVIV, June 23—Israeli pilots told their story in the six-day war for the first time today, saying it was decided in one hour—the time it took to destroy Egypt's air force.

Speaking at a press conference, senior air force officers credited their success to intensive training and split-second timing. They dismissed as absurd reports that Israel used "secret weapons" to destroy Egyptian planes on the ground.

One officer said, "Within one hour (on June 5—the war's first day) the Egyptian air force was so crippled that it could put nothing in the air to fight us."

[On June 7, Israeli Air Force Commander Mordecai Hod claimed that the Egyptian air force was wiped out in the first three hours.]

One key to the Israeli success in attacks on Egyptian rocket bases was that its pilots first destroyed the bases' radar installations, making it impossible for the rockets to be aimed accurately.

Maj. Ran, a participant in raids on Egyptian missile bases in the delta and canal zones, said that of seven Soviet-made SAM-2 rockets fired at his squadron not a one found its target.

[Israeli officials said yesterday they found two trainloads of chemicals apparently des-

tined for poison gas manufacture by the Egyptian armed forces, United Press International reported from El Arish, in Israeli-occupied Egypt. Some of the chemicals found at El Arish were in blue barrels bearing inscriptions indicating they came from Communist China and there were two Soviet-built gas container trucks, the officials said.]

[The Israeli army is using Egyptian payroll lists found in Gaza banks to track down Arab guerrillas who survived the Israeli attack, Associated Press reported from Gaza. Most of the Palestine Liberation Army is still believed to be armed and in the Gaza Strip, mingling with more than 400,000 Arab civilians.]

Israelis Seek Lifting Of French Arms Ban

PARIS, June 23 (UPI)—Former Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Shimon Peres arrived today to help boost his country's campaign for the early lifting of a French embargo on arms shipments to the Middle East.

Peres, who has close ties with influential French political and financial circles, told newsmen "France's friendship is precious to us. We will do all we can to keep it." France was Israel's chief arms supplier until the June 5 embargo.

Israeli Admits Error in Ousting Arabs: Amounts to Reversal

By Dan Kurzman Special to The Washington Post
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 24, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A5

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Arab refugee children, fleeing from Israeli-occupied Jordan, are helped across the Allenby Bridge.

Israeli Admits Error in Ousting Arabs

By Dan Kurzman

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM, June 23—The Israeli military commander of the Old City here admitted today that he had “made a mistake” in expelling Arab families from their homes in Jewish holy areas before finding new houses for them.

Col. Shlomo Lahat said that “anybody can make a mistake,” but that he would rectify the error by providing houses for dispossessed Arabs by Sunday.

Hundreds of Arab families, ordered to evacuate their homes with little notice within the last two weeks, are now living under trees, in shop stalls and in the crowded quarters of friends and relatives.

Amounts to Reversal

Lahat’s recognition that a “mistake” had been made amounts to a reversal of previous Israeli statements that no Arab families were known to have been rendered homeless by evacuation programs.

Israeli authorities have limited the possibilities of independent investigation by prohibiting reporters from circulating in Israeli-occupied areas without a guide.

Lahat said that the Israeli mistake had been rooted mainly in the misplaced belief that Arab municipal authorities would automatically provide evacuated Arab families with houses left vacant by those Arabs who have fled to Jordan. He estimated that about 500 such dwellings are available.

He has now instructed the local Arab government, he said, to draw up a list of available homes in the area. Arab authorities were not immediately available for comment.

Wailing Wall Area

Lahat said his biggest mistake was to order the evacuation of the area adjacent to the Wailing Wall with little notice. About 150 families had lived in a honeycomb of huts that were hurriedly leveled by bulldozers to form a huge plaza so that Jews could visit the Wall in large numbers on the Jewish holiday of Shavuot last week.

One elderly Arab woman now living under a tree in the garden of a friend’s home told me that one evening she heard the noise of a bulldozer tearing down the hut next door and was only then told by Israeli soldiers that she had to leave immediately. She said she was not given time to take anything with her but the clothes on her back. This woman and other Arabs in the area, Lahat said, would receive compensation for their losses, in addition to houses.

The commander was less apologetic about the plight of Arabs who were evacuated a few days ago from what he described as holy places in the old Jewish quarter.

Synagogues Destroyed

He said these places, the sites of synagogues destroyed by the Arabs during and after the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, had been desecrated by the inhabitants and that these Arabs

would therefore get only new homes, not compensation. He maintained that from 150 to 200 families had been evacuated from these areas after being given 48 hours’ notice.

Arabs ousted from more than a dozen such dwellings, on the other hand, claimed that about 500 families had been evacuated with as little as five minutes’ notice. One bearded clothing merchant took me on a tour of his two-room stone house where he had lived with his wife and eight children and said he had been given five minutes.

Describes Flight

“My eldest son and I grabbed two beds and some blankets and piled them in my shop,” he said. “When I returned to my house to get other things, the house was empty. Everything had been cleaned out—my radio, icebox, furniture, everything.” He pointed to some electric wires dangling from the ceiling. The socket had been torn out.

In any event, many evacuated families are living under abominable conditions, a large percentage in cold, doorless shop booths on dank side-streets. They sleep on rugs if they have them, surrounded by furniture and household belongings piled high against the walls and spilling out into the street. Many maintained they had asked the Israeli authorities for new houses but were told none were available. Some said they were afraid to ask.

News agencies reported these other developments:

At the United Nations, Egypt charged that Israel is expelling Arab refugees from the conquered West Bank of the Jordan River at a rate of a thousand a day.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Awad el Kony made the charge as the General Assembly’s emergency session started the fifth day’s debate on the Middle East crisis. Jordan charged Thursday that Israeli forces are “uprooting and starving” the local population along the river bank.

Israel again rejected the Arab charges of expulsions in a letter today to Secretary General U Thant.

Ambassador Gideon Rafael said, “Any allegation that Israel has been expelling residents from their homes and thus creating a new refugee problem is untrue and inconsistent with the facts.”

Israeli Fire

Israeli troops fired on two International Red Cross representatives, apparently by mistake, as they approached the cease-fire line along the Jordan River today. Witnesses said the two Red Cross men and their driver were not hurt.

The United States began airlifting 5000 family-sized tents to house refugees east of the Jordan in the first American effort to assist the displaced Arabs. The Jordanian government offered to send food supplies to Israeli-occupied territory of Jordan to avert hunger among the Arab population.

The Arab Refugees . . . By Alfred Friendly

What Will They Really Do?

HEBRON, Israeli-occupied Jordan—Today, as for almost two decades, the visitor to a refugee camp is instantly surrounded by the inhabitants, enveloped, almost stifled as if by swarming bees. Perhaps the outsider represents some faint flicker of hope to the Arabs; perhaps he is merely an object of curiosity or provides a moment of relief from their crushing boredom.



Friendly

Their demeanor is an inconsistent mixture of pride and misery, dignity and supplication, determination and wavering. They are withdrawn and yet voluble, handsome and unhealthy, intense yet unstrung.

"We will leave here only to go back to our old homes in Palestine . . ."

And yet, "Give us a paper saying we can get a job, any job, we will work anywhere . . ."

What will they really do? What will they allow to be done to them? More important, what will they allow to be done for them?

No one in a position of power to do anything to or for them, good or bad, is quite sure. Possibly, in the absence of that knowledge, nothing at all will be done. If so, they and their children's children will continue to rot, as most of them have for the last 19 years, in idleness, vain hopes and bitter hostility.

No one even knows how many there are. Close to two million, as the Arab states claim, with some 800,000 of them now in the lands under Israeli occupation? Probably less, for the camps had a tendency to draw anything up to twice the number of United Nations Works and Relief Agency rations as there were actual residents. Say about half a million still in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, the Jordanian lands west of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea.

HOWEVER unwilling Israel has been in the past, for good reasons and bad, to discuss resettling or compensating the Arabs who fled or were expelled from the new state in 1948-49, it now has an inescapable responsibility for succoring those newly come under its control.

In the past, it could claim

that it had taken in as many Jewish refugees who fled in fear from Arab states as had fled from its boundaries after its war of independence. It could claim that the Arabs were a problem for Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon to solve.

But Israel cannot now have its cake and eat it, too. It declares that it will never return to Gaza and the West Bank to their former occupiers. The hard-liners would incorporate those areas into Israel itself.

The majority would have them set up as a sort of Israeli canton, with home rule but financial and security control by Israel. The least obdurate would permit the creation of a new Palestinian state, but insist on its severance from military alliance with existing Arab countries.

Whichever of the three alternatives, Israel cannot shrug off any people in areas to which it professes a degree of control, and at the same time uphold what it claims as its normal and ethical posture.

The best of assumptions—which fortunately are the probable ones—are that Israel will set about earnestly to take the refugees out of the camps, resettle a large proportion of them in Israel and in the rest of Palestine, and will have considerable financial help for the process from outside.

Of all countries in the world, Israel has demonstrated its ability to take a relatively huge influx of new people and integrate them, regardless of their previous culture and educational disabilities, into a cohesive society, doing useful work and living dignified lives.

IF ITS SECURITY from external attack is assured by reasonable peace settlements and a much heavier proportion of non-Jews within its borders ceases to be a danger to its survival, then Israel can be held to the task.

In the long run, however, the harder question to answer is whether the refugees themselves will agree to living under an Israeli-run government, or even in a Palestinian state that has any connection whatsoever with Israel.

Is their insistence on settling for nothing except return to the exact property

they once owned in Israel such to preclude anything else? Have they become so indoctrinated that they will reject all other alternatives? Is their hatred, real or conditioned, an eternal obstacle? Will they still be the subjects of incessant Arab propaganda—the propaganda to which they have been treated throughout 19 years—demanding war to the death with Israel?

"These people only want peace," every refugee camp director assures the American visitor. "They will work and live anywhere in Palestine, and under a Jewish government."

Are his words true, or only what he believes the American visitor and his Israeli escorts want to hear?

It is on the answer to that question that the solution to or the continuance of one of the most shameful tragedies of modern times depends.

Podgorny Ends Talks in Cairo, Sees Tito Again

From News Dispatches

President Nikolai Podgorny stopped off in Yugoslavia for another talk with President Tito today on his way home from Cairo, where he had met for three days with Egyptian President Nasser and other key Arab leaders. Tito greeted him at the Adriatic town of Pula, and they went directly to the Yugoslav leader's island home at Brioni.

A joint communique issued in Cairo and Moscow said that Podgorny and Nasser agreed on "further collaboration" between their two nations and measures to "liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression."

The document was general, and made no mention of Arab demands for immediate Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied since the recent war.

Egyptians Criticized

As Podgorny arrived in Yugoslavia, where he had also stopped on his way to Cairo, a Radio Belgrade correspondent reported that Egypt lost the war because its soft-living officers were more concerned with tennis and ice cream than with fighting the Israelis. Said the correspondent, Dragoljub Katic, in a report from Cairo:

"These people with semi-feudal bourgeois habits and mentalities were, as I have learned from reliable Egyptian sources, more concerned about how to get ice cream by helicopter from Cairo to their Sinai headquarters, than how to supply in time their soldiers with bread and water."

A similar criticism of the Egyptians appeared in the Soviet weekly magazine New Times today. It said the "carelessness" of Nasser's Air Force was a big factor in Israel's swift victory over Arab tanks forces lacking air support in the Sinai Desert.

Uncensored Report

Meanwhile Neal Ascherson of the London Observer, who flew out from Cairo Saturday, cabled this uncensored dispatch from Nicosia, in Cyprus:

President Nasser himself, they say, went down in overalls to meet the first Russian aircraft to be shipped to Egypt after the cease-fire and helped to tear open the crates.

As the arms flow in and as Soviet President Podgorny and his mission conferred with Nasser, people in the streets asked a foreigner if the war would begin again on Monday or Tuesday.

The Egyptians still cannot accept that they have been defeated. The military buildup is going ahead fast. It now appears that Marshal Zakharov, the Soviet Chief-of-Staff, had been in Cairo for at least five days before Podgorny arrived, and he is reported still there.

Everywhere there are reports of fresh Mig aircraft arriving and of tanks coming up from Alexandria by train. One source talks of 250 replacement aircraft and 150 tanks, most of which must have been already on order before the crisis.

Embassies Restricted

Most foreign embassies have now been restricted in their movements on the road to the airport, still showing the craters left by Israeli bombs.

"We have learned the virtues of military surprise," one Egyptian said, but there is so far no firm report that the Russians have agreed to replace the German-designed ground-to-ground missiles apparently destroyed in their emplacements by Israel aircraft.

It does not look as if the Russo-Egyptian discussions will produce any formal treaty — not even a public guarantee to protect Egypt's frontiers against further aggression. Podgorny was there to put on a show of Soviet concern, to arrange military supplies and to assure easy terms of payment.

The Cairo press, which very recently criticized the Soviet bloc for lack of active support, makes significant reference to Chinese interest in Arab affairs.

Podgorny's Interest

But Podgorny was trying to find out Nasser's bargaining position as well as his military ambitions. When Soviet Premier Kosygin knew that he was going to meet President Johnson in America, Podgorny made an emergency call on Nasser Thursday to "seek his views on a number of important points." This suggests that the Russians are anxious to coax Nasser towards some political settlement.

The Egyptian public, still without any full information on the scale of the military disaster, feeds on wild rumors. The tales of every returning soldier fly round, vastly magnified. One hears that Palestinians sold water at huge prices to thirsting Egyptians, that a battalion is still fighting on in the Sinai mountains, that thousands of disguised Israeli spies are crossing the Suez Canal nightly and heading for Cairo.

Bitter Against U.S.

Public feeling turns ever more bitterly against America. While anger against Britain seems to be subsiding, the daily Al Ahram publishes details of President Johnson's "plot" to overthrow Nasser by urging him to keep the peace while helping the Israelis to perfect their plans for attack.

The officer corps is being shaken. Political commissars on the Soviet model may soon be appointed to every unit.

The name of Col. Houari Boumedienne, the Algerian leader, is being mooted as a possible supreme military commander for all the Arabs. This is something Nasser cannot allow and he must stay publicly belligerent.

To Nasser's own position no threat can be seen. He is even allowed to make mistakes, for he is still the incarnate hope of the common people, and hope in Egypt has lived with disappointments for five years.

Envoys Suspect Soviets Fanned Mideast Crisis: News Analysis An Unusual Hint Arms Flood Reported

By Rogert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 25, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14

Envoys Suspect Soviets Fanned Mideast Crisis

By Rogert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

June 24—Circumstantial evidence has persuaded some diplomats here that the Soviet Union may have fanned the Middle East Crisis—but not the war—as a means of bringing pressure on the United States over Vietnam.

There is no conclusive proof. The first evidence cited are reports from Eastern European sources in April that there had been a hardening of Soviet policy toward the United States.

This, they said, resulted from Premier Kosygin's failure to persuade President Johnson in February to continue a brief halt in American bombing in return for

News Analysis

what was portrayed as a significant bid by Hanoi for talks.

In consequence, the sources said, there had been a decision in Moscow to match American "escalation." A Soviet "hawk," Marshal Andrei Grechko, was appointed defense minister.

An Unusual Hint

Agreement was reached with China on noninterference with Soviet supplies going to North Vietnam. New Soviet missiles were reported in North Vietnam. Predictions were freely voiced by Communist diplomats that Moscow might try

to increase difficulties for the United States elsewhere.

High Israeli sources reported that Israel had a hint in mid-April that the Soviet Union intended to break diplomatic relations.

The hint came in an unusual way. An Israeli diplomat in Moscow had been taking Russian language lessons. One day his teacher announced that the current lesson would be the last. Then, as a practice exercise, he asked the diplomat to repeat after him:

"When the Soviet Union breaks relations with Israel

A more substantial piece of evidence concerns the Soviet intelligence reports given to Egyptian President Nasser in mid-May that Is-

rael was preparing to attack Syria.

Nasser acknowledged in a speech that Moscow had given him the information, although Secretary General U Thant declared in a report that U.N. truce observers had found no evidence of unusual military concentrations in Israel. The speculation is that the Soviet reports were deliberate falsehoods.

Arms Flood Reported

Another item is the report from a respected Western ambassador in Cairo that enormous amounts of Soviet arms, especially spare parts, had poured into Egypt on the eve of the fighting.

There are other reports of a flood of Soviet equipment into Syria and even Algeria.

The Israelis have reported the capture of Egyptian documents giving the order of battle and making it clear that the incidents beginning with the demand for withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force and the blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba were part of a premeditated plan to crush Israel.

If this is true, it tends to support U Thant's contention that Egypt was determined to force the withdrawal of UNEF. It also explains some of the Secretary General's outrage at continued Western suggestions

that he could have prevented withdrawal.

Then came the fighting. By this point, the Russians, who had scoffed for two weeks at American and other Western efforts in the Security Council to avert the conflict, apparently had made strenuous attempts of their own to prevent it, including a 3 a.m. telephone call to Nasser.

Few here believe that the Russians actually wanted a war. The prevailing theory still is that they wanted the pot to boil without boiling over. Exchanges on the "hot line" between Moscow and Washington suggested that this is true.

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U.N. Is Doing Its Job

Charges Against World Group Aren't False, but They Are Irrelevant

By Joseph Kraft

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

—The United Nations is on the defensive as an institution, and the charges against it are not false. They are merely irrelevant.

It is true that the General Assembly is dominated by minicountries which make Ruritania look like a responsible world power. It is also true that Secretary General U Thant is no match for his predecessor Dag Hammarskjöld, in energy or invention.

Further, it is true that Ambassador Arthur Goldberg has converted the right of reply into the right of repetition; that Ambassador Nikolai Federenko consistently asserts Russia's views in the ugliest possible tones; and that Ambassador Jamil Baroudi of Saudi Arabia is incoherent to the point of seeming to be in the pay of the Israelis.

These sad truths are important; they even spell the beginning of the end to the many people who seem to believe that the function of the United Nations is to play cop to the world's robbers. But that, of course, is not its function.

On the contrary, its function is to make it possible for the robbers to police themselves. Its purpose is to make it easier for governments in the wrong to come off it, for régimes with over extended commitments to back away, for leaders in false positions to turn around.

And by that measure, the United Nations has never shown itself more useful, more alive, than in the Middle East crisis.

CONSIDER, for a starter, the case of the Arab states

The leaders who threw down the gauntlet to Israel made one of history's worst calculations. Still, in some quarters, notably in Algeria and Syria but also to some extent in Egypt, defeat bred an even deeper mood of unremitting and irreconcilable hostility to Israel. President Nasser in particular was under pressure to take a militant never-say-die stand.

Debate in the United Nations, however, has made it possible to demonstrate the futility of such posturing. The Security Council discussion showed there was no disposition to force Israeli withdrawal without some Arab acceptance of her existence as a state.

The General Assembly debate now in progress is apt to underline the lesson. Already it is that much easier for moderate Arabs in Cairo and other capitals to press the case for an acceptance of Israel's existence, not to mention facing up to a dozen other realities.

The same logic applies to Israel. Military victory brought the hawks centering around Defense Minister Moshe Dayan to a position of great power inside the government. They immediately staked claims to various territorial acquisitions, including full possession of Jerusalem.

But debate in the United Nations has made it plain that there is strong sentiment against territorial acquisition by force. The moderates behind Premier Levi Eshkol and Foreign Minister Abba Eban have used that sentiment to begin a comeback marked by a decision to shelve legislation that would

have frozen Israel into a position based on full possession of Jerusalem.

EVEN THE Great Powers, thought insulated from direct pressure by the Security Council veto, are not above using the United Nations as a device for coming off awkward positions. By sending premier Alexei Kosygin to New York, the Russians seemed to be backing their Arab clients to the limit.

In fact, the backing given by Kosygin was limited to verbal support. But giving verbal support in such a big way makes it easier for the Russians to respond carefully to Arab demands for more military and financial assistance.

Most important of all, perhaps, the United Nations has provided a screen for duopoly. Hawks in Washington, and American allies in the Far East and Europe, scream bloody murder whenever there is direct contact between American and Soviet leaders. Russian officials also face charges of sell-out from hardliners in Moscow, not to mention the Arab allies and the Chinese Communists.

But with the General Assembly in special session, Big Two discussion at high levels has been inevitable. Precisely because of its alleged infirmities, precisely because it is a well-known talk-shop, the United Nations has made it possible for the Big Two to perform better than they would have if left to their own devices without a recognized international forum. It has helped to make today a great day for duopoly.

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Wedding Announcements

Tolbert—Matheny

Dr. and Mrs. James M. Tolbert of Annapolis announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Dr. Adam

Pence Matheny Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam P. Matheny of Louisville, Ky., on June 24 in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis. The bride is a graduate of Ben-

ington College. Her husband received degrees from Vanderbilt and Columbia Universities. The couple will live in Louisville.

Powell—Biggers

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Powell of Goldsboro, N.C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Eleanor Patricia, to Robert Price Biggers, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Preston Biggers of Durham, N.C., on June 24 in the First Presbyterian Church, Goldsboro. The bride, a graduate of Duke University, was presented to society in 1961 at the Terpsichorean Ball in Raleigh, N.C. Her husband, a graduate of the McCallie School and Duke University, is with MPR Associates. The couple will live in Washington, D.C.

Rice—Potter

Mr. and Mrs. Downey Rice announce the marriage of their daughter, Ellen Sue, to William Charles Potter Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Potter of Birmingham, Mich., on June 24 in the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The bride, who attended Rosemont College, is a graduate of Dunbarton College of the Holy Cross. Her husband, a graduate of the University of Notre Dame and Georgetown University Law Center, is an attorney with the law firm of Fischer, Sprague, Franklin and Ford in Detroit, Mich. The couple will live in Birmingham.

Lady—Redmon

Dr. and Mrs. David Franklin Lady announce the marriage of their daughter, Carolyn Dean, to Ronald Elwood Redmon, son of Mrs. Hazel S. Redmon of Alexandria, on June 24 in Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church. The bride attended Stetson University and graduated from American University. Her husband, a graduate of the College of William and Mary, is a candidate for a master's degree at American University. The couple will live in Arlington.

Kirtley—Hoberg

Col. Robert Kirtley, USAF and Mrs. Kirtley of McLean, announce the marriage of their daughter, Judith Lee, to John William Hoberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoberg of Esher, England on June 24 in Bolling Air Force Base Chapel. The bride is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University. Her husband, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan, attends the University of Michigan School of Law. The couple will reside in Ann Arbor, Mich.

Waters—Wilson

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Waters of Harpers Ferry, W.Va., announce the marriage of their grand-daughter, Crystal Kay, to Douglas Ball Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Merle G. Wilson, on June 24 in St. Andrews Methodist Church, Bethesda. The bridegroom, a graduate of Drew University and the University of Syracuse, is in the Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The couple will live in Washington.

Miller—Cosgrove

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Murney Miller of Oklahoma City, Okla., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Ann, to Daniel Cosgrove, son of Mrs. James Cosgrove and the late Mr. Cosgrove, on June 24 in St. Stephen Martyr Church, Washington. The bride graduated from St. Mary-of-the-Woods College and is with the Office of Economic Opportunity. Her husband is a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, and is with the United Planning Organization. The couple will live in Washington.

Schwartz—Baum

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Schwartz announce the marriage of their daughter, Linda Gail, to Bruce Jay Baum, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Baum of Lynn, Mass., on June 24 in the Shoreham Hotel. The bride is a graduate of Marjorie Webster Junior College and American Uni-

versity. Her husband is a graduate of the University of Virginia. The couple will live in Boston, Mass.

Borda—Feick

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Borda announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Jane, to Philip Joseph Feick Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Joseph Feick of Manhasset, L.I., N.Y., on June 24 in the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The bride attended Marymount Junior College. Her husband, a graduate of Georgetown University, is doing graduate work at New York University. The couple will live in Flushing, L.I., N.Y.

Hall—Hamilton

The Rev. and Mrs. Richard W. Hall Jr. announce the marriage of their daughter, Eleanor, to Tyrone M. Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton of Rutherfordton, N.C., on June 24 in the Hamline Methodist Church. The bride is a graduate of Howard University and is teaching in the Alexandria, Va., public school system. The couple will live in Washington, D.C.

Casson—Maher

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Casson of Arlington announce the marriage of their daughter, Patricia Dorothy, to William Francis Maher, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Maher of Everett, Wash., on June 24 in St. Agnes Church, Arlington. The bride, a graduate of Marymount Manhattan College, has done graduate work at the Corcoran Art School and Catholic University. Her husband, a graduate of Western Washington State, is doing graduate work at the University of Maryland and teaching at Ft. Hunt High School in Virginia.

Dise—Borden

Mr. and Mrs. Preston W. Dise of Fairfax announce the marriage of their daughter, Louise Wyckoff, to Dr. Ernest Carleton Borden, son of Mrs. Marvin Miller of Fayetteville, Ark., and Joseph C. Borden of West Lafayette, Ind., on June 24 in Duke University Chapel, Durham, N.C. The couple will reside in Philadelphia, where Dr. Borden will be a resident at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital.

Toohey—Drury

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Toohey of Middle Haddam, Conn., announce the marriage of their daughter, Joanne Margaret, to John E. Drury III, son of John E. Drury, Jr. of Buffalo, N.Y. and the late Mrs. Drury, on June 24, in St. Patrick's Church, Easthampton, Conn. The bride is a graduate of Caldwell College. Her husband is a graduate of Georgetown University and attends Western Reserve University Law School. The couple will live in Cleveland, Ohio.

Kirkpatrick—Copeland

Mrs. George Gloyd Kirkpatrick of Charleston, W.Va., announces the marriage of her daughter, Lola Amy, to Lt. Robert Lewis Copeland, USAF, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Greydon Parker Copeland, on June 24 in St. Mary's Chapel of the Washington Cathedral. The bride who is also the daughter of the late Mr. George G. Kirkpatrick, is a graduate of Katharine Gibbs School. Her husband, a graduate of St. Peter's School and Davis and Elkins College, is stationed at McGuire Air Force Base, N.J. The couple will live in Egypt, N.J.

Shelton—Hawkins

Mrs. Channing Lomax Shelton of Richmond, Va., announces the marriage of her daughter, Twonette Corine, to George Michael Hawkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Hawkins of Charlotte, N.C., on June 24 in Park View Baptist Church, Richmond. The bride, also the daughter of the late Mr. Shelton, attended Mary Washington College, and is a graduate of the University of North Carolina. She is with the Department of Defense. Her husband, a graduate of North Carolina State University, is with E. I. Du Pont

de Nemours and Co. The couple will live in Camden, S.C.

Loveless—Holden

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Wayne Loveless of Silver Spring announce the marriage of their daughter, Carol Kathleen, to David Edward Holden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Evander A. Holden of Windber, Pa., on June 24 in St. John the Evangelist Church, Silver Spring. The bride, a graduate of the Academy of the Holy Names, attends the University of Maryland. Her husband, a graduate of St. Anthony's School, is in the U.S. Navy, stationed at Andrews Air Force Base. The couple will live in Laurel, Md.

Kendall—Moore

Mr. and Mrs. Kennett R. Kendall of Rochester, N.H. and York Harbor, Maine, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Lee, to Vaughan Henry Moore Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan H. Moore of Albany, Tex., on June 24 in the Church of St. Peter's by the Sea, York, Maine. The bride graduated from Miss Hall's School and the University of New Hampshire. Her husband attended Schreiner Institute and McMurry College. The couple will live in Hillcrest Heights, Md.

Legare—Murphy

Mr. and Mrs. Martin G. Martinson of Arlington announce the marriage of her daughter, Elizabeth Legare, to Dudley Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Murphy of Arlington, on June 24 in Ft. Myer Chapel. The bride, also the daughter of Col. Ben W. Legare, USA (Ret.), is a graduate of Prospect Hall, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Her husband is a graduate of Control Data Institute, Arlington. The couple will live in Boston, Mass.

Evans—Beard

Mrs. Sue K. Krimm of Washington, D.C., and F. Deen Evans of Severna Park announce the marriage of their daughter, Pamela Ann, to Lanny E. Beard, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Beard of Los Angeles, Calif., on June 24 in Gretna Green Wedding Chapel, Downing, Calif. The couple will live in North Long Beach, Calif.

Thompson—Costantino

Capt. John Herbert Thompson, USNR, and Mrs. Thomp-

son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond S. Costantino of Jacksonville, Fla., on June 24 in St. Agnes Catholic Church, Arlington.

The bride's husband is a graduate of Belmont Abbey College. The couple will live in Jacksonville.

Eban Holds Soviet Role Is Hurtful

Israel's Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday that tensions might ease in the Middle East if President Johnson could prevail on Premier Kosygin to be more even-handed to the states in the region.

But in a pre-recorded interview televised as the American and Russian leaders conferred again in Glassboro, N.J. Eban restated his theme that only the Middle East states themselves could work out how they could live together.

"We shall listen with courtesy to what is said outside our region," he said on NBC's "Meet the Press" (WRC-TV), "but the beginning of wisdom is to understand that sovereign states must themselves fix the elements and conditions of their living together".

The Soviet attitude was important because it could not be excluded from major interest in the area, Eban said. Yet its "unbalanced attitude reserving all its support and all its friendship and all its identification with the Arab states" made it difficult, he said, to find a stable solution.

"But if Mr. Johnson can bring Mr. Kosygin around to a balanced position of an equal distribution of friendship and support of general pacific principles, then the situation can improve," Eban suggested.

Network interviews like the

See MIDEAST, A11, Col. 1

Eban Sees the Soviets Prolonging Tensions

one with Eban were either delayed or interrupted early in the afternoon, as the cameras focused on the arrival of President Johnson and later of Premier Kosygin for the second round of the Glassboro, N.J., Summit conference.

Eban and the leader of one of Israel's defeated neighbors—King Hussein of Jordan—appeared to be on the same ground on whether the time was ripe for new leadership in the Arab world.

Before Flight to U.S.

Hussein spoke on ABC's "Issues and Answers" (WMAL-TV), recorded in his

palace at Amman before he flew to New York, Saturday to speak at the General Assembly. In an evident reference to the charismatic President Nasser of Egypt, Hussein said:

"I myself have never believed that individuals should be so important. They can make a great contribution but the nation is what is going to survive eventually, and nations built around individuals usually don't go a very long way."

Eban, in his interview, said that "Arab public opinion might applaud the courage and the statesmanship of a leader who, after so many years of failure, undertook a new and dramatic direction."

Many thoughtful Arabs, he said, must reflect that years of belligerency and intermittent war, of calling for Israel's destruction had been so fruitless that they would hail "the originality and the audacity of the statesman who embarked upon a new course: namely, the exploration of a future to be shared by the Arab nation and by Israel, in peace."

Krag in Agreement

Like Eban, Denmark's Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag said on the CBS program "Face The Nation" (WTOP-TV) that President Johnson and Premier Kosygin could not produce any concrete results on the Middle East in their sessions.

But in the interview, taped Saturday, Krag said it was important that the two world leaders should meet, "that they would be able to evaluate each other's psychology." He told Chalmers M. Roberts of The Washington Post he was not dismayed at the prospect of a summit meeting with so little advance preparation, one that might result in a lack of agreement.

"I think we should find a new way" rather than the traditional way, he said. "They should meet rather frequently,

if there is a need for it, without all that preparation being made."

Eban, questioned about prospects for internationalization of Jerusalem, clearly indicated that Israel intended to maintain its war-won hold on the entire Holy City.

All Now Have Access

He said that there were no longer guns in the holy places or any prospect of it being a battlefield again, and that all religions now had free access to the city.

"We would, however, like to reach agreements with the great religious movements in the world in order to express the universal interest and responsibility for the holy places," he said. Pressed on this point, he said that satisfying international religious interests was "the only matter in my opinion which now needs to be negotiated."

Too Much Like Chess

A renewed positioning of a U.N. police force, possibly on Israeli soil, was too much like "playing a chess game and seeing rather too many moves ahead", Eban told a questioner.

"At the moment we have a cease-fire. The next stage should be negotiation and the third stage should be peace," he said, but it was too early yet to decide how those security arrangements should be observed and supervised.

Later he said that U.N. peacekeeping machinery was "at best a subsidiary question." Following the 1956 Arab-Israeli war 6000-man U.N. Emergency Force entered the Gaza Strip and the Sinai Peninsula, but it was not permitted to operate on Israeli soil.

A withdrawal of Israeli forces from land in Egypt, Jordan and Syria seized in the brief June war might be part of an "integral discussion" in resolving the recent fight, Eban noted, but not as an issue by itself.

New Refugee Flood Lends Urgency To the Mideast's Knottiest Problem

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.
Washington Post Foreign Service
BEIRUT, June 25—"If you solve the refugee problem in the Middle East, you can end the problem between the Arabs and Israel."

That statement by an American diplomat may sound oversimplified after the recent war during which the refugee issue was dwarfed by the question of free access to the Gulf of Aqaba.

The refugee problem is not the only grievance the Arabs have against Israel, but the others are kept alive by the presence on Arab soil of 1.3 million refugees from what was Palestine and now is Israel.

The shabby refugee camps that surround Beirut and Da-

mascus, that line the road between Amman and Jerusalem and that dot the Gaza Strip are constant reminders of the Arab defeat in the 1948 Palestine war that affirmed the creation of the Jewish state.

Now with the thousands of displaced persons of the latest Arab defeat, the refugee problem takes on a new urgency.

The mass exodus of Arabs from the West Bank of Jordan has been confirmed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the international welfare service that provides the refugees with basic food, shelter and health requirements. And Egypt has reported refugees being expelled from camps in the Gaza Strip arriving in Ismailia.

UNRWA officials in Jordan estimate that about 120,000 persons have left the West Bank, which is now occupied by the Israeli army.

"But that's only an estimate," Robert L. Fisher, director of UNRWA operations in Jordan, said at his Amman office. "It's almost impossible to count them."

There have been two distinct waves of refugees leaving the West Bank, UNRWA officials say. One was during the first few days of the war. This slackened off.

"Then it picked up again. But one can only guess why," one official said. There have been no eye-witness reports of compulsion by any members of the UNRWA staff, "But," one member said, "in Jerusalem there are loudspeakers announcing that buses are available at the Damascus gate for those who want to leave."

He said there has been confirmation of "considerable movement on the West Bank itself mainly into the towns of Nablus and Ramallah. Between

15,000 and 20,000 persons from the town of Qalqilye have streamed into Nablus and Ramallah."

Jordanian government officials and Western diplomats reported recently that all public buildings and many houses in Qalqilye, a town on the Israeli-Jordanian border, have been destroyed by bulldozers. This, they say, indicates a de-

See REFUGEES, A12, Col. 1

REFUGEES—
From Al

Arab Exodus Increases Refugee Problem

liberate campaign to induce they are living now. But under mass movement of Arabs. the terms of our mandate from the General Assembly and be- cause we are operating at the areas suggest s that Israel request of Israel, we cannot might have in mind new fron- ask them to stay.” tiers somewhat farther to the **Biggest Problem** west,” one international civil “Our biggest problem is try- servant said. ing to restore our basic oper- Although the movement of ations that were disrupted by the refugees across the Jordan the war and resuming the serv- for refugees, for Jordan and ices to the newly displaced also for the UNRWA, the in- persons in Jordan — on both ternational agency is power- sides of the River,” Michel- less to stop or even retard it. more said. “We can help the refugees He said many UNRWA ve- better if they stay where they hicles were damaged or “requi- are,” explained Laurence V. sitioned” for military use dur- Michelmores, an American who ing the war. “We expect some is the Commissioner General of this equipment will be re- of UNRWA. “There are schools turned to us,” he said. and medical facilities where The resumption of UNRWA

activities also has been ham- pered by restrictions imposed by the Israeli military on Jor- danian employes of UNRWA who must have special passes to move about. “But I feel the restrictions on movement were because of genuine security difficulties and were not arti- ficially imposed on UNRWA,” Michelmores said. Some UNRWA officials pre- dict that the agency will be accused of cooperating with Israel either for operating there or for not encouraging West Bank residents to stay put. But these officials point out that their mandate permits them only to work within guidelines laid down by the host government. And the host

on the West Bank—at least now—is the Israeli govern- ment. “Our continuing operations in no way implies as recogni- tion of the status quo,” Michel- more said. He pointed out that UNRWA’s operations on the West Bank are still under the name of “UNRWA Operations, West Bank, Jordan.” But UNRWA has been criti- cized before because its serv- ices, by making the refugees’ life at least tolerable, lessens the urgency of a resolution. Some Arabs argue that, were it not for UNRWA, the refu- gees would rise in revolt, storm Israel and reclaim their homes. One UNRWA official con- cedes that the political situa- tion “isn’t quite so desperate so long as refugees are not starving. But I don’t think abandoning the refugees would hasten a political solution. If it weren’t for UNRWA they would starve.” But for those who live in camps—525,074, by UNRWA’s latest count—life is just barely tolerable. UNRWA provides subsistence rations of flour, sugar, rice, oil and soap, and supplements this ration for persons who have no income, and for children and pregnant women.

Half Are Under 18

UNRWA officials estimate that about half of the refugee population is under 18. In one way the recent war was a mixed blessing for UNRWA, which depends on contributions from United Nations members for its oper- ating expenses. Because of the crisis has been re- ceived. The refugees would be much better off if the Arab coun- tries absorbed them into their populations. Only in Jordan can a former resident of Pal- estine obtain citizenship after a formal request. Technically there are no “Palestinians” in Jordan. But citizenship in the other Arab countries is extremely difficult to obtain. In Lebanon, for instance, because more than 90 per cent of the 161,262 refugee population is Moslem, integration would upset the delicate balance of the half-Christian, half-Moslem nation. Lebanon’s non-refugee popula- tion is 1.9 million. Egypt, Syria, Iraq—all pre- dominantly Moslem coun- tries—offer another argument. Integration of the former Pal- estinian Arabs, they say, would be recognition of the perma- nance of Israel, something no Arab will admit.

Refugee Populations

There are 714,763 refugees in Jordan out of a total popu- lation of 1.2 million. In the Gaza Strip, there are 311,846 registered refugees, and 143,000 non-refugees in Gaza, which until the recent war was governed by Egypt. In Syria, there are 142,206 refugees out of a total 5.3 mil- lion population. There are a few Palestinians living else- where in the Arab world. What about solutions? So far there have not been any mutually acceptable to both the Arabs and Israel. The United Nations General

Assembly passed a resolution on Dec. 11, 1948, saying that refugees wishing to return to their homes should be allowed to do so. That, essentially, is the Arab position. **Dead Letter** But the resolution has be- come a dead letter because Is- rael argued then that the refu- gee issue cannot be considered by itself but only in connec- tion with a general settlement —which means recognition of Israel. And this the Arabs are not willing to do. Since then, there has been no inclination to compromise. In fact, the positions have hardened. Not a day passes in the Arab Middle East without a newspaper, radio broadcast, public speech or private con- versation containing some ref- erence to “liberating the Pal- estine homeland.” One Palestinian Arab who left Jaffa in 1948 and is now a high UNRWA official in Am- man, said, “I want to return to my home in Jaffa but I am not going to live under Jewish rule. “The only way I’ll go back is when they leave or are put out.” And the Israelis are deter- mined to stay and are not dis- posed to give up anything. One Israeli, who came to Israel in 1944 from Rumania and now manages a large hotel in Jeru- salem, said, “There are no ref- ugees after being away for 19 years. Perhaps one who has been away for a few months or even a year can be considered a refugee. But not after 19 years. I don’t think there are any so-called Palestinian refu- gees.”

Arabs Allowed Back To Occupied Jordan

ALLENBY BRIDGE, Jordan, June 25 (AP) — Israelis let

Arab refugees return today to their homes in the Israeli-oc- cupied sector of Jordan, ap- parently in a reversal of a pre- vious policy. Israeli guards on the Allen- by Bridge were allowing Arabs who had fled the occupation earlier to return to their homes on the west bank of the River Jordan. Arabs seek- ing to return last week were turned back. According to unofficial esti- mates, between 4000 and 5000 crossed eastward and more than 100 went westward by noon today, either to return home or to bring out mem- bers of their families.

Cairo Paper Criticizes Egypt's Policy

Czech Delegation to See Nasser

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, June 25—A high-ranking Czech delegation will arrive Monday for talks with Egypt's President Nasser, it was announced today. The visit will come two days after the departure of Soviet President Podgorny.

Meanwhile, a leading editor of a government-controlled weekly has offered what Associated Press calls the first sharply critical Egyptian analysis of factors in the country's setback in the war with Israel.

"No one in the world, friend and foe alike, wants to annihilate Israel," writes Ahmed Bahaa Din in the latest Al Mussa-war.

"But nevertheless we continued to declare slogans of destroying Israel. This made it easy for Israel to win the propaganda war against us," he said.

Slogan Criticized

Charging that Egyptians "were unrealistic in appraising the possibility of destroying Israel," Bahaa Din said the slogan was absolutely inapplicable."

He accused Egypt of having "retained many of the defects" which plagued the country in days gone by.

"We retained a tendency for inaccuracy and lack of disci-

pline when we badly needed scientific thinking and discipline to achieve cherished progress," he said.

Bahaa Din emphasized the "urgent necessities of rebuilding our armed forces."

Patience Required

He said erasing traces of aggression required patience which may cost us income from the Suez Canal, tourism and possibly other resources probably for a long time to come . . . Public opinion must be faced with facts, correct information, correct hope and misgivings in their true size."

The Czech delegation will be headed by Vladimir Kouchki, Communist Central Committee secretary, as a personal representative of President Antonin Novotny.

Czechoslovakia is one of the biggest manufacturers of war materials in the Communist bloc. Informed sources said it was likely the Czechs would meet with the strong Soviet military delegation which remained in Cairo after Podgorny's departure.

According to the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram, deputy defense minister Matvei Zakharov and his aides are completing discussions of "some aspects" of the Moscow-Cairo agreements.

New Migs Reported

The Soviets reportedly are supplying Mig jet fighters and other military equipment to compensate Egypt for losses suffered in the war.

Al Ahram said the three-day Nasser-Podgorny talks were "complete" despite the brevity of Saturday's joint official communique.

The communique said the Soviet Union pledged "further collaboration" to "liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression." But it gave no hint how far Moscow was willing to go.

Associated Press reported from Moscow on the arrival of Podgorny:

The Soviet President is reported to have promised Soviet military aid to rebuild Egypt's battered armed forces. Cairo informants said, however, the Kremlin wants a greater voice in the rebuilding process.

Podgorny left Moscow early last week, and stopped in Belgrade for conferences with President Tito of Yugoslavia, coming and going.

Informed sources in Moscow said the Soviets had promised to rebuild Egypt's armed forces to their strength before the defeat by Israel.

Reports from Yugoslavia

said a military pact had been signed but diplomats in Cairo indicated difficulties on the aid issue.

These diplomats, quoting Egyptian officials, described Podgorny's visit as largely a fact-finding trip, reviewing the damage to the Soviet-supplied Egyptian armed forces.

Soviet Condition

They said the Soviets were insisting that Nasser accept Soviet military and economic advisers who would give the Kremlin a voice in the rebuilding process, as a condition for extending aid. Nasser had refused to accept Soviet advisers previously.

A Soviet news correspondent, writing from Cairo for the magazine Little Flame, cites reports that Nasser visited a military airport a week before the war broke out and was shown "high defense readiness," with pilots leaving every 15 minutes on air patrols to protect the field.

"However," the correspondent adds, "on the day of the inflicting of the insidious Israeli blow, there was no patrolling over the military airport."

Hussein Tells U.N. It Must Punish Israel Or War Will Resume

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microfilm.

Associated Press

King Hussein of Jordan addresses the United Nations.

Jordan King Calls For Return of All Captured Areas

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 26—King Hussein of Jordan warned the General Assembly this afternoon that if Israel is allowed to keep “even one square foot” of the land she has captured the United Nations will never again be able to make a cease-fire stick anywhere.

Accusing Israel of treating Jordanian soldiers and civilians “as viciously as any barbarian invader,” the diminutive monarch predicted that, unless Israel is condemned and “all traces of the aggression of June 5” are erased, the conflict will be renewed.

“It is apparent that we have not yet learned to use well enough the weapons of modern war,” he declared, “but we shall if we have to.”

The Arabs, he said, want “peace with justice, not peace by submission.”

His words, intoned with evident sincerity in a deep and resonant voice, brought prolonged applause from delegates and spectators alike.

But Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban angrily rejected any Israeli responsibility for initiating hostilities. Jordan, he contended, “squandered an opportunity for peace” by spurning an offer of immunity and opening the shelling of Jerusalem on June 5. He denied any expulsions of refugees.

Eban claimed that Israel had captured operations orders to Egyptian commanders in Sinai which gave precise plans for bombing Israeli airfields and for the conquest of the Gulf of Aqaba port of Eilat, with May 26 as the date set for “total readiness.”

Hussein’s call for condemnation of Israel, which repeats demands previously made by Soviet Premier Kosygin, appears destined for failure. The most likely outcome in the Assembly is the coupling of a resolution on withdrawal of Israeli troops with some recognition of Israel’s rights and status. The issue would then return to the Security Council.

One diplomat whose govern-

See NATIONS, A11, Col. 1

Hussein Gives Arab Side to U.N.

ment has close ties to Egypt said today the outlines of an eventual settlement are emerging.

In addition to troop withdrawal, it would involve freedom of transit in the Gulf of Aqaba, internationalization of the holy places in Jerusalem and acknowledgement by the Arabs of Israel's existence. The diplomat also envisaged the appointment of a U.N. mediator.

Asked if the Egyptians had been told of the need for such acknowledgement of Israel, he said they did not need to be told. But he emphasized that his government was stressing the importance of such a settlement to avoid a return to the conditions that led to war.

If such awareness exists among the Arabs, there was no hint today. King Hussein, who reportedly hopes to meet with President Johnson, gave no indication of willingness to come to terms with Israel. Nor did he confirm stories from Amman about Jordanian disillusionment with Egypt.

Albania Is Heard

Foreign Minister Nesti Nase of Albania, which is regarded as the voice of Communist China here, denounced the meetings between President Johnson and Premier Kosygin. "Down with the Kosygin-Johnson plot!" he exclaimed.

Nase introduced a resolution condemning the United States and Britain "for inciting, assisting and participating di-

rectly" in Israeli "aggression" by bombing bases. But his most significant thrusts were reserved for the Soviet Union, which he accused of a "hypocritical attitude."

One day, he promised, "the American imperialists and Soviet revisionists" will be punished. If there had been women aboard the American and Soviet fleets in the Mediterranean, he claimed, they would be organizing dances while people elsewhere were fighting and dying.

'Tough Line' Studied

In the wake of the Johnson-Kosygin meeting, several key delegates interpreted Kosygin's tough line in his news conference Sunday night as essentially a protective cover to mask a basic understanding on the Middle East. Kosygin's harsh words, they said, appeared to have been intended mostly for consumption in Moscow, Peking and Arab capitals.

Kosygin went to Cuba aboard a Soviet aircraft this noon en route back to Moscow.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

SPEAKS—Albanian foreign minister Nesit Nase told the U. N. General Assembly yesterday the Soviet government had stabbed the Arab countries in the back.

French sources have reported that he also plans to stop in Paris for another talk with President de Gaulle.

Although it is plain that the Soviet attempt to censure Israel will not succeed, the United States is still working to fend off a resolution that would demand unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops without any link to transit rights or other negotiations. India and several other "non-aligned" countries have been consulting about such a resolution.

Eban declared this afternoon that proposals for an un-negotiated withdrawal "without a prior mutual and effective commitment to peace, whether submitted by the Soviet Union or any other state or group of states, are prescriptions for renewal of conflict."

Move by Latins

Five Latin American countries led by Chile have been seeking a formula for a withdrawal resolution coupled with a call for negotiations.

Rusk reportedly told the Latin Americans when they called on him Sunday night that the United States is suspicious of any vague reference to future negotiations.

Hussein, whose grandfather was assassinated for attempting to negotiate with Israel, is regarded personally as a realist on the question and gave by general acknowledgment the most effective Arab speech. But the speech that has attracted the most comment is still that given Friday by Rumanian Premier Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

"He was more neutral than de Gaulle," one Communist Foreign Minister said privately.

In other speeches today, Norwegian Ambassador Edvard Hambro said a lasting settlement depends on troop withdrawal and fixing boundaries, but that steps must be taken to insure free passage through international waterways and to find a solution for the refugee problem.

General Assembly President Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan appealed for contributions by governments to ease the suffering of some 100,000 newly displaced persons in Jordan.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil M. Baroodi managed to empty the Assembly chamber with a diatribe against Zionism that had lasted more than 90 minutes when count was lost. Baroodi asked for a right of reply to Eban before Eban started to speak.

Eleven more speakers are scheduled for Tuesday, and the general debate is expected to last through this week before a vote is reached on resolutions.

Soviet Tanks Said Unsuitable

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 27, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A6

Soviet Tanks Said Unsuitable

TEL AVIV, June 26 (AP)—
Some Israeli military engineers have said they consider Soviet tanks and vehicles used by Egypt in the six-day Middle East war unsuited for desert fighting.

They reported that the equipment was not adapted to negotiate the Sinai sands and captured equipment showed few attempts to protect vital parts from sand and dust.

They said much of the equipment was factory new and apparently was taken to the front directly from the ships on which it was delivered.

Brown Denies Backing Arabs at U.N.

By Karl E. Meyer

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, June 26—Foreign Secretary George Brown vehemently denied today that he had sided with the Arabs against Israel in his speech last week to the United Nations General Assembly.

Instead, Brown told the House of Commons, he was expressing a balanced view of the Middle East crisis and fully reflecting the policy of Britain's Labor government.

The acrimonious 50-minute debate on what Brown said would have been a non-event except for the increasing speculation that the Foreign Secretary's reputation for brick-dropping is about to cost him his job.

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins is being mentioned as a possible successor to Brown, who has become the most controversial Foreign Secretary of recent memory since assuming the office last August.

Brown's Warning

Brown's detractors in both major parties fastened on an alleged blunder he made last Wednesday when he warned that Israel would be isolated from world opinion if its government took steps to annex the Old City of Jerusalem.

In what was billed in government circles as a test of his fitness, Brown appeared Monday to have silenced his critics but not the doubts about his sometimes effervescent style of diplomacy.

He contended that his critics had based their charges on shortened newspaper accounts of what he had said, and that his speech had been well-received in the U.N. and in America.

Brown explained that his statement that there should be no territorial aggrandizement

as a result of the war was consistent with the provisions of the U.N. Charter. His critics, he warned, were in danger of applying a double standard.

No Divided Jerusalem

As to Jerusalem, he recalled that since the 1949 armistice agreement all British governments had withheld recognizing rival claims to the Old City until a final settlement was achieved.

"I am not asking for a return to a divided Jerusalem," Brown said, "nor do I want to forecast what the eventual arrangements may be." Rather, his aim had been to warn Israel that any unilateral action would complicate still further a woefully complicated problem.

He stressed that Britain had interests among Arab states as well as in Israel, and argued that every British foreign secretary who tried to take a balanced view of the Middle East laid himself open to the charge of taking sides.

On the practical problem of

opening the Suez Canal, Brown said the waterway was blocked at two points by obstacles presumably placed by the Egyptians, and that the right approach must be to persuade Egypt to reopen the Canal.

In all of this, there was the warm-hearted and often emotional Brown approach. At one point, he accused opposition leader Edward Heath of trying "to make up for his own deficiencies" by too easily crediting press reports about Brown's speech.

But perhaps the most relevant exchange came when one Laborite wondered whether Britain should be expressing any views at all on a problem which it lacked power to resolve. "There is a widely held view that if you keep quiet people respect you," Brown replied. "It hasn't been my experience."

Israelis, Arabs Retain African Allies

By Anthony Astrachan Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 27, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A14

Israelis, Arabs Retain African Allies

By Anthony Astrachan
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Middle East conflict so far appears to have produced a standoff between the Arab states and Israel in their relations with Black Africa.

Many observers consider this a victory for Israel, since Egypt hoped and Israel feared that the crisis might win friends in Africa for Cairo and lose some for Jerusalem.

Instead, the few gains and losses by each side seem small and roughly equal. Long-term, pre-crisis factors seem to shape most countries' attitudes.

Israel had relations with 31 African countries before the crisis. This excluded the northern tier with its natural ties to the Arabic Middle East, but included several "radical" states that often side with Egypt in the debates of the Organization of African Unity.

Guinea was the only one of the 31 that broke relations with Israel when war broke out. No African nation broke relations with Egypt.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania showed how pre-crisis attitudes influenced even "radical" African reactions. He is an ideological ally of Egypt's President Nasser on many subjects, particularly western "imperialism." But he sympathizes with much of Israel's quasi-socialist, self-help economies, and Israel has a variety of technical assistance programs in Tanzania.

Nyerere began a June 3 statement, two days before war broke out, by emphasizing Tanzania's recognition of Israel as a state with a right to exist—something the Arabs have refused to admit.

He then exhorted Israel to readmit Palestinian refugees and to refuse to join "imperialist ventures" to topple Nasser or other Arab leaders. He added, "The imperialist powers must stop exploiting (and thus eroding) natural sympathy for Israel in order to whip up troubles in the Middle East for their own imperialist ends."

Nyerere calls Nasser "Dear Brother," and Tanzania is expected to vote to condemn Israel in the United Nations. But if its view of the Middle East remains as careful as Nyerere's statement, Israeli sources say they will not complain.

At least 13 African states are expected to vote for condemnation of Israel, perhaps more since President de Gaulle of France has blamed Israel for opening hostilities. All 13 are either Arab, Arab-sympathizer or "radical" friends of Egypt. In other words, none has changed its mind as a result of the Middle East crisis.

At least 31 African nations are expected to vote for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from conquered areas, in keeping with the non-aligned world's preachments against settling disputes by force.

But reports from Africa indicate that many of these states, officially neutral or reluctant to choose between

friendship with Cairo and with Jerusalem, are sympathetic to Israel.

Congolese officials, for instance, "could not hide their glee" at Egypt's defeat, according to one observer in Kinshasa. The Congo has long memories of Arab slave-trading, and Israeli-trained Congolese paratroopers, including President Joseph Mobutu,

Similarly, the Ghana government that ousted Kwame Nkrumah has little use for his old friend Nasser. Kenya and Ethiopia are fighting undeclared wars with Somalia, an Arab sympathizer; Ethiopia, Chad and Uganda have troubles with Sudan, which declared war on Israel and was supposed to be Egypt's channel to Black Africa.

A diplomat familiar with the Horn of Africa said that if the Egyptians had won the war, Ethiopia's Eritrean rebels would have declared themselves independent. Somalia and perhaps Sudan would have felt compelled to intervene on the Eritrean side. The Israeli victory, in this view, prevented the Middle East war from spreading.

Egypt Facing New Crisis on Cotton Crop

By Hanns Neuerbourg

CAIRO, June 26 (AP)—Disaster threatening Egypt's all-important cotton sent the nation into a virtual state of economic emergency today.

Less than three weeks after the Middle East war ended in a military debacle, Egypt was fighting large-scale leafworm infestation of its cotton. A European expert said the pest was advancing across Egypt's fields at lightning speed.

Authorities said a country-wide check established that fields were stricken by the worst cotton leafworm invasion in 15 years, and that stocks of insecticide were practically exhausted.

The economy was already threatened by closing of the Suez Canal and the slump in foreign tourism. Cotton is the last source of hard currency.

Sayed Marei, newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, announced that his office was working around the clock to coordinate the fight against the pest.

Children were roaming the fields to remove the worms' egg clusters by hand from the plants.

Twenty farmers were stripped of their plots by authorities, who charged them with negligence in combating leafworm. The plots had been given to them under the land reform program.

Authorities warned growers that there would be more expropriations unless they cooperated. During the next two critical months, the fight will have to rely almost entirely on handpicking, with insecticides only for extreme cases.

The insecticides are mostly imported, with hard currency, from Western countries. West Germany is a major supplier and is one of the countries against which the Arab states are considering a total boycott.

It was recalled that during the last serious infestation in 1961 an airlift was sent to speed emergency supplies of insecticides from Europe. The crop then was 1.37 million U.S. bales. About 2.22 million bales were produced in 1964. Production dropped in following years, but a 25 per cent increase in export prices left total value of sales abroad unchanged at \$350 million a year.

Most cotton goes to Soviet bloc countries, partly to pay for arms. Exports to hard currency countries in the last fiscal year totaled \$75.9 million, equivalent to almost two-thirds of Egypt's estimated total foreign reserves before the fighting began.

In another development, Cairo International Airport was closed to commercial flights for nearly nine hours today. There was considerable jet fighter activity over the outskirts of Cairo.

Authorities have no explanation for the action. Closure came shortly after a Czecho-

slovak delegation arrived for an expected three days of talks with President Nasser and others.

(Reuters reported from Cairo that a large but unspecified number of senior Egyptian officers has been replaced as a result of the Israel war and as part of a rebuilding of military potential.

(Reuters also quoted the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram as saying that Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny or another member of the Presidium will visit Syria shortly. Podgorny returned to Moscow Sunday after Cairo talks.)

The London Sunday Times published an analysis of the present mood in Cairo by Anthony Nutting, former British minister of state for foreign affairs. He resigned in 1956 because of opposition to British intervention in the Sinai war.

"A noticeably more positive reaction is beginning to develop, at least in government circles, a new sense of realism and rethinking is establishing itself," Nutting wrote.

After talks with high Egyptian officials, Nutting said they concluded that a military solution to the differences with Israel was not possible.

It seems unlikely that Egypt will ever again put troops back into the Sinai again or try to block Israeli shipping from Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba, Nutting said.

Further settlements, Nutting said, appear to hinge on Israeli withdrawal and Tel Aviv's willingness to agree that the Palestine refugees have as much right to live in their homeland as the Jews.

He said that if the Israelis do not come to terms on the refugees the new spirit of realism may dissipate and Nasser would probably have to pursue the more militant course urged by Algeria and Syria.

Nutting said that a new round of fighting might result in the Arabs dropping a nuclear bomb.

Indian Plans Cairo Stop

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A7

Indian Plans Cairo Stop

NEW DELHI, June 27 (AP)
—India Foreign Minister M. C. Chagla is expected to stop over for Cairo talks with Egypt's President Nasser en route home from the emergency Mideast session of the U.N. General Assembly. Chagla planned to stop en route to New York but the Cairo airport was closed at the time.

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Egypt Tackles Loss With Austerity Plan

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 27 (AP)—Egypt is undertaking a sweeping austerity program because its two principal sources of income, tourism and the Suez Canal, have been cut off, says the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram.

A ministerial committee has been set up to re-evaluate the state budget and all current economic plans to meet problems "created by the Israeli aggression and its consequences," Al Ahram reports.

The committee, has been instructed to give priority to the requirements of Egypt's continuing war effort.

There was no indication whether the austerity program would affect construction of the Aswan High Dam on the Nile, which is financed by the Soviet Union.

Arab States Aid

The newspaper said several oil-rich Arab states have speeded up economic aid to Egypt—"originally slated for the Egyptian war effort"—and have granted delays in the repayment of loans.

Since the end of the recent war, Egypt has received emergency aid of \$28 million from Kuwait and Libya, \$8.4 million from Algeria, and \$2.8 million from Qatar. Red China has given \$14 million and a number of wealthy Arabs a total of \$20 million.

[A large delegation of Russian petroleum experts will discuss means of implementing the Soviet-Egyptian agreement to prospect for oil in the Sahara and Red Sea areas, the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar said Tuesday, according to United Press International.]

[A French delegation also arrives shortly to discuss the exploiting of natural gas in the Red Sea area and prospecting for oil in other parts of the Sahara, Al Akhbar said.]

[It said the Soviets and Egypt will discuss the import of \$56 million in oil equipment.]

Hope for Cotton Seen

Egypt's Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Sayyed Mmirei, has expressed optimism that Egypt's mobilization against the leafworm plague will avert the threat to the cotton crop this year.

Cotton is Egypt's largest export, accounting for more than half of all export earnings.

The Suez Canal, averaging \$280 million a year, is normally the country's main currency earner, followed by expenditures of foreign tourists.

[The Algerian Foreign Ministry denied Tuesday that negotiations on continued U.S. aid to Algeria were under way, Reuters reported from Algiers. There had been reports of such talks being con-

ducted by the Swiss Embassy, which handles U.S. interests since the recent break in diplomatic relations.]

Thant Tells Events Leading to Pullout Of U.N. in Mideast

By Robert H. Eastbrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 27—Secretary General U Thant reported to the General Assembly today that the tendency to blame the Middle East War on withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force is "a superficial and over simplified approach." Withdrawal after Egypt requested it was inevitable, he indicated, in view of the voluntary nature of the agreement between the United Nations and Egypt and the intention of two contributors to pull their troops out of the seven-nation force.

Today's document was the most detailed and persuasive accounting Thant has made of his actions, and several delegates commented privately that he had increased the understanding of and sympathy for his position. But not all critics were satisfied.

Without Apology

In his report, described as "a factually accurate picture of what happened and why" without polemics or apology, Thant made these points:

- At the time of the original May 16 letter requesting UNEF withdrawal—from the Egyptian chief of staff, Gen. Mohamed Fawzi to the UNEF commander, Indian Maj. Gen. Indar J. Rikhye—an Egyptian officer told Rikhye that Egypt wanted to gain control of El Sabha and Sharm el-Sheikh that same night. Sharm el-Sheikh overlooks the Strait of Tiran entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba.
- Fawzi's letter to Rikhye asked for withdrawal of all U.N. troops which install OPS observation posts) along our borders." Thant instructed Rikhye to "be firm in maintaining the UNEF position" while being understanding and diplomatic toward Egypt.
- Egyptian soldiers actually overran Yugoslav troops at El Sabha in Sinai and El Kuntilla and demanded evacuation of the 32-man Yugoslav contingent from Sharm el-Sheikh before Thant made his decision to withdraw.
- Thant appealed to Israel on May 18 to permit the stationing of UNEF troops on her

side of the border (which she had refused since 1956) but Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael told him this was "utterly unacceptable."

- In a talk with Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed El-Kony, Thant "expressed deep misgivings about the likely disastrous consequences of the withdrawal of UNEF" and indicated his intention "to appeal urgently to President Nasser to reconsider" the Egyptian demand of May 18.

But El-Kony relayed the "urgent advice" of Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad not to make the appeal because the request would be "sternly rebuffed."

- Two countries (not identified by Thant, but known to be India and Yugoslavia) said they would comply with the withdrawal request but another (known to be Canada) protested in Thant's meeting with the UNEF Advisory Committee that the withdrawal demand was unacceptable.

- UNEF had already lost its effectiveness when the demand was made and it was displaced by Egyptian troops, and there would have been no point in seeking to delay the withdrawal.

- Thant did not call a meeting of the Security Council because members were divided, and the General Assembly could not have been expected to reach a decision "expeditiously."

- Nasser told Thant that the Egyptian decision to blockade the Strait of Tiran, announced while the Secretary General was en route to Cairo on May 22, had been taken "some time" before his departure.

No U.S. Comment

Although American officials would not comment on Thant's report, diplomats from two countries that had contributed to UNEF raised the question whether the Secretary General's original aide memoire to Egypt on May 17 had not virtually invited Egypt to demand complete withdrawal.

In that note Thant had said that if Egyptian consent "should be withdrawn or so qualified as to make it impos-

sible for the force to function effectively, the force, of course, will be withdrawn." Thant did not address himself directly to this point today.

A Canadian source contended that even if Thant had been rebuffed, it would have been better for the record for him to make an outright appeal to Nasser.

Legal Analysis

Thant devoted much of his argument in today's report to a legal analysis of the position of UNEF. He contended that the position of the force depended on voluntary acceptance because Egypt never accepted a limitation on her sovereignty. Israel's right to protest was limited by the fact that she had refused to accept troops on her side.

UNEF was "a symbolic force, small in size, with only 3400 men, of whom 1800 were available to police a line of 295 miles at the time of its withdrawal," Thant said. UNEF had only light weapons, no mandate to use force except in self-defense as a last resort and had experienced "increasingly uncertain" financing.

In offering his report Thant deplored "numerous statements" which "continue to be very damaging to the United Nations." He noted that misunderstandings and "what, I fear, are misrepresentations" persist officially and unofficially.

Thant is known to be annoyed at a remark reportedly made recently by Secretary of State Rusk to a visiting foreign minister the effect that "of course, the Egyptians were not serious" in their withdrawal demand.

Rusk nevertheless spent 55 minutes in a call on Thant this noon. A U.N. spokesman said they talked about the Middle East and added that they also discussed Vietnam.



SEN. JAVITS
... criticizes de Gaulle

Around the World

Soviets Demand Fliers' Punishment In Alleged Strafing of Russian Ship

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union yesterday demanded punishment for the U.S. fliers responsible for the strafing of the Soviet merchant ship Turkistan off the North Vietnam port of Campha on June 2.

One crewman was killed and several injured in the attack. The United States at first denied that any of its planes had been involved but on June 20 acknowledged that U.S. aircraft attacked a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft site at Campha and said that some of this fire may have struck the Soviet vessel.

The Russian news agency Tass, which said that the Soviet Embassy in Washington had handed the State Department a note demanding punishment of the fliers, said the Soviet government reserved the right to demand compensation for the dead and wounded.

Dry Hong Kong

HONG KONG—The government of this British colony announced severe water restrictions as Communist China remained silent on its request for additional supplies.

China stopped pumping water into the Hong Kong reservoirs Sunday, apparently ignoring a request for another 2 billion gallons up to the end of July.

Beginning Thursday, users will be restricted to four hours every other day. Water has been limited to eight hours daily since the beginning of the month.

Murder Charge

AUCKLAND—One of two men rescued from a drifting yacht in the South Pacific last week was charged by New Zealand police with attempting to murder the other man.

Neville Fineberg, 27, of Leeds, England, was charged with the attempted murder June 19 of Wylie Hanby Roberts Jr., 24, of Birmingham, Ala.

Roberts had a deep stab wound in his stomach and head injuries when he, Fineberg and Roberts' 3½-year-old son were rescued June 20. Roberts said the wound was accidental. Fineberg said he was innocent of the charge.

De Gaulle Assailed

LONDON—Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) criticized French President de Gaulle and urged the merits of an

Atlantic free trade area, Karl E. Meyer of The Washington Post reported.

The New York Republican's strong words embarrassed American and British officials trying to smooth Britain's path into the Common Market.

Describing de Gaulle's policy as "archaic," Javits said if Britain is unable to overcome French opposition to its market membership she could help form an alternate Atlantic free trade area. Britain has repeatedly said it is uninterested in such a proposal.

African Trial

PRETORIA — Police surrounded the courtroom when the South African government arraigned 37 Africans on charges of terrorism and plotting a revolt in South-West Africa. All were committed to stand trial on Aug. 7. Terrorism is punishable by death.

Transvaal Attorney General Rudolf Rein said last week evidence showed 18 of the accused were trained in the Soviet Union, Egypt, Algeria, Ghana or Tanzania. The men allegedly also were trained in guerrilla warfare at camps in Ovamboland in South-West Africa, on the border with Portuguese Angola.

For the Record

• Lord Alport of Britain conferred for 37 minutes with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in the first official contact in seven months between a British

representative and the breakaway Rhodesian regime.

• Gen. Jean Marie Navellet, the commander of the French Air Force in West Germany, was killed in a plane crash near Baden-Baden with four other French military men.

• The mayor of the Crater district—the Arab section of Aden—was kidnaped by an armed gang Monday night, a relative told British police.

• The chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Earl Warren, called on President Tito of Yugoslavia in Belgrade.

Potomac Fever

By Jack Wilson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A21

Potomac Fever

By Jack Wilson

Glassboro is where they started calling whisky booze. In those days it was also known as the spirits of Glassboro.

Russia may not send any more arms to Egypt. Moscow figures what's the point, if the Arabs are just going to give them away to the Israelis.

The United States signs a treaty to build a new Panama Canal. Why a new one? Couldn't we just bring over that one in Egypt that nobody's using right now?

Gardner Ackley says the country needs a tax boost to "avoid excessive exhilaration." We thought the news from Vietnam was taking care of that.

Cassius Clay isn't too worried about his conviction for draft dodging. If worst comes to worst, he can always let Muhammad Ali serve the time.

Summit Assessment

Below Surface Progress Noted

By William S. White

THE NET of it in the afterglow of the Johnson-Kosygin summit conference is not that this is now the best of all conceivable worlds, but rather the best world possible in all the circumstances.

The Soviet Premier has departed, publicly brandishing a hard line over Vietnam and the Middle East and in no way is the cold war visibly much abated.

All the same, if everything in life is relative, everything in cold war negotiation is more so. By this standard, the only rational standard in a state of realism, the atmosphere is considerably easier than when Kosygin came here. Some progress has been made below the surface.

In this business it is impossible sensibly to fling about large and absolute capsule terms like total success or utter failure. But if these meetings between Lyndon Johnson and Alexei Kosygin have cut no chasm in the icecap they have certainly driven several cracks in it.

Though Kosygin showed no disposition openly to retreat from the Soviet Union's tough position on Vietnam and the Middle East, he also did little to inflame either issue. No one need have expected that he would offer any "give" here—under the kleig lights. He is after all only one of a three-headed Soviet directorate; he also has his own constitu-

ents in the Soviet satellites to worry about and he could never have safely left off the opportunity to say that he could be as tough as the next fellow.

AND THOUGH he turned on some characteristic Communist cold war rhetoric at the United Nations, even there he kept the epithets well below boiling heat. More importantly, in his private conversations with President Johnson — and these were the only conversations that really counted — his attitude was sober and restrained and to a degree even carefully conciliatory.

From the American and general western point of view, the most important gain of all was the clear demonstration then the West's main spokesman, Mr. Johnson, could negotiate with a super-power's leader with no less skill than he uses in domestic matters.

Allied diplomats, indeed, are most of all impressed by this point. They had been concerned that the summit might produce not some impossible miracle but instead a possible blow-up; and the fact that no blow-up came is to them quite enough to be going on with.

STILL, THIS WAS only a curtain-raiser and only the future can tell whether Western gains are to be seen objectively as anything beyond quite small.

Specifically, what the Russians now do about the Middle East is the immediately critical key. The beating given by Israel to the Soviet stooges, Egypt and Syria, puts the Russians in a box. Three courses are now open to them.

The first would be in sub-

stance quietly to end military aid to the Arabs, no doubt continuing to proclaim all "solidarity" with Nasser-Egypt and Company.

The second would be loudly to put in a little more military hardware—but not much. The third would be to go all-out in Egypt and Syria; to send massive new military equipment and to accompany it with Soviet "technicians" and covert Soviet military.

The best, if gingerly, opinion here is that the Russians will take either course No. 1 or course No. 2. For No. 3 would first of all alienate all but the hard-core Communist groups in the Middle East and would surely cost the Russians whatever aid and comfort they have thus far been given by such nations as India and France.

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White

Johnson Did Well at Glassboro Talks: Glassboro Pluses

By Drew Pearson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. B17

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Johnson Did Well at Glassboro Talks

By Drew Pearson

There are some important differences between the summit conference held in the old glass-blowing town of New Jersey and the last successful summit conference at Camp David almost ten years ago.

In the first place, no war in Vietnam rankled relations between the two countries in 1958. Second, Eisenhower only two years before had stood emphatically on the side of the Soviet and against Israel when it made its first lightning thrust into Egypt and the Sinai. This time the United States is backing Israel. The Eisenhower dictated pullback had left Israel defenseless.

Finally, Khrushchev took the initiative in seeking the Camp David meeting; Eisenhower was reluctant. This time President Johnson sought the Glassboro meeting; Kосygin was reluctant.

Considering these handicaps, Lyndon Johnson did an excellent job.

At Camp David, Khrushchev and Eisenhower agreed that the two countries would stop calling each other names; second, that Khrushchev would

fly to Peking and try to persuade the Chinese to ease the tension in the Straits of Formosa; third, that they would meet again.

Khrushchev did fly to Peking one week later, where he was rebuffed and insulted by the Chinese. Both sides did stop calling each other names—until some of the men around Ike—chiefly Undersecretary of State Douglas Dillon and Allen Dulles—began undercutting the spirit of Camp David.

Glassboro Pluses

At the Glassboro meeting, Johnson and Kосygin came up with only one tangible accomplishment—agreement to push the non-proliferation pact. And at the news conference which followed, Kосygin made the mistake of emphasizing how far apart the two men were on almost everything else.

You have to remember, of course, that Kосygin was playing to two audiences: one in the United States, the other in the Communist countries and in the Arab states.

In doing so, he had one big advantage over Johnson in that Kосygin's government-controlled newspapers did not have to publish any news about the friendly crowds at Glassboro, his own affability, or his trip to Niagara Falls in the LBJ plane. All this was suppressed.

On the other hand, Kосygin's news conference was published in full.

Reason for this was the fact

that with the elite of the Communist world any Kосygin friendship toward the United States goes down like a lead balloon. So also with the Arab states.

Not so, however, with the people of the East European Communist countries. They would have been impressed with the details of the kindly reception given to Kосygin by the people of Glassboro and Lyndon Johnson. They are strong for Soviet-American friendship.

Strict Instructions

But the rulers of the Communist world had given Kосygin instructions to go to New York, scold the United States and castigate Israel. He stuck strictly to those instructions—which was a mistake. But for him to have been sweet-talked into an opposite stand by a charming, fast-talking American President adept at changing the votes of U.S. Senators might have meant no job for Kосygin when he returned.

This was the reason for Kосygin's rigidity. Heads of Communist states are supposed to be dictators; but actually Johnson had more authority than Kосygin, who was hamstrung by Kremlin instructions and carried these out to the letter.

Second, Russia is already in wrong with the Arab world for failing to intervene militarily against Israel. And for Kосygin to say nice things about the

United States after 10 hours of private talks with LBJ would have alienated the Arabs irreparably.

Finally, the leaders of the European Communist world, including even Tito of Yugoslavia, had met in Moscow, where all except Rumania agreed to maintain a solid front in condemning Israel and bucking American policies in the Near East. The Kremlin has been trying for a long time to woo Tito back into the Moscow fold, and for Kосygin to have ducked out on a firm stand adopted in Moscow would have sent Tito right back into his anti-Soviet shell.

LBJ Scores

Considering all this, Johnson did well.

Probably the biggest point he made at Glassboro was in convincing Kосygin that the United States really wants peace. The President is an enthusiastic salesman. He believes what he says, makes others believe. In talking to Kосygin he not only used his new grandson as a sales point, but rehearsed all the things he has done to try to improve relations with the Soviet—ranging from his cutback of plutonium, his offer to scrap and burn medium-sized bombers, his exchange of information regarding the desalination of water, and the ratification of the Soviet-American Consular Pact.

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Glimpses at the Summit: Blunt Words, Inhibitions

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

At Sunday's summit luncheon in Glassboro, N.J., Soviet Premier Kosygin turned to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and pronounced him to be an "arms merchant."

McNamara, two seats away from Kosygin, responded that, in fact, he wanted to cut down on armaments and that he was ready and eager to discuss the issue in detail. He had only about a minute and a half to give his brief, saying he was prepared to discuss not merely anti-ballistic missiles but ICBMs and other categories of arms.

Then Kosygin wanted to know, if not McNamara, who was the war man in the United States. Dean Rusk, he asked?

McNamara answered that he and the Secretary of State had sat together in the Cabinet for six years under two Presidents, that they thrashed out their differences and had never presented divergent views to the Chief Executive.

The President defended McNamara. He told the Premier that it was he —

Kosygin—who was the arms merchant, sending more jet-fighter planes back into Egypt after the cease-fire and supplying arms to other nations as well.

At another point in the two days of talks, Kosygin bluntly told the President: I'm for peace, you're for war.

This account and the following portions of the direct exchanges at the summit became available yesterday.

Over and over Kosygin said the answer in the Middle East was the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the answer in Vietnam was the withdrawal of American forces.

In short, President Johnson at the Glassboro summit faced the same problem that President Eisenhower had found at Geneva in 1955 and President Kennedy at Vienna in 1961. They were dealing with Soviet leaders with ideological preconceptions about American "imperialism" and no doubt about their own purity of motive.

As a result, the President
See SUMMITT, A10, Col. 2

Kosygin at the Summit: Was He a Free Agent?

spent much of his time trying to convince Kosygin that the United States was not out to devour the world. But the President made it clear that he knew Kosygin was not afraid of him. He also made it clear he was not afraid of the Premier.

Mr. Johnson found that inhibitions on presidential powers were far less than those limiting Premier Kosygin.

Kosygin clearly was not a free agent; he seemed to be about in the situation that Vice President Humphrey would find himself in if he had been talking with Kosygin in Moscow—on a long string.

Kosygin was frank enough to speak of his problems with both the Chinese and Arabs but not in detail. He noted that the Chinese say publicly that Moscow has been selling out to Washington and that the Arabs have been worrying privately along the same line.

Concern Over China

Such remarks also let Kosygin explain why he was not prepared to do business with the President on either the Middle East or Vietnam. Kosygin did seem genuinely concerned over Chinese possession of the hydrogen bomb.

Kosygin was clearly conducting a personal reconnaissance into the mind of the American leader. Mr. Johnson was fully aware of that; hence his avoidance of polemical answers to polemical thrusts.

The President, like Eisenhower and Kennedy before him, found himself concentrating on the overriding necessity for the two superpowers to keep the nuclear peace, but not by trying to

divide the world between them.

Kosygin recognized the necessity. He expressed pleasure at the way in which he and the President had used the "hot line" to prevent escalation of the Arab-Israeli war.

Mideast Chief Talk

Perhaps three-quarters of the Johnson-Kosygin conversation dealt with the Middle East, most of the rest with Vietnam and the arms race.

While there were no agreements on these issues beyond the need for a non-proliferation treaty, each leader left Glassboro with a better idea of the limits of tolerance of the other on each of these problems. Each realized better than before the limitations of the other's ability to influence events in either the Middle East or Vietnam.

The President pushed hard on the arms problem, calling for publicizing arms shipments anywhere abroad by both nations, not just shipments into the Middle East. Mr. Johnson argued the deterrent value of such publicity.

If there was a glimmer of hope for future agreements, it lay somewhere in the arms field. While Kosygin is not a free agent, he is reputed to be one of those in the Soviet Politburo who would risk an agreement with the United States.

Brezhnev Seen Wary

However, the Communist Party chief in Moscow is Leonid Brezhnev, widely ranked No. 1 in the Soviet hierarchy. He is reputed to be very wary of any such arms agreement.

The Politburo soon will be having a fascinating internal discussion, and the most that Kosygin could say was that the President

would hear from him later on that subject.

Having used the accident of the Middle East war for a face-to-face encounter previously denied him because of the Vietnam war, the President is determined to continue his dialogue with

Kosygin. The agreement to do so, including further "direct contacts," was the one firm accomplishment at Glassboro.

Johnson on Vietnam

Mr. Johnson reminded Kosygin that he had been impelled by Soviet entreat-

ies to agree to the 37-day bombing pause and to the public pledge to withdraw troops after a peace.

Finally, Kosygin reportedly was quite surprised at the warm public receptions he received at Glassboro and at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

News Highlights On Other Pages

National: Some states will get an extra year to enact billboard controls without losing highway funds, Transportation Secretary Alan S. Boyd announced at a Senate hearing yesterday. Story on Page D18. In another subcommittee session, Senators were told that canned dog food was under tighter inspection than medicines for humans, Page D18.



Boyd

Foreign: The people of Qalqilya came home yesterday to their town in Israeli-occupied Jordan, Dan Kurzman reports, finding a wasteland of rubble. From London comes an account from Israeli sources that Jordan's King Hussein reneged on a deal he made with Israel to use only token force against it. And Neal Ascherson describes the mood in Nasser's Cairo after the deepest humiliation in Egypt's military history. The stories, Page D19.



Nasser

City: More conflicting testimony is heard as the trial of civil rights leader Marion Barry, charged with destruction of Government property, nears a close in General Sessions Court. Meanwhile, a Federal grand jury refuses to indict two District shopkeepers involved in the shooting death of a holdup man. Both stories, Page B4.



Barry

Suburban: Plans to run a power line near Antietam Battlefield will be investigated by Maryland's Legislative Council at the request of Del. William M. Houck. Page B6. Consolidation of many small Maryland towns was proposed yesterday to Constitutional Convention delegates. Story, Page B2. Annapolis's largest class arrived at the Naval Academy for processing. Page B2.



Lowe

Nonaligneds Demand Unconditional Israeli Pullout: Egypt Agrees Holding A...

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 29, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A17

Nonaligneds Demand Unconditional Israeli Pullout

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

June 28—Fifteen nonaligned countries joined today in sponsoring a resolution in the General Assembly demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from captured Arab territory.

In the elaborate gamesmanship over the Middle East conflict, this was an attempt to focus Assembly sentiment before the introduction of a Western resolution that would

link withdrawal to Arab renunciation of belligerency against Israel. The Western resolution is expected to be ready on Thursday.

The nonaligned move is one that would accomplish the Soviet purpose of conciliating the Arabs in seeking withdrawal before any steps were taken to remove the causes of conflict. The other Soviet demands for condemnation and punishment of Israel have little support.

India and Yugoslavia are

the prime movers in the new effort, which the United States opposes, Yugoslav ambassador Danilo Lekic told the Assembly that action is urgently needed because of Israel's "flagrant violation" of the U.N. Charter in seeking to annex all of Jerusalem. He asked for a vote by Friday afternoon.

Egypt Agrees

The draft asks the Security Council—after withdrawal is completed—"to give considera-

tion to questions pertaining to the situation in the area." A nonaligned diplomat said that the Egyptians had agreed to this wording and that it could include transit rights in the Gulf of Aqaba.

Sponsors claim they have enough votes to obtain a two-thirds majority in the 122-member Assembly, and some predictions runs as high as 85. But some Western delegations contend that there will be enough negative votes and abstentions to block the non-

aligned effort when their alternative is introduced.

About 15 non-Communist countries are cooperating in the Western plan by Chile and Denmark to qualify troop withdrawal with an end to the Arab state of war against Israel. This move has United States support.

What may make the difference is that it also has the support of many French-speaking African countries which disagree with President de Gaulle's critical attitude toward Israel. U.S. Secretary of

State Dean Rusk has assiduously cultivated the Africans here.

Holding Action

All along the broad American resolution for peace through negotiations offered on the first day of the emergency special session has been in the nature of a holding action. There has been no serious thought of putting it to a vote. Instead it has been designed to counter the Soviet censure demand.

In the process, however, the

United States has incurred the displeasure of some normally friendly Arab countries which accuse it of blocking a withdrawal vote.

One Arab ambassador claimed that a vote for withdrawal would have a psychological effect, even if Israel did not carry it out immediately.

He acknowledged that the Arabs may talk more frankly with outsiders about their realistic intentions than with each other. Syria, he said, is

particularly irreconcilable whereas Algeria, which has talked tough in public, is much more reasonable in private.

The Israelis do not like either resolution. While their opposition to unqualified withdrawal was predicted, they also feel that the Western resolution is too vague and does not place enough stress on specific moves toward peace.

They also note, however, that it does not specify that troop withdrawal must be to previous armistice lines.

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Insight and Outlook

Struggle for Araby

By Joseph Kraft

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.
Just before King Hussein of Jordan visited the President at the White House he met privately with the Syrian Chief of State, Nureddin al-Atassi at the New York residence of the Algerian delegate to the United Nations.



Kraft

That meeting of old enemies expresses a struggle for Araby touched off by Israel's victory in the June days. And that struggle, in turn, reflects the political siege that will have to be withstood by this country and Israel before settlement can begin to be a possibility in the Middle East.

The initiative in the struggle, the initiative in the Arab world indeed, is now held by the most radical of regimes—the regimes of Algeria and Syria. They are the regimes most closely aligned with the Soviet Union. They are the regimes most hip on Arab socialism. And they are the regimes most implacable in their hatred of Israel as an “imperialist tool” of the United States.

Ever since the cease-fire, their effort has been to mount a united front of never-say-die Arab resistance. They have tried to head off any peace talks, direct or indirect. To that end their foreign ministers have refused to meet with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, or even with Ambassador Averell Harriman who enjoyed a successful visit to Algeria only a few months ago.

THE DECLARED objective of the Algerians and Syrians is revenge on Israel. They speak openly of a new round. They make no bones about waiting in a stance of intransigence for weeks and months until the moment is ripe. And they are prepared to use the blackmail of internal opposition to hold other Arab states to their own uncompromising line.

Already by amplifying currents of popular resent-

ment of Israel, the Syrians and Algerians have had an impact on some of the more pro-Western Arab regimes. Thus the threat of strikes and demonstrations have checked the royal leaders of Kuwait, Libya and Saudi Arabia from exerting their influence in the Arab world.

Similarly, King Hassan of Morocco, a normally pro-Western leader, has been held in check through a rallying to the uncompromising Algerian line by the traditionally anti-Algerian Moroccan nationalist parties. And in Tunisia, the most moderate and pro-Western of all Arab leaders, President Habib Bourguiba, has been obliged by the threat of popular pressure to criticize the United States, and to rejoin the Arab League.

The New York meeting of the Syrian leader with King Hussein was more of the same. It was aimed at cutting off a renewal of the old ties binding Jordan to this country.

The Syrians pointed out that the United States had not saved Hussein in his hour of need. They declared that the Soviet Union would be willing to re-equip the shattered Jordanian army. They agreed to reconsider Hussein's proposal, hitherto rejected, for an Arab summit meeting where he would be able to contrast his own strong resistance to the Israelis against the feeble stand of other countries, notably Egypt.

THE LAST POINT is the key to the whole operation of the radical Arabs. They suspect the Egyptians of wanting to come to terms. They know that Vice Premier Mahmoud Fawzi has been meeting with Secretary of State Rusk.

The Algerians and Syrians are, accordingly, trying to put pressure on Colonel Nasser not to come to terms. They are hinting that if he does deal, they will set in motion radical forces to unseat him in his own country.

For the United States, the passage of initiative to the radical Arabs poses some undoubted problems. There is a strong temptation here to compromise at the expense of Israel in a way that

would take the pressure off friendly Arab regimes, particularly those in oil-producing countries.

It is a temptation to be resisted. For it is not clear how well the Syrians and Algerian regimes can themselves weather a siege of intransigence. Many of the Arab regimes they threaten are probably done for anyway. The Egyptians are proving themselves to be pliable. So are the Russians. They have been urging Cairo to talk with Washington.

It may take a while before the break comes.

But my impression is that by sticking to a firm position, while engaging moderate Egyptians and Russians in diplomatic talks, this country can make the break come in a way favorable to an enduring settlement.

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**Peace Talk Sequence
Listed by Israel Envoy**

Reuters

PARIS, June 28—The Israeli special envoy Shimon Peres said tonight he believes the development of an autonomous zone on the West Bank of the Jordan River could solve the Arab refugee problem.

Peres said Israel is trying to reach agreement with the Palestine Arab refugees on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

"I do believe there is a good chance to arrange and solve the refugee problem by economic and industrial development of an autonomous zone on the Western Bank of the Jordan River for the settlement of a million Arabs," he said.

Peres, a former Israeli Defense Minister who is touring Europe to win support for his country, spoke to reporters after meeting with French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville.

Peres said reaching a settlement with the Arab refugees would be the first stage of negotiations. The second would be with King Hussein of Jordan.

"King Hussein would be wise to return to the boundaries of his grandfather, the late King Abdullah," Peres said. "If Jordan is ready for a peaceful settlement with Israel, I am convinced this should prove a positive element for our two countries."

The third and final stage would be with Egypt, "If Nasser, or any other leader, is prepared to discuss a peaceful settlement. The territorial question should not present

any big problem," Peres continued.

Peres said Israel values France's friendship, despite the French arms embargo, which he described as "a bad thing."

On the Soviet Union's new arms deliveries to Egypt, he said: "We are a bit concerned, but not too concerned. There is no danger of immediate resumption of hostilities in the Middle East."

Egyptians Turn Faces From Meaning of Defeat

By Neal Uscherson
London Observer

PARIS, June 27—Nothing in Egypt adds up these days in austere European terms. The people now realize how terribly the army was defeated, as their sons come straggling home from Sinai. The Egyptians, even to those who are officially "enemies," seems unaffected. But there is desperation close under the surface.

And yet nobody draws the moral that a war has been lost. If you want something passionately enough in Egypt, then it must be possible.

Everywhere in Cairo, the pre-war boasts of easy and total victory remain to be read. A quaking little Jew cowers under the descending bayonets of the united Arab allies. Nasser smiles confidently in an open-necked shirt against a background of tanks, bazookas, artillery and soldiers. Nobody thinks of taking these posters down.

This basic refusal to accept that the war has been finally lost does not mean that there is no hunt for scapegoats. On the contrary, everyone has his own accusation against those who betrayed the dream. The idea of American and British intervention by direct air support, once popular, is now fading, and the press and radio encourage a more general hostility to American "Imperialists" for arming and supporting Israel.

Purges in the army leadership following the ceasefire impressed the public. Now some 600 officers in the forces are reported to have been relieved of their posts. New aircraft and tanks are arriving from the Soviet Union.

On the civil side, the efficient secret police have arrested many hundreds of people, not only Jews and Coptic Christians, but Egyptians with foreign connections and wives. The situation in Cairo re-

mains unpredictable. The kindness and friendliness of the Egyptians, even to those who are officially "enemies," seems unaffected. But there is desperation close under the surface.

It was not difficult for the government and for Nasser to argue that Egypt "had lost a battle but not a war." But it will be all the trickier to reach any kind of settlement.

Even an arrangement which got the Israelis back to their own frontiers and set up demilitarized zones along the border may look to Egyptians like an admission that the second round is not going to take place. Then the delayed reaction could begin, for while the defeat of an army is a mere event, the defeat of hope strikes through to the heart.

News agencies reported these developments from Arab capitals:

Sixteen consultates and two United Nations agencies moved out of the Suez Canal area. Egypt told the governments involved they could reopen the consulates "once the consequences of Israel aggression are liquidated."

The Syrian government banned business transactions with 28 firms affiliated to the Radio Corporation of America. The ban was urged by the Central office for the Boycott of Israel.

A Vietcong delegation arrived in Cairo to assist in a propaganda campaign against the United States, Britain and Israel.

The Mecca newspaper *Al-Nadwah* said that King Faisal of Saudi Arabia had urged the Arabs to take the initiative, and attack Israel first before the war began.

Hays Charges State Dept. 'Negligence' in Mideast: Will Pursue the Issue

By John Maffre Washington Post Staff Writer

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Hays Charges State Dept. 'Negligence' in Mideast

By John Maffre

Washington Post Staff Writer

The State Department's failure to heed warnings from the U.S. Embassy in Cairo amounted to "contributory negligence" in the outbreak of war in the Middle East, Rep. Wayne Hays (D-Ohio) charged yesterday.

He said he also felt the future was "dim" for career diplomat David G. Nes, former deputy chief of mission in Cairo, who in a newspaper interview had openly criticized the Department's handling of his warnings.

Hays, chairman of a Foreign Affairs subcommittee and a veteran critic of the Department, said members of the panel felt there had to be an improvement in "the way mes-

sages from crisis areas are handled at the Department."

Will Pursue the Issue

His comments came after a two-hour closed session with Nes, who is now on home leave in Baltimore. Hays said he intends to pursue the issue after the congressional holiday recess, and to hear from the man Nes criticized, Ambassador-designate to Egypt Richard Nolte.

Nolte is reported to have said on arrival in Cairo May 21, when asked about the developing crisis, "What crisis?"

"We haven't heard his side of it yet," Hays told newsmen after the hearing, "but if what I heard is true I hope he has a dim future."

Hays said subcommittee members felt that while the

President and Secretary of State Dean Rusk couldn't read every cable that came in, "there should at least be a better evaluation of what's important at the level of the 6th floor."

Praise for Battle

This is the floor occupied by the assistant secretaries in charge of regional areas. One occupant is Lucius D. Battle, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, whom Nes praised highly, according to Hays.

On the Greek ship evacuating American mission members from Alexandria to Athens, Nes told a reporter for the Baltimore Sun that the State Department pooh-poohed his warnings that Egypt's

President Nasser was clearly on a course for war.

"I told him I thought his future was dim," Hays said, "but he said he wouldn't quit under fire and that he would show up for reassignment after his leave, and I hope he does."

Nes, who was made charge d'affaires in Cairo during a three-month interim before Nolte succeeded Battle, said little to newsmen after the session. He was accompanied by William Macomber, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations.

'Among Old Friends'

"I felt I was among old friends," he said, and he characterized the session as "pleasant and informal."

Hays told newsmen he did not get the impression that

Nes had been "brainwashed" on his return to Washington, and that he had answered forthrightly "and in great detail."

But he said one of the reasons for the hearing was a remark attributed to an unnamed official at State who had said Nes had "said all that he is going to say—ever."

Hays said it was "an unfortunate fact of life that cables from a charge d'affaires do not receive the same attention as cables from an ambassador."

He said that it was fair to assume that the tenor of the warning cables Nes sent was "the consensus of the people at that post." Nes said in the shipboard interview that Nolte told him on arriving at Cairo that the Department regarded him as an alarmist.

Russia Fast Rebuilding Egypt Air Force, Officials Say

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jun 30, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A10

Russia Fast Rebuilding Egypt Air Force, Officials Say

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

American officials estimate that close to half of Egypt's fighter plane losses have now been made up by the Soviet Union.

Israel claimed to have destroyed a total of 230 Egyptian

fighters plus 106 other aircraft, the bulk of them in the initial strikes at air bases.

The resupply of Soviet planes is continuing, both American and Israeli officials say. The Israelis say that at least 200 new planes have been supplied to Egypt.

United States specialists do not go that high and they caution that their own estimates, which come to something over 100 fighters, include a number of uncertainties. They note that the planes are being flown in by cargo planes and that the crated dis-

assembled planes are difficult to identify precisely.

Both American and Israeli officials say the Soviet transports are flying via Yugoslavia. The Israelis add that some flights are made directly to Syria, probably over Iran, but there are no firm estimates on

how many planes they have taken to that country.

In addition to planes, the Soviet Union is re-supplying tanks, guns and personnel carriers.

The American interpretation is that the resupply is designed to bolster Egypt's posi-

tion in the post war negotiations over the withdrawal of Israeli forces and possible peace terms.

Originally American officials thought the re-supply was of a token nature, but they now say it has gone considerably beyond that.

Some American officials add that a new group of Soviet military officers has been sent to Egypt. The Israelis say that a high-level Soviet military mission that went to Egypt with Soviet President Podgorny remained there after he returned to Moscow.

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Jerusalem Merger By Israelis Perils West's U.N. Effort

By Robert H. Estabrook
 Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 29—Western efforts to provide an alternative to a General Assembly demand for unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory were endangered tonight in disagreements over the sponsorship and text of a new resolution.

Israeli action to unify Jerusalem clearly is the major reason for the split among potential supporters — even though Foreign Minister Abba Eban said at a news conference that the "administrative and municipal" move does not foreclose international religious supervision of the holy places.

Several Latin American delegations that previously had been cooperating on a text with Denmark and other Western European countries decided to work on their own draft. Some African delegations that previously had been expected to oppose unconditional withdrawal were said to be wavering.

Resolution Planned

Proponents of the Western effort still hope to introduce a resolution on Friday conditioning withdrawal on termination of any state of belligerency among parties to the Middle East conflict so as to provide a more equitable basis for ultimate settlement.

Their hope is that this will fend off Assembly approval of a resolution introduced by Yugoslavia on behalf of 14 other nonaligned countries demanding unconditional withdrawal before any other steps are taken.

But sponsors of the non-aligned measure, which really is a pro-Arab effort strongly supported by the Soviet Union, are working hard to try to obtain an early vote. There were reports they might press for a Saturday session to prevent further consultation on the broader resolution.

Soviet diplomats reportedly approached several uncommitted delegations today and told them that once Israeli troops were withdrawn Moscow would use its influence with the Egyptians to obtain rights of innocent passage for Israel through the Gulf of Aqaba.

Israel Response

But Israel was having none of this. Eban termed the Yugoslav resolution "a prescription for renewed war" and noted that "a declaration by a third party to end belligerency is not an action by an Arab state."

Western diplomats also were suspicious. They note that there is no guarantee of negotiations in the Yugoslav resolution. Furthermore, the Russians have said nothing about rights in the Suez Canal, although they have hinted that they favor recognition of Israeli's existence.

Denmark, the Ivory Coast, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Chile and Peru are reported to be among the potential sponsors of the new resolution, although the Latin American support is unclear. The United States and other Western countries are vigorously behind the effort.

One draft of the Western resolution urges disengagement of forces under United Nations supervision and calls for the appointment of a special representative of the Secretary General to carry out efforts for a just and durable peace.

Significantly, the draft makes no mention of withdrawal to previous armistice lines as demanded by the Yugoslav resolution. It returns the issue to the Security Council rather than to the Assem-

bly and asks the Council to keepu the situation under careful review.

The possible inclusion of the Ivory Coast among the sponsors is noteworthy. It reflects, first, an independent attitude toward Israel by French-speaking African countries — before the squabble over Jerusalem—and second, a break with the position of France.

Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny is reported to have had a spirited disagreement with President de Gaulle in Paris last week over the latter's condemnation of Israel.

Any vote in the Assembly is sure to be close, but backers of the Western effort were still confident tonight that they could block a two-thirds majority for the Yugoslav resolution. At the host it is accorded affirmative votes by 55 to 60 of the 122 U.N. members. Some Communist diplomats privately make the same assessment, although a large number of abstentions could reduce the number of affirmatives votes needed.

Deadlock Possible

Whether a new Western resolution could pass is a lot less clear. The theory is that if the Yugoslav effort fails, many states that want withdrawal would accept a substitute rather than nothing. But it appeared possible tonight that barring some entirely new resolution the Assembly could end in deadlock.

Theoretically voting could begin Friday, but high U.N. officials do not expect decisions until next week.

Resentment at what many here consider the cocky attitude and bad timing of Israel in the case of Jerusalem is unlikely to be dispelled by Eban's remarks. He said there had been "over-reaction" in the Assembly but indicated that notwithstanding any international supervision of the holy places Israel intends to retain sovereignty over a unified city.

Terming the Yugoslav resolution "totally unacceptable," he asserted that it says not "a single word of prohibition" against terrorism or closure of the Gulf of Aqaba and would seem to have the Assembly condone a return to conditions that caused the war.

New Arms for Egypt

Eban said "hundreds" of 9-ton Soviet Antonov aircraft are flying new arms into Egypt. Equipment going to Egypt and Syria from the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries" includes large numbers of fighter planes as well as tanks and artillery, he said.

The Israeli government has decided to control the exodus of refugees into Jordan by requiring those seeking to leave to ask "freely in writing" with confirmation by some local authority, Eban asserted. The International Red Cross is being requested to verify the procedure.

"Conditions are ripe for a general solution of the refugee problem" in the framework of international cooperation, Eban declared.

Jordan also held a news conference this afternoon to show 26 photographs of Jordanians said to be victims of Israeli napalm attacks and fragmentation bombs. Two of the 30 persons in the pictures were children and the remainder adult males who could have been either soldiers or civilians. All had been burned but none showed obvious bomb wounds.

Egypt Says Israelis Kill 2 in Canal

CAIRO, June 29 (AP)—Egypt charged that Israeli troops today lured a Suez Canal Authority launch to the canal's east bank and opened fire, killing two Egyptian crewmen and wounding three.

A government spokesman said the incident occurred near Ismailia, about midway through the 103-mile canal. The captain of the launch was among the two killed, he added.

This would be the most serious incident along the cease-fire line, where the Israeli Army is drawn up.

Aly Sheriff, an Egyptian reporter, said he was aboard the launch sailing up the canal when the incident occurred. He said the launch was hailed in Arabic by an Israeli Army patrol on the east bank who told the launch to pull over so the Israelis could hand over a wounded Egyptian. As the launch approached the east bank, the Israeli soldiers opened fire. The launch sped away.

The launch had been on its way to serve some of the 15 ships of various nationalities blocked in the Bitter Lakes since Egypt closed the canal, the spokesman said.

Among the ships is the American freighter *Observer*, out of New York, which was bound for India with 27,000 tons of wheat when the Israeli-Arab war broke out June 5. Twenty-five of the crew, arriving in Cairo to take a plane for Europe, said they had no complaint about their treatment by Egyptian authorities. Still on the *Observer*, held up near Ismailia, are the captain and eight other crewmen.

A high-level Czech mission left Cairo for home today after three days of talks with President Nasser and other Egyptian leaders. The delegation included Gen. Miroslav Smolash, the Czech deputy chief of staff.

In Moscow, the magazine *Abroad* published a story by its correspondents in Cairo saying Egypt's military defeat by Israel happened primarily because its forces were riddled with sons of rich families who spent more time feathering their nests than training their men.

They said the air force was a particular stronghold of the privileged class.

The correspondents wrote that Egypt had excellent weapons but did not succeed, "primary because some generals and senior officers, whose innermost thoughts never accepted the (1952 Egyptian) revolution, were not in fact prepared to discharge their function and patriotic duty."

After "Today"

For Moscow, withdrawal of Israeli troops to the old armistice lines may be, as Premier Kosygin said at his news conference, the "total question today." But Soviet interests in the Middle East extend beyond "today" and beyond the withdrawal issue. It was to forward those interests, and to see where they fit with Arab interests, that Soviet President Podgorny has just been to Cairo.

Podgorny had to start from the point, underlined by the Kosygin-Johnson hot-line talks during the war, that the Soviet Union wants to favor its Arab friends but not to be dragged by them into a general war.

On the central political issue, the Arabs deny Israel the right to exist. Yet Kosygin, at the United Nations, re-stated Soviet respect for that right. The Russians are nobody's doormat. There is no reason to believe they would deliberately arm the Arabs to implement a policy—destroying Israel—they do not share. On the contrary, there is reason to think that, as the Russians mull over how and how fast to rearm the Arabs, they will tie the matter to Arab acceptance or tolerance of Israel.

Doubtless Moscow is pleased to hear, and perhaps to inspire, rumors that it's already pouring fresh weapons into Cairo. But resupply is too big a decision to take so quickly. Not only are its politics complicated. Arab armed forces must be reassembled and retrained. The Kremlin has disclosed its awareness that peasants can't be made into jet pilots overnight; a cultural shift is involved. In this necessary pause of Soviet policy, an opening for arms-control initiatives lies.

Having seen Ben Bella, Nkrumah and Sukarno toppled, the Russians can hardly be sure Nasser will last. Even if he (and the other Arab leaders) does last, defeat has doubled his dependence on Moscow and given the Russians the opportunity to influence him or, perhaps, to oversee his fall. In either event, the Soviet interest clearly lies in Egypt-first elements most interested in development at home. The Aswan Dam attests to prior Soviet faith in those elements.

It's too simple to say Moscow wants to kick the United States out of the Middle East. Sharing Washington's wish to play a great-power role, Moscow wants to reduce American influence there and extend its own, over time. Meanwhile it's willing, at the least, to have Washington help pay the region's development bills, buy its oil and tamp down the possibilities of war. Nor is every Soviet gain an American loss. To the extent that the Russians want to promote regional stability and social progress, long-range Soviet and American interests overlap.

French U.N. Shift Clouds Hope of Mideast Action

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 30—Last-minute French unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops threw prospects for General Assembly action in the Middle East crisis into confusion this afternoon.

An 18-nation Latin American resolution introduced today had been counted on to fend off approval of the "non-aligned" Yugoslav measure in Monday morning's voting.

Despite the outlook for a weekend of intense lobbying, it now appears likely that no resolution will obtain the necessary two-thirds majority of those present and voting when the Assembly reconvenes.

The Latin American resolution replaced previous efforts by Denmark and other Western countries and has the sup-

port of the United States. It calls for an end to belligerency simultaneously with troop withdrawal and is in effect a demand that the Arabs recognize the existence of Israel.

But the French switch from abstention could improve the chances of the Yugoslav resolution. Ambassador Roger Seydoux was lobbying intensively this afternoon among delegates of French-speaking African countries that had been expected to oppose the Yugoslav text.

The change in the French position was said to have been ordered by President de Gaulle despite recent assurances from the Quai d'Orsay

See NATIONS, A10, Col. 1

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microfilm.

Associated Press

LUNCHEON TALK—Jordan's King Hussein visited U.N. Secretary General U Thant in New York yesterday as the General Assembly concluded debate on the Middle East crisis. The U.N. will vote Monday on two resolutions in the Assembly.

NATIONS—From Page A1

French Support of Nonaligned Stand Clouds Hopes on U.N. Mideast Action

that France would abstain. De Gaulle is to meet again with Soviet Premier Kosygin in Paris Saturday.

Meanwhile a Yugoslav amendment to the 16-nation non-aligned resolution added new paragraphs designed to make it more acceptable to delegations that had criticized it as too pro-Arab and anti-Israel.

The revised version asks the Secretary General to send a personal representative to the Middle East and calls upon the Security Council, after Israeli troops withdraw, to "consider urgently" all means for solving the area's other problems.

Soviet representatives redoubled their efforts today to convince other delegation that Egypt would reopen the Strait of Tiran to Israeli shipping if the Yugoslav measure is adopted and Israel accepts the lines that existed before June 5.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban termed the Yugoslav resolution "totally unacceptable." He charged that it is "identical in purpose and effect" to what the Soviet Union has been seeking on behalf of the Arabs.

A wry twist came when one Arab delegate privately raised the possibility that some of the more radical Arab countries might vote against the Yugoslav draft. He criticized the Arab moderates for "selling out to President Johnson" and voiced resentment towards Egypt, which has been relatively restrained here, for assuming leadership of the Arab cause here.

A further complication came from Albania, which introduced an amendment to the Yugoslav resolution condemning Israel. This is a provision of the original Soviet resolution but has been soft-pedaled as the Yugoslav draft emerged. Albania is regarded as the voice of Communist China here.

Besides calling for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and an end to belligerency, the Latin American resolution introduced today asks the Security Council to continue efforts to guarantee free transit in waterways. These would include the Suez Canal as well as the Gulf of Aqaba.

The new resolution asserts the "desirability" of establishing an international regime for Jerusalem and refers the matter to the regular session of the General Assembly in September. The stand is a concession to Catholic sentiments, which have been offended by Israel's action to unify the city.

The Latin American measure also asks the Security Council to seek "an adequate and complete solution of the problem of refugees" and a guarantee of territorial integrity of Middle Eastern states. It asserts that the acquisition of territory by force should not be recognized.

Although the new draft does not specifically call for the dispatch of a special representative of the Secretary General to assist in a settlement, its mention of "the presence of the United Nations in the region" is viewed by some as constituting authority for such an effort.

The draft emerged this morning after a busy night of consultations and caucusing with other Western Countries. Although the final version is the work of the Latin Americans, it has general Western support.

Trinidad & Tobago, a new recruit to the Latin American fold since it joined the Organization of American States, was chosen to introduce the draft. Five Latin American countries besides Communist Cuba declined to sponsor it—Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Uruguay and Barbados—but for the most part their abstention merely reflected lack of instructions on the final text.

How many African votes may be changed by the French tactic is still in doubt. Several nations, including the Ivory Coast, reportedly have resisted pressure and said they will vote for the Latin American resolution.

Before the French intervention non-aligned sources had predicted between 55 and 60 votes for the Yugoslav resolution. Some Latin Americans have predicted between 60 and 65 votes for their version. Neither total would suffice unless there were numerous abstentions.

More significant than these predictions is the acknowledgement by some Arab sources that there are from 32 to 37 sure votes against the Yugoslav resolution. That ordinarily would be considered enough to block it.

Technically the Assembly will have five resolutions before it when it starts voting at 11 a.m. Monday—a five-point American draft including limitation of arms shipments; a Soviet draft demanding censure of Israel; an Albanian draft condemning the United States and Britain for assisting Israel; the Yugoslav measure, and now the Latin American effort.

By general acknowledgment, however, the American, Soviet and Albanian resolutions stand no chance of approval and conceivably could be withdrawn. The Yugoslavs have asked for priority consideration of the non-aligned resolution on Monday.

Israelis Say Frogmen Smashed Egypt's Navy: Sub Fleet Hard Hit

By David Leitch London Sunday Times

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 1, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A7

Israelis Say Frogmen Smashed Egypt's Navy

By David Leitch
London Sunday Times

LONDON—First details of a top-secret frogman raid which devastated the Egyptian Navy are filtering through Tel Aviv intelligence circles. The frogman commandos used limpet mines in one of the most audacious operations of the war and prevented Egypt's using her sea-to-ground rockets against either Israeli troops or civilians.

Led by Yochai Bin-Nun, the 43-year-old former commander-in-chief of the Israeli Navy, the commandos attacked in the small hours of June 5. Their main objective was Ras al Tin, the naval anchorage of Alexandria, but they also attacked other naval installations along Egypt's northern coast as far as Port Said, and raided Port Tawfiq, south of Suez.

Combined units of frogmen and paratroops trained for marine warfare dealt with the Mideast's most powerful navy as ruthlessly and fast as their air force colleagues attacked the Soviet Migs on the ground. According to some reports, the Alexandria raid, mounted from Haifa, actually took place on the evening of Sunday, June 4, the eve of the war.

Sub Fleet Hard Hit

All but two of the Egyptian submarine fleet were crippled. More important, the small but potentially lethal flotilla of highspeed missile-carrying patrol boats was destroyed by limpet mines. It seems that

not one of them succeeded in firing a shot throughout the war.

On June 4 Egypt possessed at least 10 former Soviet Komar class patrol boats, each equipped with two 15-mile sea-to-ground missiles, and more than 40 motor torpedo boats which might have played a crucial tactical role in the Sinai campaign at El Arish and other places.

The commando raid thus relieved the ground troops of one of their major worries. Because of Israel's long coastline and slim hinterland she was vulnerable to rocket attack from the sea. The Egyptian craft were so small and maneuverable that air strikes against them were difficult and uncertain.

The situation, in fact, was exactly parallel to the one in the air. No effective method of defending either tactical troop movements or civilian masses existed, other than what in military jargon is called "a pre-emptive first strike." As a British-trained Israeli naval officer recently told this correspondent in Tel Aviv: "We had to batter them before they could batter us."

Secret Assignment

Yochai Bin-Nun (ironically his surname is the Hebrew equivalent of "fishman") has been in charge of secret marine troops since he passed over command of the Israeli Navy to Shlomo Ereli in January, 1966. Ostensibly his job since then has been director-general of the government Oceanography Agency at El

Shikmona, near Haifa, but no one was convinced that the best known military man in Israel after Moshe Dayan was devoting his time to purely academic research.

In top security conditions, Bin-Nun has been experimenting with a new kind of marine commando operation combining the use of paratroops, frogmen, landing craft and submarines. One training exercise has been marathon swimming. On several occasions Bin-Nun has led commando troops equipped with flippers on nine-mile swims across the bay from Hafa to Acre.

While he was naval commander, Bin-Nun said that the Israeli Navy could not hope to compete with the larger and better-equipped Egyptian fleet by using conventional tactics.

Egyptian intelligence apparently failed to react to this hint for it appears that though their naval bases were adequately defended against air attack, no one had thought to take precautions against frogmen.

Mystery of Destroyers

The subject is so shrouded in security that it is still not clear what happened to Egypt's six destroyers, four of them former Soviet vessels, and two former British "Z" types. It is certain, however, that they played no significant role in the conflict, and only three Egyptian submarines were spotted by the Israeli Navy after June 5.

The U.S. communications ship Liberty, which lost 34 dead and 75 wounded after an Israeli strike, appears to have paid the price of prying too

deeply into Israeli Navy operations, as well as tuning in to military wavelengths in Sinai. According to the original plan, the marine commandos were to have been taken out after the raids by motor torpedo boats and submarines, but no information is available about how effective this part of the operation was, or how many casualties the Israelis suffered. There were rumors in Israel last week that Bin-Nun was an Egyptian prisoner,

but if this were so it is likely that the Egyptians would have jubilantly announced the fact. The former naval commander has made a habit of returning unscathed from suicide missions in Israel's struggle for statehood. Once he led a guerilla attack which destroyed British radar installations in Haifa. Bin-Nun also received the Hero of Israel Medal for an extraordinary raid he organized and led during the independence war.

United Press International
reportedly shows a United States plane buring after it was brought down over Hanoi on May 19 of this year.

Hopelessly outclassed, so far as equipment went, the Israelis attacked the pride of the Egyptian Navy, the destroyer King Farouk, using speedboats loaded with high explosive. Bin-Nun's plan, which worked almost miraculously, was to pilot his speed boat straight at the destroyer and, carrying a float as a protection against blast pressure beneath the water surface, jump out at the last minute before impact.

The King Farouk was crippled and Bin-Nun's men were picked up by a supporting speedboat and taken safely home in spite of heavy fire from another Egyptian vessel. Although this was one of the most spectacular actions of the whole war and was widely known in Israel, the final detailed accounts of exactly what took place were not released until the middle 1950s. Israeli sources may take as long to tell the full story of the latest Bin-Nun coupe.

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Suez Can Reopen Without Talks, Israelis State: Losing \$5 Million ...

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 1, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A10

Suez Can Reopen Without Talks, Israelis State

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service
TEL AVIV, June 30—Is-

rael's occupation of the East Bank of the Suez Canal constitutes no barrier to its reopening if Egypt wishes to put the waterway back into operation, authoritative Israeli sources declared today.

Even in the absence of any peace settlement or negotiations, and without any need for discussions about it, Egypt would meet no resistance from Israel or its troops if it chose to reactivate the canal, these officials said.

They added that there are no technical reasons why Egypt could not clear the Canal of the ships sunk or

grounded in it and let traffic resume.

Losing \$5 Million Weekly

Egypt closed the Canal during the six-day war and has not opened it since. As a consequence it is losing some \$5 million weekly in foreign exchange.

The Israelis charges that Egypt is willing to take the loss because it believes the loss to other nations is even greater and that it will therefore induce them to put pressure on Israel to take steps—presumably a withdrawal of troops from Sinai—to permit the Canal to be reopened.

Israel's reply is that Egypt can reopen the Canal. Although Israel would insist in

any final settlement for unrestricted passage for ships and cargoes, which has been denied by Egypt since before the 1956 Sinai War, Israel would not raise the issue now.

Egypt Service Craft

So far, Israeli spokesmen have refused any comment on an allegation from Cairo yesterday that Israeli troops killed two crewmen of an Egyptian launch and wounded three others when the craft was en route to service some of the 15 ships now blocked in the Canal.

If the incident occurred it was in contravention of military orders which prescribe that Israeli troops shall not

interfere with Egyptian movement in the Canal, The Washington Post was told authoritatively.

One high source said the Israeli army expects to put back into operation within the next few days the 100-mile railroad which Egypt built parallel to the Canal on the Eastern Bank.

It would connect with the 160 miles of track already restored and tied in to Israel's own railroad system running from Gaza to El Qantara at the north entrance to the canal.

"We'll run the railroad and let the Egyptians run the Canal side by side," the official said.

United Press International added the following report of an interview with Teddy Kollek, mayor of the newly unified Jerusalem.

Kollek said he had favored moving more gradually when the Israeli government made the decision earlier this week to annex the old sector outright.

"But now that the decision has been taken I shall carry it out enthusiastically," he said.

Utilities Unified

Kollek said the City Council he heads already has succeeded in unifying all municipal services and utilities in the three weeks since the

Israeli army conquered the Old City.

He said Jerusalem now has single systems for water, gas, electricity, sewage, garbage-collecting, slaughterhouse, postal, telephone, police and schools.

He said the Old City, which formerly had water only irregularly, now is connected to the new city's water supply and has a 24-hour-a-day supply for the first time in its history.

He said by the end of this week it also will be attached to the Israeli telephone system and will have direct dialing service with the whole of Israel.

Kollek said there was no compulsory schooling in the Old City under the former

regime and that only about half the children did attend school.

"From Sept. 1," he said, "schooling will be not only free but compulsory, as it is for all Israeli children. But Arab children will, of course, continue to be taught in their own language, as before."

Kollek said the former Arab City Council was dissolved yesterday morning. He said his own elected City Council henceforth will govern the entire city. But he said it may take on some Arab advisory committee to

MAYOR TEDDY KOLLEK
... serving Arabs

help it on Old City matters.

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Associated Press

He said in the next Jerusalem city elections in about two years the entire adult Old City population will be entitled to vote for a new all-Jerusalem Council, in the same manner as the Jews.

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Associated Press

MEETING — In Havana, Soviet Premier Alexei Kossygin and Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro meet for talks described as "friendly" as an interpreter gestures. Kossygin left for Paris yesterday.

Soviet President Leaves For Talks With Syrians

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 30 — President Nikolai V. Podgorny left for Syria today on another round of his personal effort to underscore Soviet support for Arab regimes badly battered by the war with Israel.

Podgorny left for Damascus only five days after he returned from talks with President Nasser of Egypt. While in Cairo, he reportedly promised Soviet military aid to rebuild Egypt's armed forces.

Podgorny's trip was believed connected with Soviet efforts to rebuild both Arab strength and Soviet prestige in the Middle East. It was seen here as a mission similar to his three days of talk with Nasser in Cairo.

The talks will be the second between Soviet and Syrian leaders in a month. Syrian President Nouredinal Atassi flew here May 29 before the war with his foreign minister for urgent discussions with Soviet Premier Kossygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and returned to Damascus the following day.

Meanwhile, Kossygin left Havana after 3½ days of talks with Premier Fidel Castro that appeared to have improved relations between Russia and Cuba.

In contrast to his reception,

which was courteous but cold, Kossygin was given a warm sendoff.

Thousands of schoolchildren and workers were hastily mobilized to line the streets to the airport to cheer the Soviet leader, and before Kossygin boarded his plane he was warmly embraced by Castro, Deputy Premier Raul Castro and President Osvaldo Dorticos.

Kossygin's plane made a refueling stop at Gander, Nfld., before stopping in Paris where he was scheduled to hold talks with French President De Gaulle.

In another development, the North Vietnam News Agency reported that Cuba has decided to attach a diplomatic mission, headed by an ambassador, to the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front. The first ambassador to the Vietcong will be Raul Valdes Vivo, the news agency said.

Egypt Reported Ready to Let U.N. Take Control of Aqaba

By Michael Dennigan

CAIRO, June 30 (UPI)—Informed sources said today that Egypt was prepared to give up control of the Gulf of Aqaba, the major immediate cause of the Middle East war, if it is taken over by the United Nations Security Council.

Anything more than this one concession, the sources said, would be cause for an other war.

The emerging Egyptian position would rule out any direct negotiations with, or recognition of, Israel. Israeli ships would still be banned from the Suez Canal, her forces would have to withdraw from all Egyptian territory, and the border and the Gulf would have to be guaranteed by a United Nations presence.

All this amounts to a return to the status quo before Egypt announced its blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba and began the crisis which led to war.

"If the Israelis prove obstinate and refuse to withdraw, we shall have to fight again, even if only to retain our self-respect," a qualified source said.

The government prepared the public for such a war, by making a nationwide broadcast of a sermon at a Cairo mosque.

"Jihad (holy war) by means of our money and our lives is the path leading to dignity and pride," the sermon said. It was echoed in other mosques throughout the country.

The nation's most influential editor Mohammed Heikal of Al Ahran, warned that Egypt might have to go back to war "even if this means we return to the battlefield once more, asking the heroes, of whom nearly 5000 fell while courageously fighting, to make more sacrifices for their homeland in hope of victory."

He said it was better to resume fighting than to negotiate with Israel.

Heikal, a confidant of Egyptian President Nasser, gave even-handed praise to Communist China and the Soviet Union.

Heikal's was the first authoritative report on Egyptian casualties. It brought the claimed death toll in the war to more than 20,000.

Israel said it lost 679 killed, Syria said 145 Syrians were killed and Jordan estimated its losses at 15,000 dead. Heikal's figure was less than Israeli estimates of 7000 to 10,000 Egyptian soldiers slain.

News agencies reported from elsewhere on related developments:

In Amman, the mufti of Jordan, the country's highest

Moslem religious leader, said all Moslems are committing a grave sin by not declaring a holy war to save Jerusalem and Palestine. Sheikh Abdullah al-Qalqili said no Moslem should pray in Jerusalem's mosque if the governor of the city is not a Moslem.

Jordan protested to the International Red Cross against "brutal treatment of Arab prisoners of war" by Israel.

And Iraq's President Abdul Rahman Aref appealed to Pope Paul VI "to stand by the Moslems in protecting the Holy Land from the tyrants and restoring rights where they belong."

The Yemeni Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon, said some Egyptian forces had left Yeman during the Middle East crisis, but denied that there had been a large-scale withdrawal. At one time, Egyptian troops in Yeman were estimated to number 50,000, and some 15,000 were said to have been pulled out. The troops support the republican government against royalists.

Saudi Arabia's Radio Mecca, monitored in Beirut, said the Arab oil boycott of the United States and Britain is doing more harm to the economies of the Arab oil-producing countries than to the West. It warned that a prolonged boycott might lead to the collapse of some Arab economies, and said Saudi Arabia alone was losing \$350,000 daily.

In Bonn, the West German government announced it will send pesticides to Egypt to help save the cotton crop from a plague of leafworm. This help, and other assistance, is being sent out despite Cairo Radio attacks accusing Bonn of having aided Israel. Bonn also agreed to postpone for six months repayment of a loan due today.

Events Today in Washington

Today is Saturday, July 1, the 182d day of the year. It marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Dominion of Canada. In 1863, the Civil War Battle of Gettysburg began.

Government

WASHINGTON—Board of Education, organizational meeting, 11 a.m., Franklin Administration Bldg., 13th and K sts. nw.

Conference

"THE NIGERIAN CRISIS"—Sponsored by South-East State Nigerians in the Americas, 10 a.m., International Student House, 1825 R st. nw.

Meetings

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS—Meetings and club facilities Metropolis Club, 921 12th st. sw., 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily, no dues or fees; for info., call 737-6194.

NEUROTICS ANONYMOUS—Help for the emotionally disturbed, 3 p.m., library, All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard sts. nw.

WASHINGTON BOARD OF TRADE—All day meeting, Willard.

Art Notes

"BOARDWALK ART SHOW"—Paintings, ceramics, etc., sponsored by Colonial Beach Chamber of Commerce, Colonial

Beach, Va., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. through July 4.

GROUP SHOW—Watercolors, pottery and sculpture, The Artists' Mart, 1361 Wisconsin ave. nw., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon. through Sat., 1 to 5 p.m. Sun., through July.

MODERN ART—Washington Gallery of Modern Art's permanent collection, 1503 21st st. nw., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tues. through Sat., 2 to 6 p.m. Sun., nominal admission.

PAINTINGS—Sea and landscapes, also drawings and pottery, Channell Galleries, 3132 M st. nw., 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon. through Sat., 3 to 5 p.m. Sun., through July 31.

PAINTINGS—Seven young German artists, sponsored by German Embassy, Emerson Gallery, 1317 Chain Bridge rd., McLean, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tues. through Sat., ends July 29.

TOUR—"American Painting," National Gallery of Art, 6th st. and Constitution ave. nw., 1 p.m. today; 2:30 p.m. Sun.; ends Sun.

Drama

"NEVER TOO LATE"—Vienna Summer Playhouse, 8:30 p.m. tonight, Sun., July 7-9, Church of the Holy Comforter, 543 Beulah rd. ne., Vienna; call 273-9320.

Films

"LAND OF THE PINK SNOW"—Fairfax County Public Library "Films for a Saturday Morning" program for chil-

dren, 10:30 a.m., Headquarters Library, 3915 Chain Bridge rd., Fairfax; 10:30 a.m., Carter Glass Branch Library, Lake Anne Community Hall, Reston, public, free.

Points of Interest

CHRIST CHURCH—Completed 1773, George Washington and Robert E. Lee worshipped here, Cameron and Columbus sts., Alexandria, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon. through Sat. and holidays, Sun. during services and 2 to 5 p.m.

CUSTIS-LEE MANSION—Includes museum exhibiting artifacts and documents related to Robert E. Lee, Arlington National Cemetery, 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, nominal admission.

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY—Rare books and manuscripts of the 16th and 17th centuries, includes a scale model of the Globe Theatre and a full-size theatre in the style of the Shakespearean period, 201 East Capitol st., 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mon. through Sat.

ISLAMIC CENTER—Mosque, library, museum, etc.; shoes are left at door; 2551 Massachusetts ave. nw., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

TEXTILE MUSEUM—Collection of 500 Oriental rugs and several thousand textiles primarily from Egypt and Peru but also from the Near East, Oceania, Asia, Africa and the Americas, 2320 S st. nw., 1 to 5 p.m. Tues. through Sat.

TRUXTON-DECATUR NAVAL MUSEUM—Exhibits of Naval events and famous

personnel, 1610 H st. nw., 10:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

WOODROW WILSON HOUSE—Home of first president to make Washington his permanent residence, 2340 S st. nw., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, nominal admission.

Special Events

"AMERICAN FOLKLIFE FESTIVAL"—Sponsored by Smithsonian Institute, today through July 4; craft demonstrations such as pottery-making, quilting, basket weaving, etc., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day, crafts sale at Arts and Industries Bldg., folk music and folk dancing featuring such as Cajun jug bands, Chinese dragon dancers, etc., 8:30 p.m. each night; Museum of History and Technology, Mall Terrace.

BARGE TRIP—National Park Service sponsored C&O Canal trip, four-mile round trip beginning at Great Falls, Md. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sat., Sun. and holidays, today through Oct.; 60 passengers, call 587-1503.

CLASSES—Registration now open for Linguistic Research Institute's summer classes in French and German for children 7 to 10 years, begin Wed., 7981 Eastern ave., Silver Spring, for information, call 587-1503.

CLASSES—Registration now open for Stage Studio's summer acting classes, begin July 11, conducted by Louise Branden; for further information, call Hq. 2-3611, 362-44.

COFFEE HOUSE—"Through-the-gate," folk music, poetry, conversation, etc., 8 p.m., 201 4th st. se.

EXHIBIT—"On the Moon," simulated trip to the moon combining dramatic lighting effects, music, lights, slides, etc., Explorers Hall, National Geographic Society, 17th and M sts. nw., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays, to 5 p.m. Sat., noon to 5 p.m. Sun.

FAMILY SQUARE DANCE—8:30 to 10:30 p.m., Arlington Recreation Center, Park st. and George Mason dr., Arlington, public, free admission.

GEM SHOW—1967 National Gem and Mineral Show, hosted by Gem and Lapidary and Mineralogical Societies of Washington; exhibits, lectures, swap shop and field trips; Washington Hilton, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. through July 2, for information, call 656-7165.

INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING—8 p.m., Pierce Hall, All Souls Unitarian Church, 16th and Harvard sts. nw., public, fee, call 927-3743.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EXHIBITS—"A Century of Ballooning," "Fables from Incunabula to Modern Picture Books," "Manuscripts of Henry David Thoreau," "Outstanding News Photographs of 1966," "Treasures of Early Printing," etc., 1st st. and Independence ave. se., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Mon. through Sat., 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Sun.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EVENTS—9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., Garden Walk, Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, meet entrance near parking lot; 10 a.m., President's Park Tour, Ellipse, south of White House, meet kiosk, northeast edge of Ellipse; 1 p.m., Nature Walk, Rock Creek Park, meet Nature Center, Military and Glover rds. nw.; 1 p.m., Guided Hike, Catoclin Mountain Park, meet Park visitor center; 2 p.m., White House Neighborhood Tour, Lafayette Park, meet Jackson Statue; 2 and 4 p.m., Fort Washington Tour, meet draw-bridge entrance.

PERMITS—D.C. Recreation Dept. free permits for tennis, volleyball and badminton courts, horseshoe pits, park picnic areas, etc., available at Dept., 3149 16th st. nw., 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon. through Sat., for further information, call AD 4-2050.

PONY RIDES—Sponsored by National Park Service, noon to dark weekdays, 10 a.m. to dark Sat., Sun., holidays, near French dr., north of Independence ave. in West Potomac Park, nominal fee.

Conventions

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST—International Youth Conference, ends Mon., Sheraton Park.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON—Ends Mon., Shoreham.

GEM AND MINERALOGICAL SOCIETIES—Eastern and American Federations, ends Sun., Washington Hilton.

INSTITUTE OF NAVIGATION—Ends today, Marriott Twin Bridges.

SYRIAN ORTHODOX YOUTH ORGANIZATION—Ends Sun., Sheraton Park.

Deaths Elsewhere

Ex-President Of Syria, 76

Reuters

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 30
—Syria's first elected president, Shukri Al-Kuwatly, 76, died here today of a heart attack.

Mr. Kuwatly was the last Syrian president before Syria's merger with Egypt into the United Arab Republic, a merger that lasted from February, 1958,



to September. Mr. Kuwatly 1961. When a plebiscite in Syria proclaimed President Gamel Abdel Nasser as U.A.R. president, Mr. Kuwatly stepped aside.

He lost favor when he supported Syria's secession from the U.A.R. in 1961 and went into voluntary exile, mainly in Switzerland and later in the Lebanon.

A staunch Arab nationalist, Mr. Kuwatly struggled for his country's freedom against the Ottoman Empire and later against France.

He became Syria's first elected president in 1943, after the country became independent, but political instability led to a military government, which drove him into exile for a second term until the merger with Egypt.

Americans Fear Criticizing Israel, Says Educator
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 1, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. D12

Americans Fear Criticizing Israel, Says Educator

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)— suppression of the freedom of American Christians who have speech than on any other.” Oxtoby doubts about the justice of Is- toby said in an article printed rael’s actions in the Middle in the current issue of “Pres- East crisis are reluctant to byterian Life.” a denomina- speak up because they are tional periodical. afraid of being accused of anti-semitism, according to a

Yale professor. Nevertheless, “Christians concerned for the safety and the rights of the Muslim and Christian Arabs of Palestine must, if they have the courage to speak out, do so and risk disagreeing with the exultant mood of their Zionist friends,” said Oxtoby, an asso- ciate professor of the history of religions.

“As a result, Zionism is the “Presbyterians in particular subject on which in the United have for a century invested in States there is more effective the educational resources of

Syria, Lebanon and Egypt; the good will built up over a cen- tury can vanish overnight if Americans close their ears to the Arab side of the story,” he continued.

“If we feel that American Judaism has made a mistake in supporting Israeli con- quest,” said Oxtoby, “let us say so in the knowledge that our Jewish friends can be ex- pected to reply to our mis- takes with equal candor.”

Oxtoby and a few other Yale faculty members have formed a “New Haven Committee on the Middle East Crisis” to “help Americans understand more adequately the feelings of their fellow men, the Arabs, who have suffered losses in the Palestinian conflict” and to “help create in America an atmosphere in which a posi-

tive and uninhibited discus- sion of all aspects of American interest in the Middle East can take place.

Israelis, Egyptians Clash Along Canal

Each Side Says Other Started East Bank Fight

From News Dispatches

Fighting broke out yesterday between Israeli and Egyptian troops along the east bank of the Suez Canal. Each side accused the other of starting the battle, and the conflicting claims made it difficult to determine the extent of the action.

The outbreak came three weeks after the cease-fire that ended the six-day Arab-Israeli war. No air action was reported.

An Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv said fighting occurred twice after an armored Egyptian company crossed the Suez Canal. He said Egyptian troops lobbed mortar shells onto Israeli positions about noon and moved against Israeli lines with half-tracks. The outcome of the encounter was not known. About seven hours later, the spokesman said, the Egyptians opened fire again.

He gave the location of the action as about 10 miles south of Port Said, at the northern end of the Canal. He gave no indication of how the Egyptians crossed the Canal, although an Israeli Embassy spokesman in Washington said the troops were seen crossing on motor launches and barges. The Embassy spokesman estimated an Egyptian company at 100 to 150 men.

Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, quoted a communique from the Egyptian armed forces high command saying Israeli troops attempted to advance along the east bank from El Qantara to Port Faud, opposite Port Said.

"But our forces based on the east bank of the Canal, in Ras El-Ayish, opposed the enemy," the Egyptian communique said.

Since the six-day war of early June, Israel has had control of the entire Sinai Peninsula, including the east bank of the Suez Canal. News-men visiting the Canal recently have reported that no Egyptian soldiers could be seen from the east bank.

In New York, sources quoted by United Press International said a meeting of the United Nations Security Council may be called to consider the outbreak of fighting. Secretary General U Thant was being informed of developments.

Both sides were advising the United Nations of cease-fire violations. Cairo Radio said Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad had sent a message to Thant, and an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem announced that his country's U.N. delegation had been instructed to submit a note to

See BATTLE, A16, Col. 1



The Washington Post

July 2, 1967

SCENE—Israel claims Egyptians have crossed the Suez Canal at a point ten miles south of Port Said.

Israel, Egypt Clash at Canal

Thant on "the violation of the cease-fire by Egypt."

In Washington, U.S. officials said they had not received any independent reports from the American Embassy in Tel Aviv by late yesterday afternoon. They said they were watching the situation closely.

The Israeli spokesman in Tel Aviv claimed the Egyptians were trying to present "an accomplished fact." Presumably, he meant that Egypt was trying to gain a toehold in Sinai in hopes of gaining some of its lost territory in a new cease-fire arrangement.

Most Serious Incident

Yesterday's clashes constituted the most serious incident in the Canal area in the past three days. On Thursday, Egypt charged that Israeli troops killed two Egyptian crewmen on a launch near Ismailiya.

In an apparently unrelated incident yesterday, army officials in Tel Aviv reported that Israeli troops had shot and killed 12 men who were trying to loot a former United Nations camp in the Gaza Strip, another area taken over by Israel in the six-day war. This report came after that announcing the fighting at the canal.

The officials said 150 Gaza

Strip residents broke into a former camp of the U.N. Emergency Force near Rafah and began to loot the stores of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency. One of the Arabs hurled a grenade at the troops, they said, and 12 looters were killed in the resulting battle.

Since the war officially ended June 10, Egypt's battered army has reportedly been at least partially replenished by the Soviet Union. The London Sunday Telegraph reported yesterday that Egypt has been installing ground-to-ground missiles along the west bank of the Suez Canal.

Afro-Asian Meeting

President Nasser of Egypt, meanwhile, sent a message yesterday to an emergency Afro-Asian bloc meeting in Cairo declaring that the war was "only one link in a series of long, bitter battles between imperialism and the struggling peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America."

Nasser threatened to resume the war if Israel did not withdraw from territory it captured in the war. Israel has said it will not give up the territory unless it is recognized as a state and is assured of a peaceful future.

Hussein Says Arabs Are Misunderstood

From News Dispatches

LONDON, July 1—Jordan's King Hussein conceded today the Arabs at times appear to be the aggressors in the Middle East, mainly through their own mistakes.

"Unfortunately, we have appeared to the world through mistakes by the Arab world in presenting our case, as aggressors," the 31-year-old monarch said. But, he added, the "facts" disprove this.

Hussein arrived in the United States, where he had addressed the United Nations and had talks in Washington with President Johnson. He is to meet with Prime Minister Wilson and Foreign Secretary George Brown on Monday.

He said he is satisfied that Britain did not give physical aid to Israel in last month's war, as he and other Arab leaders had charged at the time.

During the war, Israel released a recording of an alleged telephone conversation between Hussein and Egypt's President Nasser, in which Nasser urged they both say American and British planes

were supporting the Israeli air attack. Hussein appeared to concur.

The ruler admitted today that his conversation evidently had been picked up by Israel, but said the Israelis released a "doctored" and incomplete version.

Hussein said there were "various indications that made us feel there was something unusual," according to Nicholas Carroll of the London Sunday Times. Hussein listed these as "funny things" on radar, some atmospheric condition causing distant objects to appear mingled with nearer ones, wrong identification by pilots who thought they saw aircraft camouflaged in the British style, and the overwhelming Israeli air power.

Asked if he felt there could have been more reflection before accusations were made, Hussein's smile faded, he paused, and said:

"If you are fair about it, looking back on 1956 we did have the right to be suspicious."

Podgorney Arrives in Syria To Discuss Arms, Economic Aid

DAMASCUS, July 1 (AP) — Soviet President Podgorny opened talks on the Middle East situation with Syrian leaders here today in his second such visit to the Arab sphere since a truce ended the latest Arab-Israeli war. He was in Egypt last week.

Podgorny is expected to counsel restraint. Soviet sources said he would advocate "a realistic approach." They said, however, the Soviet Union would "step in decisively" if Israel renewed fighting with the Arabs.

Podgorny's party included Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Gen. Sergei L. Sokolev, who toured Syria for 10 days late last month examining the country's needs in military aid and equipment.

Podgorny's visit here was considered inevitable after his similar trip to Egypt. The sources said the presence of the president was meant to demonstrate to the Syrian government and people that the Soviet Union supports them fully.

The Damascus consultations are expected to determine what help Russia can extend to replace equipment lost in the war.

Podgorny's talks with the Syrian chief of state, Dr. Noreddin al-Atassi, Premier Youssef Zayyeh and other officials are expected to continue Sunday and possibly Monday.

Podgorny arrived three hours behind schedule. Sources close to the delegation said Iranian officials had delayed giving permission for the flight across Iran.

Podgorny, the first Soviet president to visit Syria, was given a cheering, chanting welcome by about 3,000 workers and students at Mezza airport.

"Long live Soviet-Arab friendship," the crowd shouted. "Death to the Americans. Victory to the Arab people. Death to the Zionists. Israel is an imperialist American base."

Podgorny waved his white hat to the crowd.

Near the runway where his Ilyushin airliner landed was a pile of charred and twisted wreckage—remains of Syrian planes destroyed when Israeli fighter-bombers attacked the airport June 5.

The Soviet sources said Russia has undertaken to replace most of the equipment Egypt

lost in the war, mainly jet fighters and tanks.

The Soviet Union probably will also replace Syrian losses, one of these sources said, "but before that we want to take a good look at the situation here ourselves."

Podgorny and Syrian leaders will also discuss Soviet economic aid to Syria, mainly development of oil fields, the construction of a railway to the Mediterranean port of Tartus and the building of a dam on the river Euphrates.

News agencies reported these related developments elsewhere:

Soviet chief of staff Marshal Matvei Zakharov left Cairo after a 10-day military mission. Zakharov left Cairo after a 10-day military mission. Kakharov conferred with Nasser yesterday evening.

Twelve Arab nations have agreed to attend the Arab summit meeting in Khartoum July 15-17, according to informed sources in the Sudanese capital.

The sources said Syria has not yet agreed to the conference, which is to be preceded by an Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Khartoum July 10.

Pakistan Acts to Void Unifying of Jerusalem

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 1 (AP)—Pakistan submitted a resolution today that would declare invalid Israel's unification of Jerusalem and call for its reversal.

The draft resolution reached the U.N. General Assembly just before the noon deadline for proposals to be voted by the 122-nation body Monday. Several delegates expressed doubt that any of the five standing resolutions would win the necessary two-thirds approval. Diplomats said, however, the Pakistani resolution is likely to win approval.

At the same time, 19 nations, including Pakistan, submitted a resolution, inspired by Sweden, calling for support of U.N. efforts to help old Palestine Arab refugees as well as

persons newly displaced by the recent war.

The 17 generally nonaligned countries submitted changes, previously reported, in their resolution which calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from territories they occupy in Egypt, Jordan and Syria. The minor changes were made in hopes of attracting votes.

While the standing resolutions were in doubt, some diplomats predicted that only Israel would vote against the Pakistani resolution on Jerusalem. The resolution calls on the General Assembly to declare Israel's unification measures invalid and to ask Israel to rescind all measures already taken and "to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem."

Official's Removal Is Edidence

Kremlin Split Over Mideast

By Victor Zorza
Manchester Guardian

LONDON — Last week's dismissal of Moscow Communist Party Secretary Nikolai Yegorychev, who held one of the most influential posts in the country, provided the conclusive link in the chain of evidence built up in recent weeks pointing to serious divisions in the Kremlin on the Middle East.

The dismissal shows the strength of the opposition to the Soviet Union's conciliatory policy in the crisis, and that, for the time being, the "hawks" have been defeated.

The official announcement merely said that Yegorychev has been transferred to "other work." There is only one kind of "other work" which constitutes promotion for a Moscow Secretary—that of "all-union" or National Secretary of the Party.

Words Unsaid

If it had been intended to promote Yegorychev in this way, this would have been announced at the just concluded session of the Central Committee, which makes these appointments. The failure to announce any such promotion and to publish, almost as soon as the session had ended, the announcement of his transfer to "other work," means that he has departed under a cloud.

The connection between his dismissal and the Middle East crisis is found in the report of the Central Committee's debate on the Middle East. The topic was so sensitive that the "report" of the debate contained no accounts of the speeches—only the names of those who had taken part, and Yegorychev was one of the few members who did take part.

He was also the only high Soviet Party official to have visited Cairo recently, when he led a Party delegation to Egypt in April. His contribution to the debate must

News Analysis

therefore have been of some consequence.

It was almost immediately after the Central Committee session that Soviet Premier Kosygin delivered his conciliatory speech to the United Nations, in which he recognized the right of Israel to exist, and hinted at the possibility of a compromise settlement.

Kosygin's speech, and his attendance at the summit soon afterwards, represented the policy of moderation on the Middle East as approved by the Central Committee session, since he would not have taken it upon himself to conduct a personal policy.

Among the Hawks

But if the Central Committee approved a moderate link on the Middle East—as it clearly did—and Yegorychev was dismissed immediately afterwards as a result of the stand he had taken during the debate, then it is clear that he had acted as a spokesman for the "hawks."

When the Central Committee dispersed, the secretaries of the other major Party organizations, such as those of Leningrad, the Ukraine, and the like, called special meetings to report to the membership on the decisions taken by the Central Committee. The speakers who had addressed the Central Committee in the debate on the Middle East now addressed their own regional organizations.

The only such organization not to hold a meeting on the Middle East, with a report on the subject by its own Party secretary, was that of Moscow. Instead, it held a meeting which formally approved his dismissal. He was not, it would seem, even to be trusted to address them.

Victims of War

The list of soldiers and civilians lost, injured or uprooted in combat areas does not, unfortunately, describe all the victims of the Middle East war. To that toll must be added the Jewish residents of Arab countries, many of them citizens and members of old communities, who have suffered fates ranging from harassment to death. These hapless people did not come near the field of battle; nor were they accused of crimes. They have been simply the targets of the wayward wrath stirred among some Arab populations, and by some Arab governments, in the war.

The governments of Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Lebanon are credited with undertaking measures to spare their Jews from popular Arab fury. But in Egypt and Libya, despite official professions of good faith toward Jewish citizens, the governments have provoked charges of playing a role in persecution of the few local Jews. In Iraq and Syria, information is lacking but anxiety for the Jews' condition runs high.

That some Arab countries have acted responsibly and humanely toward their Jewish residents only makes more stark and intolerable the performance of others. Whether the victims of war be soldiers of either side or Arabs in areas occupied by Israel or Jews in Arab lands, they all deserve equally the solicitude of their fellow men.

The Coin Changer

ISRAEL'S VICTORY over the combined forces of Egypt, Syria and Jordan will be marked by a special commemorative silver crown, soon to be minted by the Bank of Israel. The denomination of the coin has not yet been determined but it will not be less than 5 Israeli Pounds.



A special State Medal will be issued by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corp., honoring the ancient city of Jerusalem. This medal, with a special religious significance, will depict the ancient Wailing Wall.

The Wall, Jewry's most revered shrine, is all that remains of King Solomon's Temple in Old Jerusalem. The temple was destroyed in 587 B.C.

The medal will be struck in gold, silver and bronze, and will include the quotation from the Song of Songs, 2:9:—"Behold, He standeth behind our Wall."

The Societe Commemorative de Femmes Celebres has distributed its eighth medal, honoring Dolley Madison, who served as "First Lady" for President Jefferson and her husband, President James Madison.

This medal was designed by Evangelos W. Frudakis, who previously had produced the Gemini medal for the National Commemorative Society. The reverse shows Dolley Madison carrying documents from the burning White House in 1812.

Israelis, Egyptians Fight Again at Canal; New War Is Unlikely

Accounts of Battle Given by Tel Aviv, Cairo Vary Widely

From News Dispatches

Fighting was reported yesterday along the Suez Canal for the second day in a row but there seemed no likelihood of a renewal of all-out war.

Accounts of the battle given by Egyptian and Israeli sources varied greatly, with the key difference being whether the Egyptians had and have been able to maintain a force east of the Canal since the six-day war last month.

The Egyptian high command issued a communique saying its troops on the east bank knocked out three Israeli tanks in beating off an armored assault aimed at Port Faud.

Israeli Account

A spokesman for Israeli military forces in the Sinai Peninsula said yesterday's fighting was limited to an exchange of mortar and automatic weapons fire across the Canal initiated by Egyptian troops on the west bank.

The spokesman repeated his country's claim that the Canal has represented the cease-fire line since the brief war between the two countries was halted on June 9.

The Israelis claimed that the initial breaking of the cease-fire on Saturday occurred when an Israeli patrol came upon an Egyptian company, equipped with half-tracks, mortars and recoilless rifles, that had apparently been ferried across the Canal.

The Israelis said the Egyptians withdrew to the west bank after a three-hour fight and made no attempt to cross over during yesterday's exchange of fire.

Egyptian Report

The Egyptian account of the second clash, carried by Cairo Radio, said the fight took place about noon Sunday and that the Israeli armor was forced to retreat.

The broadcast said the Egyptians remained in their position east of the Canal.

Earlier, the Egyptian radio, in its report of the first battle, said that three Israeli tanks and three of their armored cars were destroyed at Ras El-Ayish between Qantara and Port Fuad, which is at the northern end of the Canal across from Port Said.

The broadcast said Egyptian military authorities denied Israeli reports that Egyptian troops had crossed the Suez Canal.

It said Egyptian troops "are still in their defense positions they held since the beginning of the fight to defend the city of Port Said.

United Press International reported from Sinai that Israeli officers said one Israeli officer was seriously wounded

See **BATTLE, A12, Col. 6**

Israelis and Egyptians Clash Again; Renewal of All-Out War Is Unlikely

and six soldiers were slightly injured in the 90-minute exchange of fire across the Canal that began at 1:20 p.m. yesterday.

The Israeli officers in the Sinai said the only explanation they could give for the sudden breaches of the cease-fire was that the Egyptians were trying to show their "presence" in an area that had been under undisputed Israeli control.

They said they doubted the Egyptians hope to establish a permanent "bridgehead" on the eastern bank. They said such an attempt would be suicidal.

They doubted the two cease-fire breaches would explode into another round of all-out war. They said Israel has powerful armor and infantry forces in Sinai that could be called into action if necessary.

"We hope they will have learned their lesson from our response on both days and that this will not develop into something bigger," said Maj. Tuvia, operations officer of the Israeli brigade involved in yesterday's fighting.

Both Egypt and Israel lodged protests with U.N. Secretary General U Thant. Neither asked for a Security Council meeting or any other U.N. action. Each accused the other of violating the cease-fire.

The U. N. General Assembly resumes sessions today to consider a number of resolutions dealing with the Middle East war. Several of them call for Israeli withdrawal from conquered Arab territory, including the Sinai Peninsula.

Israeli officials have warned that they intend to make direct negotiations with their Arab foes a condition of any pullback. The Arab nations have refused to recognize Israel as a state, and several of them have said since the fight-

ing ended they will still not participate in any direct talks with Israel.

A report from Cairo yesterday said that Egyptian sources had repeated their threat not to reopen the Suez Canal, despite the huge losses in toll revenues, until the Israelis withdraw from the east bank.

The sources said that the chances of reopening the waterway to international shipping remained poor so long as Israeli armor is dug in within gunshot of its waters.

2 POW Generals Drink in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, July 2 (AP)
— Two Egyptian Army
generals reached here Sat-
urday night and had
drinks at a sidewalk cafe.

An Israeli military
spokesman said they are
prisoners of war who were
allowed to leave their
prison camp with Israeli
Army officers for a night
on the town. He declined
to identify them.

The newspaper Maariv
said one of them was Lt.
Gen. Sallah Jacut, Egypt's
chief artillery officer, cap-
tured in the Sinai Desert.

Cairo Receives Report of Suez Clash Calmly

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, July 2 — News of anything less than threats of fighting between Egyptian and Israeli forces in the Suez Canal area caused hardly a ripple here today. Cairo newspapers played down reports of the battle.

Radio Cairo broadcast claims of an Egyptian victory, but made no mention of Arab losses. No blackout was ordered here.

Some political observers in Cairo felt both Egypt and Israel were trying to avoid escalating the clash into a large-scale conflict. These observers noted that neither side apparently used aircraft and that only company-strength units were involved.

President Nasser called a Cabinet meeting today, but informed sources said the discussion centered on economic matters.

Conferees Assail Israel

Leaders of unofficial delegations from about 45 countries denounced Israeli "aggression" when a conference of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization resumed meeting here.

The conference opened yesterday to discuss such topics as Mideast oil supplies, military bases and military pacts and allegations of aggression against the Arab people.

As heads of delegations began their speeches at today's session, a committee met to draft a declaration which will be announced when the conference ends Monday night.

Sudanese Set to Fight

The semi-official Middle East News Agency quoted the Foreign Minister of Sudan as saying Sudanese troops in Egypt will remain "at the front line to fight the coming battle of destiny."

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram quoted French President de Gaulle as saying before the Mideast war that "in the case of an Arab-Israeli war advanced American technology will play a major role in the first stage of the battle. Later, however, the situation would be turned upside down because Israeli forces will be drowned by Arab forces fighting on Arab territory."

"So advanced American technology will lose its all-important supremacy and Israel will not be saved by

Discord in Podgorny's Syria Talks Indicated

DAMASCUS, July 25 (AP) — Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny postponed a sight-seeing trip today to stay in conference with Syrian leaders on the Mideast situation.

Podgorny met with government chiefs for four hours in the morning and had been scheduled to take the tour in the afternoon. The postponement added weight to reports he was having trouble winning the Syrians over to "a realistic approach" and a policy of restraint toward Israel.

Podgorny's original program listed only two sessions of talks for Saturday and Sunday.

[Podgorny and Syrian Chief of State Nureddin al-Atassi disagreed in their Saturday talks, Tass indicated today in Moscow. The official news agency said the talks "continued in a frank and friendly atmosphere." The Soviets use the word "frank" in such communiques to indicate a disagreement.]

There was no official word in Damascus of Podgorny's departure, but Baghdad Radio reported he will start a two-day visit to Iraq Monday. The Soviet President was in Egypt last week.

Soviet sources in Damascus said one of the reasons for Podgorny's visit to Syria was to urge the Socialist regime to moderate its policy toward Israel. It was pointed out that harsh anti-Israeli proclamations helped heat up the atmosphere before the Arab-Israeli war June 5-10.

Podgorny, the first Soviet President to visit Damascus, arrived Saturday and held a three-hour session with Atassi and other leaders.

The talks were conducted in a "true fraternal spirit" with mutual understanding on all topics, a communique said.

Officials said "means of eliminating the traces of Israeli aggression on Arab territory" was the prime subject in the first session of talks. This referred to Moscow's demands for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied areas.

This was similar to descriptions of Podgorny's talks with President Nasser in Egypt last week.

Egypt, Israel Trade Fire For 3d Day

Tel Aviv Reports Shots Across Canal, But Cairo Is Silent

Reuters

TEL AVIV, July 3 — Egyptian and Israeli forces exchanged fire for the third straight day today across the Suez Canal, an Israeli Army spokesman said.

The Egyptians used mortars and automatic weapons in a 20-minute duel early today with an Israeli force north of El Qantara, the spokesman said. El Qantara is on the east bank of the Canal, on the edge of the Sinai Peninsula.

Two hours later the Egyptian mortars again started firing but were "silenced after a few minutes," the army spokesman said.

[Egypt made no comment about the firing exchange reported by Israel. But Cairo Radio said today the Israelis attempted to take over Port Fuad, on the east bank of the Canal opposite Port Said, during weekend fighting. Egypt claims it had troops in defensive positions around the port after last month's Arab-Israeli war.]

An Army spokesman in Tel Aviv said an Israeli freight train hit a mine in northeastern Sinai, about 20 miles east of the Canal. He said there were no casualties, but the

See MIDEAST, A9, Col. 4

Egypt, Israel Trade Shots Across Canal

engine and some cars were derailed. Another mine went off less than a mile away, the spokesman said.

Israeli officials tonight reported a minor shooting incident on the Israeli-Syrian ceasefire line. They said shots were exchanged last night after Syrian soldiers crossed the line, but the Syrians withdrew after 20 minutes. There were no Israeli casualties, the officials said.

[In Washington, State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said the three days of sporadic fighting between Israeli and Egyptian troops at the Suez Canal was not regarded as threatening an all-out renewal of the war, the Associated Press reported. However, he added, "These outbreaks do underscore a need for long-range peace machinery."]

News agencies reported these other developments involving the Middle East:

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny was greeted on his arrival in Iraq by President Abdel Rahman Aref. Aref said in a welcoming speech:

"We consider the Soviet Union a dear friend of the entire Arab nation and the only supporter of the developing countries."

Podgorny said Russia was "the friend of the Arab people at all times, particularly in times of stress."

Podgorny arrived in Baghdad from Damascus where he had two days of meetings with Syrian leaders.

A joint communique issued after the conclusion of the Syrian talks said: "The two sides reviewed the conditions arising from Israel's aggression against Syria and other Arab countries, and practical measures which should be taken to wipe out the results of this aggression."

The declaration did not mention any Soviet replacements for the military equipment lost during the war with Israel.

• Dr. Sabih Wahbi, president of the Iraqi Red Crescent (the Moslem equivalent of the Red Cross), charged in a newspaper interview that the International Red Cross was responsible for the deaths of thousands of Egyptian soldiers in the Sinai Desert.

He said the international organization had not lived up to its commitments.

There is no accurate count of how many Egyptian soldiers

died in the Sinai of thirst and hunger after their units broke before the Israelis.

• Al-Assefa (The Hurricane), the Palestine Arabs' anti-Israel terrorist organization, said yesterday it has transferred its operational headquarters from Damascus into Israel itself. The organization gave no indication where the new headquarters was being established. In an unsigned statement circulated in Beirut, the group said the move would prevent "Zionist gangs" having any pretext to harm Arab states.

• Israel returned 22 injured Jordanian prisoners of war to Jordan by air in a transfer arranged by the International Red Cross.

• An ammunition dump at an Israeli army camp north of Acre caught fire and exploded, killing three persons and injuring 15. An Israeli military communique said the fire was caused by carelessness.

• An emergency session of the Afro/Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization ended in Cairo with a call to all African and Asian countries to sever diplomatic, economic and cultural ties with Israel.

• Israel said it would print special occupation money for the Arab territories it conquered in the war.

Jordan King Meets de Gaulle, Hints Recognition of Israel

By Waverley Root
Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 5, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A15

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microfilm.

Associated Press

King Hussein is greeted by President de Gaulle in Paris.

Jordan King Meets de Gaulle, Hints Recognition of Israel

By Waverley Root

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, July 4—King Hussein of Jordan met with President de Gaulle this morning after making a statement in London that was described here as "rather astonishing."

Hussein remarked after a long meeting with Prime Minister Wilson that the Arab summit conference later this month will discuss the question of Israel's right to exist. In its 19 years as a state, Israel has never been recognized by the Arab countries.

Indeed, the Arabs have never admitted that their position—that Israel is an interloper with no right to maintain a state in the Middle East—was even open to discussion.

After today's hour-and-a-half meeting with de Gaulle, Hussein offered only a small statement saying that France was considered a friend of the Arab world and that the King

had appreciated listening to de Gaulle's opinions.

However, Hussein had already made remarks in Jordan which suggested that discussions—even bilateral discussions between Jordan and Israel—for settlement of the present situation were not unthinkable. Jordan would seem to have something to gain from such discussions, since Israel at present occupies the West Bank of the Jordan River, which produces most of Jordan's revenue.

But, however, tempted Jordan might be to talk peace with Israel, it is the opinion here that there will be no negotiations between Israel and the Arab states unless the lead is taken by Egypt.

Egypt does not look conciliatory toward Israel at the moment. It is reported here that the Egyptians are training intensively with new arms supplied them by the Soviet Union. Skirmishes and acts of

sabotage in the Israeli-occupied Sinai region do not seem to indicate that Cairo is ready to sit down at a conference table with the Israelis.

But there is some feeling here that the reason behind these acts is a desire to influence the vote in the U.N. General Assembly on the different Mideastern resolutions now before it.

Some observers here say Egypt hopes to find a two-thirds majority to demand that Israel withdraw from the occupied territories, by demonstrating through skirmishes that her occupation of them maintains a dangerous situation in the Middle East.

There are some indications here that after the United Nations votes, especially if no resolution is passed, Egypt might not be unshakably opposed to reaching some sort of modus vivendi with Israel.

Who is the Aggressor?

"We want total war with no limits, a war that will destroy the Zionist Base."

—President Al-Atassi of Syria, May 22, 1966

"We will never accept any possibility of coexistence with Israel."

—President Nasser of Egypt, May 28, 1967

It is beyond all honest doubt that between May 14 and June 5, 1967 Arab governments, led and directed by Nasser, methodically prepared and mounted an aggressive assault designed to bring about Israel's immediate and total destruction.

It is beyond all honest doubt that this aggression was for many years aided and abetted, incited and armed by the Soviet Union.

At the end of 1962, Nasser began to prepare Arab opinion for an armed attack upon Israel. As his armaments grew, his aggressive designs became more blatant, and he was joined by a chorus of threats from other Arab capitals. Iraq, Algeria and Syria were especially emphatic and repetitive in their threat to liquidate Israel. And early last year, along with its war propaganda, Syria began to carry out what it called a "popular war"—a terrorist campaign to blow up Israeli installations and communications centers, and to kill, maim, cripple and terrorize civilians in peaceful homes and farms.

Thus the Arab populations have been conditioned by their leaders to anticipate a total war whose aim was to destroy Israel by organized violence, preceded by the constant harassment of the prospective victim. Notwithstanding the constant appeals by the government and the people of Israel to sit down with the Arab leaders at anytime or any place to make peace, establish good neighbor relations, there has not been from 1948 until this day one statement by a neighboring Arab leader indicating readiness to renounce force and to recognize Israel's sovereign right to exist.

In three tense weeks between May 14 and June 5, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, assisted and incited by the

more distant Arab states, embarked on a policy of immediate and total aggression. June 1967 was to be the month of decision. The "Final Solution" was at hand.

On May 14, Egyptian forces began to move into Sinai. On May 16, the Egyptian Command ordered the UN Emergency Force to leave the border. On May 18, Egypt called for the total removal of the UN Force, and the call was acceded to. On May 21, Nasser announced his blockade of the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba. In the days that followed, Nasser's unbridled war propaganda was accompanied by the greatest military buildup in the region's history.

Vast Egyptian armies massed in Sinai, with seven infantry divisions and two armored divisions. Forty thousand regular Syrian troops poised to strike at the Jordan Valley. The mobilized forces of Jordan trained their artillery and mortars on Israel's population centers. Troops from Iraq, Kuwait and Algeria converged toward the battlefield at Egypt's behest. Nine hundred tanks faced Israel at the Sinai border, while 200 more were poised to strike Elath, at Israel's southern tip. From May 27 onward, Egyptian air squadrons in Sinai had battle orders on how to bombard Israeli airfields, thus exposing Israel's crowded cities to easy and merciless assault.

On the fateful morning of June 5, when Egyptian forces moved against Israel, the choice for Israel was clear: To live or to perish. From those dire moments, Israel emerged in five heroic days from awful peril to glorious resistance.

The Soviet Union has described that resistance to liquidation, that self-defense, as aggression, and seeks to have it condemned. What should be condemned is not Israel's self-defense, but the attempt to condemn it. For the Soviet role in recent Middle Eastern history is a sad and shocking story.

Since 1955, the USSR supplied the Arab states with 2,000 tanks, of which more than 1,000 went to Egypt. It provided the Arab states with 700 modern jet fighters and bombers. Egypt alone received from the USSR 540

field guns, 130 medium guns, 200 120-mm mortars, 695 anti-aircraft guns, 175 rocket launchers, 650 anti-tank guns, 7 destroyers, 14 submarines, 46 torpedo boats, and a number of ground-to-ground missiles. In Sinai alone, the Egyptians abandoned equipment and offensive weapons of Soviet manufacture whose value is estimated at two billion dollars. All this was certainly not done to feed or clothe Egypt's starving and impoverished millions.

Thus the Soviet Union, which professes devotion to peace and human and national rights, has for many years afflicted the Middle East with a headlong arms race—with paralysis of the UN as an instrument of security—with a blind identification with the Arab leaders who threatened Israel's existence. In recent weeks the world has witnessed the obscene spectacle of the Soviet comparison of Israel's defense forces with Hitlerite monstrosities. Nor has Premier Kosygin's public performance in this country, both at the UN and at his press conference, altered by one iota the image of the USSR as the power interested only in aggravating tensions and destroying the peace of the Middle East.

It is the Soviet record—its policy of hateful propaganda, belligerent incitement, anti-Semitic fulminations, and massive arms supplies to Arab aggressors—that must be judged before the bar of public opinion.

But surely now the time has come to move away from belligerence and toward peace. Without Soviet incitement and supply, the Arab states will surely come to recognize the desirability and necessity of direct negotiations for peace with Israel. And so all the people of that region may come to be blessed with the fruits of peace as envisioned thousands of years ago in the ancient Land of Israel by the Prophet Isaiah:

They will beat their swords into ploughshares
And their spears into pruning hooks.
Nation shall not lift up sword against nation;
Neither shall they learn war anymore.
And all the world will be filled with the knowledge
of the Lord.



Paul Lewis—Dallas, Texas

Brezhnev Hints Restraint Will Guide Soviet Policy on Israel

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A26

Brezhnev Hints Restraint Will Guide Soviet Policy on Israel

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, July 5—Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev, striking a cautious note, indicated today Russia will confine itself to political actions in attempting to force Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories.

"Looking back," Brezhnev said, Russia followed a "correct" policy during the six-day Arab-Israeli war by moving "to stop the military conflict and to prevent it from reaching a size dangerous for the whole of mankind."

His remarks were an implicit defense of Soviet policy which has stopped short of direct intervention. This policy reportedly has come under strong criticism within the So-

viet Communist Party leadership itself. Nikolai G. Yegorychev was fired as head of the Party's Moscow city organization, reportedly after he spoke against a policy of caution and urged that Russia take a firmer hand in aiding the Arabs.

Soviet restraint has also been criticized by the Arab leaders, but their complaints have been muted by the new flow of Soviet arms to replenish the badly shattered Arab armies.

In his first published comments on the Mideast crisis, Brezhnev said talks Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny has just completed in Egypt, Syria and Iraq "will undoubtedly facilitate the coordination of joint action in the political

struggle in defense of the rights and interests" of the three Arab countries.

Nowhere in his address,

given at a Kremlin reception of military academy graduates, did Brezhnev make mention of

action that would extend be-

yond the political sphere. Podgorny was accompanied by deputy ministers of defense on

his tour, although the Soviet

President, like Brezhnev, has been counseling restraint.

Brezhnev said British and American "imperialists" would

like to undermine the friendship between the Arab peoples and the Soviet Union. But, he added, Russia's Arab friends understood it was now especially important to strengthen the united front with the Communist countries.

Brezhnev also accused Israel of behaving like the "worst of bandits" and of trying to emulate the atrocities of the Nazis during World War II.

In other developments:

- The Soviet Union contended that the U.N. General Assembly session on the Middle East constituted "a serious moral and political defeat" for Israel and its supporters.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said in a dispatch from New York that "the vast majority of speakers de-

manded immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied territory." Tass omitted direct mention of the defeat of the Soviet resolution introduced by Premier Kosygin. Kosygin had sought the session to condemn Israel.

- French Premier Georges Pompidou traveled to Lenin-grad for sightseeing today after reportedly failing to reach complete agreement with the Kremlin on the Middle East crisis.

His talks with Kosygin and other Russian leaders were aimed, among other things, at coordinating Franco-Soviet policies on the Middle East. Informed sources said the French found the Soviets demanding too strong a condemnation of "Israeli aggression."

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Israel's Cabinet Debating Future of West Bank and Gaza

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A28

Israel's Cabinet Debating Future of West Bank and Gaza

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, July 5 — Relieved by yesterday's voting in the United Nations, in which demands for Israeli troop withdrawals were defeated, Israel is turning to policies for the future of the West Bank of the Jordan.

A decision is not expected for two or three weeks while three conflicting proposals are debated by the Cabinet:

- The majority favors creating a Palestinian state, in which the Gaza area would be included. It would be autonomous and independent, except for its inclusion within the military defense periphery of Israel.

It would have close economic ties with Israel, with joint development plans that would include resettlement of

the 400,000 to 600,000 refugees in the area.

- A second proposal calls for incorporating the area,

either on a kind of home rule basis, or as an integral part of Israel, with Israeli citizenship for the Palestinians.

- The third suggestion is to return the area to Jordan on the promise of its demilitarization by King Hussein, his partnership in economic development and refugee resettlement, and his commitment for peace.

The proposition for an independent Palestinian state seems to have the best chance. It comes closest to what are considered the ancient legalities, conforming most nearly to the 1947 U.N. partition resolution, and perhaps to the views of the inhabitants who, as Palestinians, were not enthusiastic at having a Hashemite King of a Bedouin kingdom.

This does not foreclose op-

tions some years hence, either for the area's return to Jordan, or its inclusion in Israel. It opens up the possibility of resettling the refugees now in camps into Palestinian towns and farms. Israeli specialists are working on such a plan, to be ready in a few weeks.

Opponents of the idea of giving home rule or cantonal status to the area within Israel insist that it is equivalent to creating a Bantustan in Israel, a proposition at odds with the nation's liberal political convictions.

Straight annexation, with the Arabs given full rights, is deemed by many Israelis as equally impossible. Israel is a Jewish national state, and would cease to be what it was created to be if its population became two-thirds Jewish and one-third Arab.

Although the idea of return-

ing Palestine to Jordan presently enjoys only minority support, the situation could change completely if in the next few weeks there were any indication that Hussein wanted to negotiate.

If he negotiates he will be branded a traitor to the Arab cause by Egypt, Syria and other Arab states. But if he did agree to cooperate with Israel, he could probably regain most of his former lands—minus Jerusalem.

Such an Israel-Jordan alliance, with U. S. support, could bring startling changes in the Middle East political dynamics of the area, some Israeli analysts contend.

News agencies reported these related developments:

Israel captured 700 Soviet tanks and 100 American Patton and British Centurion tanks from the Egyptians in

the Sinai Desert and Gaza Strip, the Israeli chief of staff said today.

Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin

said Israel is ready for any further incidents along the Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire line on the Suez Canal. He said the recent clashes were overplayed in the press and that only small forces were involved.

Gen. Yigal Allon, Minister of Labor in the Israeli government, said in Jerusalem that Egypt is unlikely to be able to fight another full scale war against Israel for several years without direct Soviet intervention on her side.

"Talk of Egypt being ready to fight again in a few months with the new tanks, guns and planes the Soviets are giving her is simply unrealistic," Allon said.

He said the Egyptian navy, theoretically the strongest in the eastern Mediterranean,

took virtually no part in the recent war and, therefore, should be intact.

Although the Egyptian air force lost more than 450 planes by Israeli count, he added, most were destroyed on the ground. Thus, he said, the pilots presumably survived and should be able to fly the replacement planes given by the Soviets in the very near future.

"But the situation of the Egyptian army is different," Allon said. "It lost a very high percentage of its officers killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Its soldiers suffered very high losses, too, and undoubtedly are still badly demoralized. I simply do not believe the Egyptian army would be ready to fight again in a few months. It would very much longer — probably a matter of some years."

Jordan Says Dead, Missing Total 6094: Israeli Losses
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 6, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A29

Jordan Says Dead, Missing Total 6094

From News Dispatches

Premier Saad Jumaa of Jordan said yesterday that his country's armed forces had lost 6094 men killed or missing as a result of the six-day war with Israel last month.

Jumaa said that 762 men were wounded and 463 taken prisoner.

Last week, Western military analysts in Amman had estimated that not more than 750 Jordanian servicemen had been killed and perhaps another 2500 wounded.

Israeli Losses

The Israeli Defense Ministry announced on Tuesday that 730 of its men had been killed and another 2800 wounded in the fighting. Last Friday the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said that 5000 Egyptians had been killed.

In a speech to Jordan's leaders, Jumaa said that King Hus-

sein warned Arab leaders that the Israelis—as they eventually did—would first strike at Arab airfields between June 5 and 6.

He repeated Jordan's call for an immediate Arab summit and said Jordan was opposed to international bargaining to solve the Palestine issue.

"We do not want our cause to trail behind Russia, which has blessed the creation and survival of Israel," he said.

Demands Withdrawal

He also demanded that Israeli forces withdraw from all Jordanian territory including the old city of Jerusalem.

The Associated Press reported that in one section of his speech—later omitted from the officially published version — Jumaa bitterly condemned "mistakes" committed

by Ahmed Shukairy, the militant leader of the anti-Israel Palestine Liberation Organization.

Jumaa was reported to have said that the Jordanians asked Shukairy to remain in Amman but that he went to Jerusalem and made inflammatory statements about destroying the Jews. Such statements, the premier said, only strengthened international sympathy for Israel.

Before the Arab-Israeli confrontation, Shukairy had also fiercely denounced King Hussein.

Bars Negotiation

In Cairo yesterday, Shukairy told an interviewer that the Arabs would rather accept defeat than negotiate with Israel over Palestine. He said there could be no other solution for the Middle East crisis "other

than the liberation of Palestine."

The Vatican yesterday criticized Israel's annexation of the Old City of Jerusalem and demanded that the entire city be internationalized, not just the holy places as proposed by the Israelis.

The views were carried in editorials both in the Vatican City newspaper L'Osservatore Romano and the magazine L'Osservatore Della Domenica. The Vatican's daily news bulletin called the newspaper editorial an "authoritative article," meaning it reflected the views of Pope Paul.

Sees Envoy

The Pope received Israeli ambassador Ehud Aviel during the day. On Thursday he is to meet with King Hussein, who arrived in Rome yesterday.

The official propaganda media of Egypt and Syria

blamed the United States yesterday for the failure of a 17-nation resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory to win approval in the United Nations General Assembly.

The Associated Press reported that observers in Beirut were interpreting the talks now going on between President Nasser of Egypt and Maj. Gen. Abdullah Gozailan, vice premier of the Republican regime in Yemen, as a sign that Yemen was seeking union with Egypt.

The Republican government is locked in a civil war with tribes seeking to restore the royalist government that was ousted in 1962. Egypt has supported the Republicans with troops, but some of these have been withdrawn since the war with Israel.

King of Morocco Quits as Premier, Picks New Cabinet

From News Dispatches

King Hassan II yesterday appointed Mohamed Benhima Premier of a new government in which the Moroccan monarch relinquished the premiership for the first time in two years, it was reported in Rabat.

The mission of the new government was expected to be announced in a public statement by the king scheduled for Saturday, officials said.

The new cabinet under Benhima, former Minister of Public Works, included Hadou Chiguer, Minister of Defense; Yahia Chefchaoui, Public Works; Ahmed Senoussi, Information, and Mohamed Bargache, Agriculture and National Promotion.

In Cairo, Egypt claimed victory in recent fighting on the east bank of the Suez Canal. Cairo newspapers said Egyptian troops still held the east bank town of Port Fuad and a

defense line 12 miles to the south.

Egypt earlier denied Israeli claims of shooting incidents Monday and Tuesday. The Israelis claim there are no Egyptian troops on the east bank.

Cairo newspapers yesterday quoted an Egyptian military communique saying that a blackout had been lifted at Port Fuad and at nearby Port Said, on the west bank of the canal.

Work at the Port Fuad docks was back to normal Wednesday, the newspapers said. Port Said and Port Fuad are at the northern tip of the Suez Canal.

A report from the Syrian capital of Damascus says it looks as though the fighting with Israel is still under way. Posters and signs tell Syrians that an enemy threatens.

"No peace until Zionism ends," proclaims a roadside marker. "We shall destroy the enemy," says a slogan on a garden wall.

Yellow sandbags are piled up in front of government buildings, and windows are still painted over in blue to comply with blackout regulations.

Soldiers are plentiful in the streets, along with uniformed militiamen—students from Syrian schools and universities called into the "People's Army" before the fighting.

Israel Flies Captured Mig in Air Force Exhibition
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 7, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A6

Israel Flies Captured Mig in Air Force Exhibition

From News Dispatches
JERUSALEM, July 6 — An Israeli piloted a Soviet-built Mig-21 in today's Air Force Day Flyby.
About 100 aircraft took part before spectators at a base in southern Israel. The occasion also marked the month-old victory in the sky over the Mig-equipped Arabs.
Most of the planes today were French-built Mirages. The Mig fell into Israeli hands several months ago when an Iraqi pilot used it to defect. Israeli pilots have been flying it to familiarize themselves with the weaponry employed by Egypt, Syria and Iraq.
Meanwhile, "peace pilot" Abie Nathan was grounded on

suspicion that he was about to take off on another one-way mission. Nathan, a Tel Aviv restaurateur, last year flew a biplane to Egypt with a petition for President Nasser. Today border control police impounded his passport.

IN A FOOTNOTE to the six-day war, Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post notes that Israel did in fact consider running the Egyptian blockade that ultimately led to war.
After President Nasser announced the blockade of the Strait of Tiran on May 22, Israel's state-owned Zim Lines recruited volunteer crews and flew them to two ships scheduled to sail for Eilat, Israel's

port on the Gulf of Aqaba.
One ship was the Dolphin, a freighter flying the Greek flag and then at Massawa, Ethiopia's Red Sea port. The other was a tanker under a Liberian flag in the Persian Gulf.
The idea was to switch the ships' registration, hoist the Israeli flag, set sail for Eilat and test Nasser's real intent. But Israel dropped the plan deciding that dispatching the ships would give Egypt four days notice that a showdown was contemplated.
Oddly, the whole thing inadvertently became a successful intelligence ruse.
Since the volunteer crew in Massawa, a city full of Egyptians, could be seen whiling away its time, Egyptian agents

concluded that Israel had no plans to force the blockade issue and that no confrontation was to be expected.
After the war, the Dolphin was the first ship to sail into Eilat.
Now the same crews that volunteered to man the Dolphin at enormous risk to their survival refuse to take the ship out of Eilat because it has no air conditioning. The ship is lying idle in port.

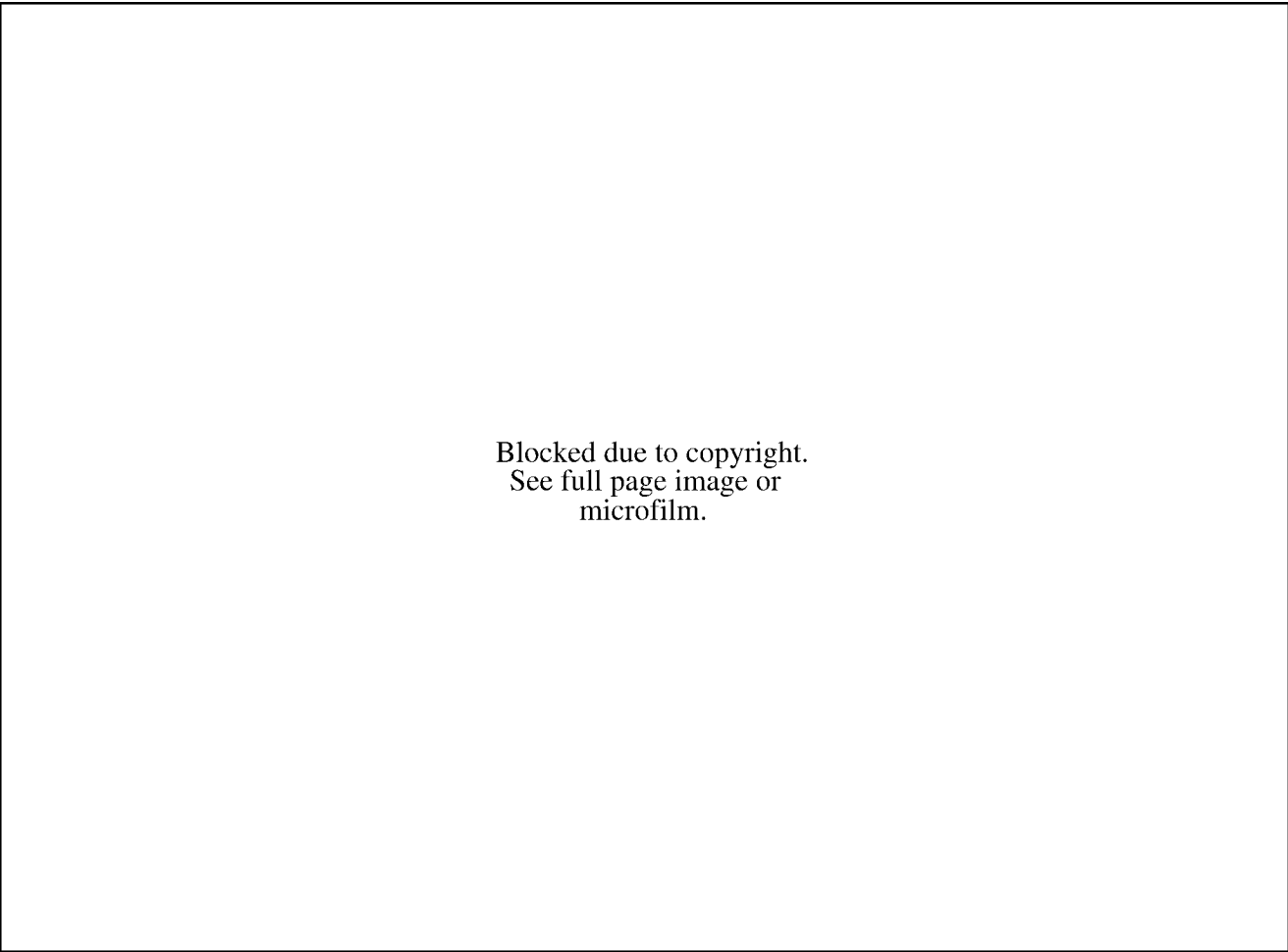
In Eilat, Associated Press reports, Israel is pouring in millions of dollars to build a rival to the Suez Canal.
The Israelis, who want to connect Eilat to their Mediterranean ports with a railroad, highway and oil pipeline

through the Negev Desert, estimate that the port they are creating in Eilat could funnel 3,000,000 tons of general cargo, 2,000,000 tons of bulk cargo and 20,000,000 tons of oil annually to Europe.
Two things stand in their way: the reluctance of Western shipping lines to use Eilat because of fears of blacklisting by Arab countries, and a lack of financial security.
Work has already started on a \$6 million tourist playground of 15 hotels. An international airport is planned.
But the port project could have the largest impact. The Israelis say they can already unload a 60,000-ton tanker in less than 18 hours and pump the cargo through the present

pipeline to Haifa within 24 hours.
The government is now considering laying a 35-inch line at an estimated cost of \$70 million, probably also to Haifa. Israeli experts argue that unloading oil at Eilat and pumping it overland for shipment to Europe would reduce its cost to Europeans.

The Defense Ministry has denied that its chief, Gen. Moshe Dayan, talked Wednesday "about the annexation of the Gaza Strip or any other area, or hinted at any intention of this sort."
But the Manchester Guardian reports from Tel Aviv that, although the denial is categorical enough, it has been greeted

ed skeptically by experienced observers. There is strong evidence that Dayan at least hinted at such an intention, which lines up with the views of some government circles on Gaza's future, the Guardian said.
The government-controlled radio had quoted Dayan as saying "the Gaza Strip will have to become part of the body of Israel."
Dayan clearly expects Gaza to be incorporated and has already indicated that he is prepared to pay the price by tackling the refugee problem, according to the Guardian. On Wednesday, the paper said, he either went too far under off-the-cuff questioning or decided to fly a private kite.



Associated Press
TOUCH OF IRONY—Israel Chief of Staff Gen. Izhak Rabin, left, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, center, and Air Force Commander Gen. Mordecai Hod watch, in bottom photo, the Israel Air Force show yesterday. One sight is a Soviet Mig 21 with Israel Air Force marking, at top. Mig was flown to Israel by an Iraqi pilot last year.

Sen. Brewster Urges U.S. To Arm Israel

TEL AVIV, July 6 (AP) — Sen. Daniel Brewster, (D-Md.) said today the United States should help Israel with arms.

Brewster, a member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, told the newspaper Maariv that, "as long as the Russians pour large numbers of arms into Egypt, Syria and Iraq, the United States must enable Israel to acquire all the arms she needs for defense against an Arab attack."

The Senator, who is here on a fact-finding visit, said he believed the world must recognize the de facto integration of the Old City of Jerusalem within the state of Israel.

The Jordanians proved to everyone, he said, that they are incapable of permitting free access to the holy places of all religions.

"I saw the dreadful things they did — desecration of ancient graves and using tombstones for building army posts," he added.

Jordan King Seeks Pope's Support for Peace Proposals

By Leo P. Wollemborg

Washington Post Foreign Service

VATICAN CITY, July 6— well-placed sources here. Hussein King Hussein of Jordan had a private audience with Pope Paul VI today and was reliably reported to have asked the Pontiff's support for a Middle East peace plan keyed to a more "realistic" Arab policy toward Israel and a "special international arrangement" for Jerusalem.

Earlier today, Hussein had a long meeting with Italian President Giuseppe Saragat, Premier Aldo Moro and Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani. While voicing friendship for the Arab peoples, the Italian leaders are said to have stressed strongly that any lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis must recognize Israel's rights to existence and security.

The King did not ask Pope Paul to "mediate" between the Arabs and Israel, according to

sein emphasized, however, that other Arab leaders would be much more likely to agree with his views if the Pope were known to consider them "a reasonable basis for an eventual settlement." In the last two days both President Nasser of Egypt and Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Aref have sent special messages to the Pope.

Hussein stressed that his country cannot survive without the Israeli-occupied territories on the West Bank of the Jordan River, but he hinted that the 1949 armistice lines might be "straightened out here and there" in favor of Israel.

Jordan would accept some "international arrangement" for Jerusalem if the arrangement applied to the holy places in the area under Israeli control before the recent conflict, Hussein indicated. The Roman Catholic Church has maintained since 1945 that the entire city of Jerusalem should be internationalized under United Nations' control.

It was announced in Tel Aviv that Msgr. Angelo Felici, the Vatican's Undersecretary for Extraordinary Affairs, had arrived in Israel to study "the problems related to the refugees and to the Holy places of Jerusalem."

(The Associated Press quoted Vatican City sources as saying the Pope plans to act as a mediator on Jerusalem. The sources picture him as feeling that the United Nations cannot deal effectively with the problem, the AP said.)

(In Israel, government circles expressed hope for warmer relations with Vatican. Israel's ambassador to Italy, Ehud Avriel, called on Premier Levi Eshkol after a Papal audience on Wednesday, the first that the Pope has given an Israeli diplomat.)

Panama Traffic Is Up

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 7, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. C8

Panama Traffic Is Up

PANAMA, July 6 (AP)—A Panama Canal spokesman reported effects are being felt here from Egypt's closing of the Suez Canal. He predicted Panama transiting would reach an average of two more ships a day.

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Credits Rabin With Victory

Eshkol Charges Dayan Self-Praise

TEL AVIV, July 7 (AP)—Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol reprimanded his Defense Minister, Moshe Dayan, today, and gave most of the credit for Israel's victory over the Arabs to Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, chief of staff.

Eshkol, who bowed to public and political pressure shortly before war broke out and surrendered the Defense Ministry portfolio to Dayan, said the appointment improved morale. But Eshkol, apparently irritated by the war-hero publicity that has surrounded his controversial Defense Minister, said: "The self-praise of one man (Dayan) is not honorable. If it continues, then we will have to react."

Dayan is a leader of the Rafi Party with former Prime Minister David Ben Gurion. The Rafi broke away from Eshkol's Mapai Party.

In an interview with the newspaper Yediot Aharonot, Eshkol said, "The separation of the defense portfolio from the premiership made no difference in the war's outcome. But they should be held by the same man in the future."

Dayan has been a center of attraction in the press since the six-day war broke out—delaying his swearing in as Defense Minister to dash off to the Sinai front, praying at the Wailing Wall, and only last Wednesday touring the Gaza Strip, which he proclaimed a part of Israel.

His "Gaza Strip is Israel" remark proved an embarrassment to the Eshkol government and brought angry outcries from Arab delegations at the United Nations.

The Israeli delegation at the U.N. denied that Israel had decided to annex the Strip. The state radio halted broadcasts of Dayan's Gaza remarks after the controversy was stirred.

Israeli's success in the 1956 campaign was the model for

See ISRAEL, A7, Col. 8

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microfilm.

United Press International

Israeli aerobatic jets show paces for, from left, Air Force Chief Mordecai Hod, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Staff Chief Itzhak Rabin.

ISRAEL—From Page A1

Eshkol Criticizes Dayan 'Self-Praise'

the swift assault of the war in June. As the architect of the 1956 campaign, Dayan became the chief beneficiary of publicity in the 1967 drive. Eclipsed was Rabin, who maintains a correct military stance.

Spark of War

Eshkol, in his interview today, was asked why Israel had agreed to a U.S. request to withhold action after Egypt closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping late in May.

"I told everyone," said Eshkol, "that if President Johnson asks us to delay action we would have to provide him with more time, so that later on he would not be able to say: 'I told you to wait. I asked you to give me time to act. But because you did not listen to me you'll have to bear the consequences.'"

In the same interview Eshkol also made a peace gesture toward the Vatican in the dispute over Jerusalem, now entirely under Israel's flag. Jordan occupied the Old City until driven out in the war.

To Vatican demands that Je-

rusalem be made an international city, Eshkol said Israel will agree to "a certain measure of control by the Vatican" over Christian holy places.

Vatican Envoy

Pope Paul VI has sent Msgr. Angelo Felici, the Vatican under secretary of state, to Israel to discuss the holy sites.

Colin Legum of the London Observer reported from Tel Aviv:

Gen. Dayan is at the center of a fierce new political warfare in Israel.

Until a few weeks ago it seemed that almost nothing could stop his bid for leadership of a Gaullist-style Israel. But while popular feeling still responds to the forcefulness of Israel's war hero, the powerful political machine of the labor movement—helped by Dayan's own political indiscretions—have seriously weakened his chances of becoming the country's next leader.

His chance could come again if Israel is forced into making unpopular concessions to the Arabs, but for the time being

Dayan is fighting to keep in the running rather than setting the pace, as he was until a week or two ago.

Rafi Isolated

His reverse was achieved through the decision of two parties in the labor movement—Eshkol's Mapai Party and Minister of Labor Yigal Allon's leftwing Kibbutz Party—to sink their difference and become a single, united Israel Labor Party. This move has checked the bid by the break-away Rafi Party to return to Mapai and take it over from within.

The Eshkol-Allon alliance has temporarily, at least, isolated Rafi. Although Rafi is essentially a labor party, the main political support for Dayan at present comes from nonlabor and some religious groups. In the Israeli Parliament, these groups with Rafi are still 11 short of a possible majority.

So, within the established political system there is no apparent way of Dayan's making an effective challenge

against Eshkol. His only hope of success—like President de Gaulle's—is to appeal to voters over the heads of the established leadership. But, with the next election still two years away, his immediate chances look slender unless Israel is plunged into a fresh crisis through international pressure.

Egyptian Says Israel Used 'Liberty' Data

By Michael Dennigan

CAIRO, July 7 (UPI)—Egypt's leading newspaper said today that American officials had admitted that Israel got intelligence information from the ill-fated USS Liberty in the Middle East war.

The vessel was attacked off Sinal by Israeli planes and torpedo boats. The semi-official Al Ahram said the U.S. Government told an Arab delegation at the U.N. that the Israelis had monitored broadcasts from the communications ship, as it relayed American reports of Egyptian military activity.

[Richard Fryklund, Pentagon assistant information chief, said the newspaper account "was untrue."]

The newspaper said that, according to the Americans, the assistance to Israel was unintentional. U.S. officials said the Israelis cracked the code which the Liberty was using to send secret war reports to a command post in Italy, according to Al Ahram.

Al Ahram was skeptical. "There is one simple question which will have to follow," it said. "If Israel failed to decipher the Egyptian code and had to seek the assistance of the sophisticated electronic carried by the Liberty, how could it manage to decipher the American code?"

Al Ahram's editor, a confidant of Egyptian President Nasser, fired off his first post-war attack on other Arab leaders since the end of the war.

Editor Hassanein Heikal criticized unnamed countries for presenting a "broken and disunited front." He quoted Algerian President Houari Boumedienne as saying "there are some (Arabs) whom I am not ready to invite to walk on Algerian soil."

Heikal said one Arab chief of state did not take part in the war and dismissed charges of U.S. participation on no more evidence than the "gentleman's word" of the U.S. ambassador. Heikal accused one Arab nation of trying to persuade another to send oil to the West despite an Arab embargo. He said an unnamed Arab country had refused to

send spare parts for a neighboring nation's British planes.

[Observers in London said the last of these charges appeared to be leveled at King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.]

On the economic front, a government decree Thursday night said the budget for the coming year will cut public spending by two thirds and investment by one half.

Government workers will be barred from promotion, bonuses and overtime pay. Not one penny will be handed out for foreign aid commitments.

Other news dispatches included the following:

From Cairo, Associated Press said that a German freighter bound for Alexandria has been rerouted to Greece because Egyptian dock workers refused to unload her, even though she was bringing insecticides to combat a leaf-worm plague menacing Egypt's vital cotton crop.

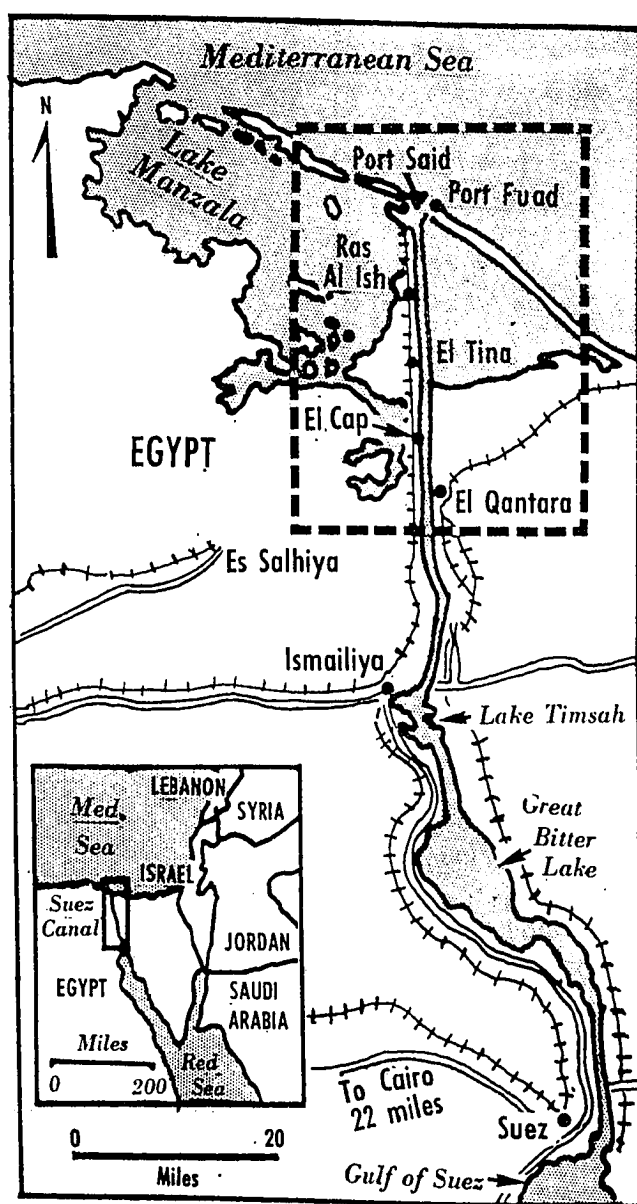
Earlier this month German sources said they had been assured by Egyptian authorities that the ship would be unloaded because in addition to the pest-killer she also carried spare parts and other goods urgently needed by Egypt.

In Moscow, Soviet magazine said that "thanks to the Soviet Union the Arab countries are able in a brief period of time to replace their losses" in the Middle East war "to a considerable degree."

An article in the weekly Zvezda — Life Abroad — was the first in the Soviet press indicating that massive Soviet military aid is arriving in Arab countries after their defeat at the hands of Israel last month.

The writer, V. L. Iordansky, a member of the magazine's editorial board, indicated that the Russians expect their political influence with the Arabs to grow as the aid arrives.

Egypt Loses a Jet In Clash at Canal



The Washington Post July 9, 1967
 Dotted box shows area of renewed Israeli-Egyptian fighting

Security Council Hears Tel Aviv, Cairo Charges

From News Dispatches

Egyptians and Israelis fought jet battles and artillery duels along the Suez Canal yesterday in the most serious breach of their cease-fire since the end of the Middle East war June 10.

Official reports from both Tel Aviv and Cairo said Egypt lost one plane in the fighting.

Both sides called for an urgent meeting of the U. N. Security Council in New York which was summoned into emergency session last night to consider the charges.

Egypt said six Israeli planes bombed the cities of Port Said and Port Fuad which face each other across the Mediterranean entrance to the canal killing one civilian and wounding seven others. It said Egyptian jet fighters engaged the Israelis dog fights.

The Israelis charged the Egyptians set off the fighting with artillery attacks on Israeli troops on the east bank of the canal. It said two Israelis were killed and 20 wounded.

The first fighting broke out at 9:25 a.m. Both sides reported all hostilities ended before nightfall.

Radio Cairo broadcast said Egyptian forces destroyed three tanks and 11 armored cars.

The Egyptians charged the Israelis tried to make an armored drive from the south to seize important canal installations at Port Fuad.

The Egyptians have claimed to have kept a force at Port Fuad on the east bank of the canal since the cease-fire.

Last weekend, in reporting on a series of skirmishes along the canal, the Israelis denied the Egyptians had any troops on the east bank. One Israeli spokesman said, "All Egyptian forces had been withdrawn across the Suez Canal by the time of the cease-fire June 9 except for stragglers."

However, dispatches from Israel yesterday indicated that the Israelis were acknowledging that the Egyptians had been at Port Fuad since the cease-fire.

The air combat over the entrance of the canal is the first aerial engagement between the Egyptian and Israeli air forces in the Middle East conflict. In the five-day war of early June, Egyptian planes never got off the ground.

Israel reported its jet fighters also strafed Egyptian artillery positions on the west bank of the Suez.

An Israeli army spokesman said the Soviet-built Migs 21 of the Egyptian Air Force was shot down in a dogfight between four Mig 21s and two Israeli Mirago jet fighters.

Cairo Radio reported that an Egyptian military spokesman said, "All our planes with the

See FIGHT, A14, Col. 1

Israel Downs Egyptian Mig

exception of one have returned safely to base."

The Mig 21 is the Soviet Union's most advanced fighter. The Mirage is a French-built jet.

The Israeli announcement said the Egyptian planes penetrated 15 miles inside Israeli-occupied Sinai and were intercepted by the Mirages. The three other Migs fled, the announcement said.

No Mention

There was no mention of Israel air strikes on Port Said and Port Fuad in the Israeli announcements.

The Egyptians claimed they opened up artillery attacks on Israeli armored columns moving northward along the canal toward Port Fuad. A Cairo broadcast said one tank and three armored cars were destroyed.

Israel claimed the fighting started with Egyptian artillery attacks on Israeli positions at Ras Al Ish and El Qantara, eight miles and 20 miles respectively south of Port Fuad. It said two Israelis were killed and 13 wounded.

Communiques in Tel Aviv said Israeli jets strafed Egyptian gun positions opposite Ras Al Ish and El Qantara.

An Israeli military spokesman said the Egyptian guns opposite Ras Al Ish were silenced at 3 p.m. (9 a.m., EDT) after 5½ hours of fighting. But another announcement said the Egyptian batteries opened up at El Qantara 45 minutes later.

Ras Al Ish and El Qantara were scenes of much smaller clashes last weekend.

Ras Al Ish is on the eastern bank of the Suez canal. The waterway runs through El Qantara. Israeli troops occupy

the El Qantara's eastern sector and Egyptian forces the western. They are separated by about 100 yards of canal.

At Ras Al Ish salt marshes confine Israeli troops and armor to a narrow track running along the eastern bank. It is difficult for Israeli tanks to maneuver and Israeli positions are largely exposed to Egyptian fire.

At El Qantara Egyptian troops occupy positions dug in between houses and buildings fronting the waterway. Their artillery lies farther

back. When all is quiet Israeli and Egyptian soldiers stroll in open view of each other.

Egyptian jets fly almost daily along the canal, and one which flew into Israeli territory was shot down in the desert by antiaircraft fire last week.

Radio Cairo said the half-dozen Israeli Mirage jets attacked Port Said and Port Fuad at 2 p.m. It said Egyptian antiaircraft guns opened up and Egyptian jets took to the air.

U.N. Council Meeting on Egypt-Israel Fighting: Sees Threat to World

By William N. Oatis

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 9, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14

Each Side Blames the Other for Outbreak

U.N. Council Meeting on Egypt-Israel Fighting

By William N. Oatis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 8 (AP)—The U.N. Security Council was summoned for an urgent emergency meeting today by request of Egypt and Israel who accuse each other of breaking the cease-fire earlier in the day along the Suez Canal. Ethiopian Ambassador Endalkachew Makonnen, council president for July, called the meeting less than 3½ hours after getting telephone requests from Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed Awad El Kony, followed an hour later by another from Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael. Makonnen had spent the interim consulting the other 15 council members about when to meet.

El Kony, in his letter to the president, charged that Israeli forces attacked Egyptian forces south of Port Fuad on the east bank of the canal, Israeli artillery shelled Port Fuad and Israeli planes bombed "heavily populated areas in Port Said" on the west bank

and destroyed three canal control stations on the two banks.

Sees Threat to World

He said the situation endangered peace not only in the Middle East but "the whole world." He asked that council hold an "emergency session" and "force Israel to comply" with its cease-fire resolutions.

Rafael, in his letter to Makonnen, said the Egyptians on the west bank of the canal fired intermittently all day on Israeli troops at Ras El'ish and El Qantara on the east bank, killing two and wounding 20, and Israeli planes took action against Egyptian "naval guns outside Port Said" and other weapons.

He said Egypt's actions proved its policy was "to main-

tain a continued state of belligerency against Israel." He asked for an urgent meeting of the council "to discuss the Israeli complaint of serious violations by the United Arab Republic of the cease-fire."

Back to the Council

The complaint returned the Middle East case to the Security Council before the General Assembly had finished with it in an emergency assembly session due to resume Wednesday.

The Israeli-Arab war of June 5-10 was followed by a cease-fire ordered in four resolutions of the Council. But on June 14 the Council voted down a Soviet resolution calling for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli occupation troops from Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Three days later, the assembly started the emergency session on a Soviet request that it meet and bring about the Israeli withdrawal.

The assembly, split over whether a call for an end to

Arab belligerency should accompany a demand for Israeli withdrawal, voted down four withdrawal resolutions July 4. Then next night the assembly took a week's recess for negotiations to get a resolution that could pass.

Chance of Agreement

Diplomatic sources said the Assembly stood a chance of agreeing generally on a resolution to have Secretary General U Thant send a personal representative to the Middle East to work on the problems there.

They said the Soviet Union had promoted the recess in the hope of getting some such agreement, but the Arabs were still insisting that no resolution should be adopted that did not demand Israeli withdrawal.

Israeli-Occupied Lands Pose Economic Puzzle

By Yuval Elizur

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM—Israeli authorities in the former Jordanian territories on the West Bank of the Jordan River last week began paying the salaries of 5000 civil servants of the area, which has a population estimated at 800,000.

This commitment is just another step in Israel's involvement in the economic affairs of the areas her army occupied in the six day war.

Already Israel supplies most of the electricity, fuel, fresh food and water to the areas previously held by Jordan, Syria and Egypt. Each day new issues have to be considered and Israeli Army and civilian administrators have come to realize that even the immediate problems require costly and far-reaching solutions.

Initially, Israel had decided to maintain the Jordanian dinar and the Egyptian pound as the only legal tenders and that all transactions in Israeli pounds would have to get the approval of authorized banks. Israelis were forbidden to trade with the occupied territories and vice versa. It was expected that all supplies would be through one authorized trading company.

Officials say this policy is impracticable and that full economic integration between Israel and the territories it now controls will be unavoidable.

The most urgent issues to be settled are currency, the exchange rate and banking facilities in the former Jordanian and Egyptian territories. The exchange rate for the Jordanian dinar fixed by Israel is only 7½ Israeli pounds to a dinar, whereas the official rate should have been 8 pounds to a dinar.

The problems have caused Israeli administrators to consider alternative currency systems. Thus the Israeli

pound was introduced last week as the sole legal tender in the former Jordan district of Jerusalem. After a day of hesitation, Jordanians started exchanging their dinars for Israeli pounds and now all business is being transacted in pounds.

In the meantime, it becomes more apparent that the currency complex is only one aspect of the economic difficulties. Israeli officials are working on budgets for the occupied zones for the next few months. While they refuse to divulge figures, they admit that Israel will have to pour in "many millions" in order to maintain the areas at their present levels.

Israel has decided to carry out all development projects already under way or approved by the Jordanian government. These include roads, schools and housing projects.

In order to alleviate conditions of farmers who used to market their produce on the West Bank, Israel decided to buy all vegetable and fruit surpluses.

Produce that Israel decided to market for West Bank farmers included 20,000 tons of tomatoes, 50,000 tons of watermelons, 10,000 tons of melons, 25,000 tons of grapes, 5000 tons of plums and 7000 tons of figs. Part of these will go to industry. But it is hoped that some can be exported.

There are hopes for quick resumption of the tourist trade. The current unhindered passage between the holy places is expected to add to the attraction.

But the long-range plans, which include settling of the refugees and the raising of production levels will require months of preparation and investments of sums which experts believe, will be far beyond what Israel can afford.

U.N. Strategy

By William N. Oatis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
July 9 (AP) — Diplomatic sources said the U.N. Security Council was in agreement today to give Secretary General U Thant approval to put U.N. observers on both sides of the shaky Egyptian - Israeli cease-fire line on the Suez Canal.

Prospects of obtaining Egyptian and Israeli consent were described by the sources as favorable.

The agreement was reported in advance of an afternoon session of the 15-nation Council, which met at the request of Egypt and Israel after air battles and artillery duels breached the June 9 cease-fire for the second weekend in a row.

The diplomatic sources said Ethiopian Ambassador Endelkachew Makonnen, president of the Council for July, had consulted with members of the Council and found agreement that Thant should confer with Israel and Egypt on the stationing of observers.

Makonnen drafted the Council's views in the form of a consensus. Under the consensus formula no vote is taken, with agreement for the statement worked out in advance by private consultation. Among the speakers listed for the afternoon session were Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko and U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

There was general agreement that the best way of discouraging violation of the cease-fire in the Suez area was in Thant's plan.

[The Egyptian delegation was pressing for a specified

See NATIONS, A18, Col. 1

U.N. Accord on Mideast Observers Reported

number of observers, Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post Foreign Service reported. The move was apparently designed to restrict Secretary Thant's initiative in the matter by placing it under the direction of the Security Council. The Soviet Union, which has a veto in the Coun-

cil, was reportedly behind the Egyptian demand.]

At the Council's first meeting on the two complaints Saturday night, Thant said he asked Egyptian Vice President Mahmoud Fawzi and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban here Tuesday how their governments would react to the stationing of observers on both sides of the Canal so he could keep the Council informed of the state of complaints with the cease-fire. He said he was still waiting for the governments' reactions.

Observers Are Ready

Thant said Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, a Norwegian who heads U.N. truce observers, could get observers to the Egyptian-Israeli front quickly out of the present strength of his

team, "but it would be necessary to increase the number of observers available to him at a very early date thereafter."

[Israel might agree to the stationing of U.N. observers along the Suez Canal if they would serve a useful purpose, Reuters quoted Israeli officials as saying in Tel Aviv. They said Israel had agreed a month ago to the stationing of such observers along the Syrian cease-fire line.

[However, Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post Foreign Service reported from Tel Aviv there was still no certainty of Israel's agreement to the stationing of observers, because the proposal has not yet been formally made in the United Nations.]

Egypt and Israel have

charged each other with trying to torpedo the cease-fire.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed Awad El Kony told the Council new Israeli cease-fire violations showed "Israel is determined to escalate the military actions in the Middle East and contribute to the deterioration of the situation."

He declared there was participation of the United States and Britain on Israel's side in June. And he contends Israel now enjoys the support of "certain Western powers . . . trying to remain in disguise."

Israel's Reply

Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael charged that Egypt was "set on eroding the cease-fire away" in a "policy of belligerency adapted to new circum-

stances." He cited "strident and bellicose statements announcing that the hostilities are . . . to be continued." Rafael said Israel wanted the cease-fire to be effective and would continue to cooperate with the Council to that end.

In filing its complaint Saturday and asking for an urgent Council meeting, Egypt said: "Israeli troops shelled Egyptian troops south of Port Faud on the east bank of the Canal and Israeli planes bombed heavily populated areas in Port Said" on the west bank and destroyed six canal control stations, "causing several human casualties."

Israel, in its complaint, said Israeli troops at Ras El'ish and El Qantara on the east bank came under fire from Egyptian artillery on the west

bank and "naval guns outside Port Said," so that Israeli planes had to take action against the Egyptian gun positions. Rafael said Israel lost five soldiers killed and 31 wounded before the shooting stopped Saturday night.

Mideast Action

From News Dispatches

Soviet warships are scheduled to pay an official visit today to Port Said, whose artillery defenses were attacked by Israeli planes Saturday in a clash with Egypt.

In the only report yesterday of fresh violence along the troubled cease-fire line, an Israeli Army spokesman said one Israeli soldier was killed and two others wounded when their jeep hit a mine about six miles north of El Qantara. The area was the scene Saturday of an artillery duel and air battle in which the Egyptians lost one jet.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne arrived in Cairo for discussions about common policy. The militant Arab leader was greeted with an embrace by President Nasser.

In announcing the visit of Russian warships to Egypt, the Soviet government news agency, Tass, said they would stop at the port of Alexandria as well as at Port Said.

Russian ships frequently make unannounced calls at Egyptian ports. Observers in Moscow interpreted the publicity given today's scheduled visits as a sign of the Kremlin's full support for Nasser in the Middle East crisis.

Crowds at Airport

Boumedienne, who joined the other Arab nations in declaring war on Israel on June 5 and who has never accepted the cease-fire arranged by the United Nations, was hailed by Egyptian crowds at the Cairo airport with cries of "Revenge! Revenge! Revenge!"

Informed sources in Cairo said that Boumedienne was expected to encourage Nasser to open a guerrilla war against Israel. Syrian President Nureddin Al-Atassi has urged similar action.

But informed sources in Algiers said Boumedienne had gone to Cairo to discuss an Arab summit conference and moves to obtain the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory.

The Associated Press reported from Amman that, according to informed sources there, a summit meeting of five Arab nations would convene in Cairo today. The sources said that Nasser and Boumedienne would be joined by King Hussein of Jordan, who originally proposed the meeting, Syria's Atassi and President Abdel Rahman Aref of Iraq.

Earlier reports pictured Boumedienne as opposed to such a summit.

Hussein on Radio

Hussein, reportedly urged by both the United States and Britain during his recent visits to negotiate separately with Israel, went on the radio yesterday to say he would refuse to do so as long as the slightest hope of an Arab summit existed.

He told Jordanians: "Our cause is that of the whole

See MIDEAST, A19, Col. 1

Russian Warships Will Visit to Port Said Today



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microfilm.

Arab nation and its success is not linked to us alone, but will be the result of a common effort by all brothers."

A fissure in the wartime wall of Arab unity appeared yesterday with an assault on King Faisal of Saudi Arabia by the Egyptian press and radio.

Faisal was attacked for preparing to defy an Arab call to shut off oil shipments to the United States and Britain. The Arabs contend that those two countries assisted Israel in her swift victories last month.

Another note of dissidence was sounded in Rabat, where King Hassan II has frequently marked out a different path from that taken by Nasser and other Arab nations.

Hassan, in a radio speech Saturday night, said the Arab nations lost the war with Israel because of their own mistakes.

"It must be admitted that the Arabs lost the military battle. I will not try to make a military analysis," he said. "But a principle that is learned in any military academy is that to wage a battle, a choice must be made on the time, the terrain and the means.

"As far as the time is concerned, it wasn't favorable. The Arabs were divided. The terrain was no more favorable. In blocking the Gulf of Aqaba, the Arabs could not count on Russian support or any other support because that would have been a precedent. Russia is linked with Turkey since 1936 by a convention for passage in the Dardanelles and

the Bosphorus. This was an alibi for Israel to attack."

In Jerusalem, Labor minister Yigal Allon urged Nasser to make peace with Israel and save Egypt from complete

domination by the Soviet Union. The Soviets are reportedly rearming Egyptian military forces and sending in scores of technical and military advisers.

Associated Press

MIDEAST—Israeli soldiers standing by an anti-aircraft gun captured in recent fighting, look at Egyptian positions across the Suez Canal. The damaged El Firdan bridge south of El Qantara is in the background.

Soviets Start Reappraisal of Mideast Policy: Soviets Hold Talks Calm Before Storm?

By Anatole Shub Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A13

Soviets Start Reappraisal of Mideast Policy

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, July 9 — Soviet Communist Party leaders this week begin a soul-searching reappraisal of Russian policy in the Middle East, with two questions uppermost: What went wrong? What next?

The reappraisal begins in the party's 11-man Politburo. If the top leaders can agree, another session of the Party Central Committee may be called to ratify the new course before the Kremlin chiefs take their traditional August holiday.

Although the Mideast ceasefire was proclaimed one month ago, a thoroughgoing Politburo review was impossible until now. With the top

leaders wary of reports from subordinate officials abroad an intensive period of high level fact finding has just been concluded.

Soviets Hold Talks

Prime Minister Kosygin has talked with President Johnson, French President de Gaulle, British Foreign Secretary George Brown, U.N. Secretary U Thant and other diplomats who appeared at the United Nations General Assembly meeting on the Mideast. Supreme Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has visited Egypt, Syria and Iraq. Communist Party General Secretary Brezhnev, remaining in Moscow, has conferred with Czechoslovakia's Antonin Novotny and other foreign Communists, while the entire Soviet leadership spent the

past week paying host to French Premier Georges Pompidou. With Pompidou's departure yesterday, the Politburo is now free to discuss the whys and wherefores of the Soviet setbacks in the Mideast war and the postwar maneuvers at the United Nations.

Although speculation has been rife abroad about open divisions in the Kremlin leadership, the published evidence thus far suggests that the top troika of Brezhnev, Kosygin and Podgorny have been equally associated in making Soviet policy before and during the crisis. It would be difficult to find any single scapegoat for the miscalculations and misunderstandings of recent months.

However, observers generally believe that the Mideast

events have subjected to considerable strain the already delicate balance among the collective leaders who took over from Nikita Khrushchev in October, 1964. The delicacy of the balance has been apparent on a whole series of issues ranging from collective farm policy to Stalin's role in official histories.

Some observers consider as evidence of significant infighting the recent removals of Vladimir Semichastny as secret police chief and Nikolai Yehorychev as Moscow Party leader, but nobody really knows what these shifts portend.

In any case, the difficult choices now facing the leaders leave little room for the kind of patchover compromise with which the present troika has maintained Kremlin cohesion.

On the one hand, the pressures are strong to cut Communist losses in the Mideast by cooperating in a greater power settlement. On the other hand; with the radical Arab states now in virtual Soviet receivership, the prospect of establishing new "peoples' democracies" in Syria and Egypt must be equally tempting to revolutionary appetites.

Calm Before Storm?

Soviet words and deeds in the past month, including Brezhnev's major policy speech to the military cadet graduation last week, offer ample evidence of strong pulls in both directions. The present calm here may well be, as Western Kremlinologists have suggested, the calm before a storm. On the other hand, it may be merely the expression

of a deadlock which will take many months to work out.

It took eight months for the strains induced by the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 to erupt in the ouster of Georgi Malenkov and the "antiparty group" in July 1957. It took two years before Khrushchev paid for his reverse in Cuba.

The Politburo this week clearly stands at a major crossroads, but how long it will take the Kremlin leaders to turn the corner—and which way they go is anybody's guess.

Mideast Balance . . . By William S. White

Soviet Seems Resigned to Arab Defeat

THERE ARE growing signs that the new power balance in the Middle East provisionally raised in Israel's victory over the Communist-backed Arab states of Nasser Egypt and Syria is to endure in whatever political settlement may unfold.



White

A period of vast potential peril is passing. The long and short of it is that the Soviet Union seems fairly resigned to the military defeat its Arab satellites have suffered and to the heavy diplomatic and propaganda reverse the Russians and their friends have met in the United Nations General Assembly.

The appearance of good news must always be suspect, for the Cold War record has in it many chapters that turned out to be far less happy for the West than their opening lines had suggested. Still, making all due

allowance for prudent skepticism, it really does seem that the Israelis have reasonably secured the Middle East at last from the long encroachments of a Communist technique of "War of Liberation" historically not unlike their "war of liberation" in Vietnam.

MOSCOW, in the after-light of the summit meeting between Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin and President Johnson, is demonstrably walking softly. In the inability of the Russians to bring about a condemnation of the Israelis in the U.N. General Assembly, Israel's inherent right to move against looming aggression has now been sealed both by arms and by Western diplomacy in the U.N.

No doubt, the issue will ultimately move into the only real power form of the U.N., the Security Council, but it is already plain that nothing that may occur there will factually alter the new position in the Middle East.

The Russians are making what capital they can of the

fact that in the General Assembly their efforts to denounce Israel's action marshaled more votes than those given to the Israeli and Western side. But this is mere facesaving; for the Russians needed two-thirds. Moreover, and more importantly, the one man who stands above even Kosygin in power in Russia, Leonid Brezhnev, has let the other shoe drop.

He has said that the Soviet Union will now pursue a "political struggle" against Israel in aid of Nasser Egypt and Syria. This implies that any major Soviet military adventurism in the Middle East to overturn Israel's victory has been excluded from Soviet planning. And the possibility of just such an adventurism has, of course, from the beginning been the one capital danger point.

Israel's initial victories, in a word, however brilliant and stirring, formed, after all, only the first inning. The great question always was whether the Soviet Union would enter the game not as a mere supplier of military hardware to the Nasserites but as a direct military force. This, it now seems plain, the Soviet Union does not intend to do.

PUT THIS alongside the fact that Kosygin after leaving the United States apparently warned Fidel Castro in Cuba that the Russians would not further support him in exporting Castroism into Latin America and it is possible to hope for an overturn in power balances transcending even that in the Middle East. It looks, in short, that for whatever reason the Russians are greatly reducing their backing of "wars of liberation" in more than one hemisphere.

If all this is true, immense overturns in the whole cold war are now in motion. They can only be in motion because of the determined military resistance of the United States to a form of Communist expansionism in Southeast Asia—the Chinese form—which the Russians dislike and deeply fear.

While the Russians would have been happy indeed to see such expansionism succeed in the Middle East they would actually be aghast to see it succeed in Vietnam, for in Vietnam the gainer would be their most mortal present enemy, Communist China.

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3 Arab Chiefs Meet; 12 Soviet Warships Visit Egyptian Ports

'Ready to Repel Any Aggression,' Red Admiral Says

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, July 10 — Egyptian President Nasser, Jordan's King Hussein and Algerian President Houari Boumedienne conferred here tonight in the first three-nation Arab summit since last month's war with Israel.

A Soviet naval squadron of 12 ships—including two missile carriers—sailed into Alexandria and Port Said today, and its commander said he was "ready to cooperate with (Egyptian) armed forces to repel any aggression."

It was announced tonight that, contrary to earlier rumors, Syrian President Nureddin al-Atassi would not be taking part in the summit talks here.

Arif May Come

However, there still seemed a chance that Nasser, Boumedienne and Hussein might be joined by President Abdel Rahman Arif of Iraq.

[Arif, who reshuffled the Iraqi cabinet today, said in Baghdad he planned to make trips to other Arab countries for discussions on "coordinated efforts to wipe out the traces of Israeli aggression on Arab soil."]

United Press International reported that informed sources in Cairo said the three-nation meeting lessened the chances for any full-scale Arab conference, such as the 13-nation summit sought by Hussein.

The commander of the Soviet squadron, Rear Adm. Igor Molochoy, said his ships had been invited to visit Alexandria and Port Said at the invitation of President Nasser. He said they would stay for a week.

Port Said Attacked

During last Saturday's clash between Israel and Egypt, Israeli planes attacked artillery defenses at Port Said.

[In Washington, White House Press Secretary George Christian declined comment when he was asked whether the dispatch of the Soviet vessels to Egyptian ports posed a further threat to the ceasefire. Christian also would not say whether President Johnson was informed in advance of the Russian plans.]

Hussein was greeted at Cairo airport by Nasser and by a crowd which shouted: "We will fight until victory. Long live Nasser and Hussein."

Boumedienne, who arrived

See MIDEAST, A12, Col. 1

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microfilm.

Associated Press

WELCOME—In Cairo, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser embraces the arriving King Hussein of Jordan, in uniform. The surprise visit strengthened speculation of a possible Arab nations summit conference in Cairo.

3 Chiefs Confer in Cairo

here yesterday, has recently enter into direct negotiations been reported to have aban- with Israel about a permanent doned his opposition to an peace.

Arab summit but to be main- Jordan, which lost the west taining his determination to bank of the Jordan River and see that the war against Israel, the old city of Jerusalem dur- is carried on. He has refused ing the war, suffered the to accept the cease-fire ar- greatest financial setback ranged by the United Nations among the Arab countries be after the six days of fighting cause of the loss of tourist last month. revenues from those areas.

King Hussein has been a However, as if to assure the moderate among the leaders other Arabs that he plans no of the Arab world. independent agreement with

Before the war, Egypt and Israel, Hussein made a speech Syria were calling for Hus- on the radio Sunday calling seain's overthrow because of for Arab unity.

his softer approach toward Is- rael. The agitation stopped, however, when Hussein had a reconciliation with Nasser three days before the fighting broke out.

While Hussein has tradition- ally had strong links with the West, particularly with the United States, Egypt, Syria and Algeria are closer to the Soviet Union.

Hussein is also one of the few Arab leaders who have stated there is no conclusive proof of British-American as- sistance to Israel during the war. That charge is still being sounded by Syria and Egypt.

After Hussein's visit to Washington and London last month, letter Western sources said the 32-year-old monarch might be willing to

Israel, Egypt Accept U.N. Observer Teams

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, July 10—Israel will agree to the United Nations proposal to station observer teams in the territory it occupies on the east bank of the Suez Canal, it was learned here tonight.

The decision was taken at a Cabinet meeting today but not announced. Presumably it will be made public by Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who is leaving here for New York Tuesday morning to participate in the sessions of the General Assembly and, if new meetings are called, in the Security Council.

[At the United Nations earlier today, Secretary General U Thant announced that Egypt had agreed to accept observers on its side — the west bank — of the Canal. Thant hopes to dispatch 25 observers on the basis of the consensus reached by the Security Council early this morning.]

Israel has consistently opposed the stationing of U.N. Emergency Forces on its territory, holding that they can have no effective role in preserving peace if one of two enemy nations really determines to start hostilities. But it welcomes U.N. observers,

See OBSERVERS, A13, Col. 1

Israel, Egypt Accept U.N. Observer Teams

particularly in the Suez Canal, for it insists that the breaching of the cease-fire by raids and shelling during the last 10 days was in every case initiated by Egypt and not, as Cairo has claimed, by Israel.

The cabinet was also known to have confirmed an earlier decision by the Foreign Ministry, in compliance with a United Nations demand, to return the headquarters of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization to its commander, Gen. Odd Bull. The offices, formerly the residence of the British high commissioner before Israel's independence, had been occupied by the Jordanians at the beginning of the six-day war and promptly retaken by the Israelis.

There was, apparently, some dispute about its restoration to UNTSO in today's cabinet meeting. Some ministers were said to have argued that Gen Bull could have any offices he wanted in Jerusalem, but restoration to him of "Government House," as an international property, was unwarranted. It tended to confirm its status of an international enclave, something that did not conform to the designation of all of Jerusalem as an Israeli city, they argued.

Their opponents, who backed the restoration, seem to have said, in effect, there were better subjects than that to take issue about with Secretary General U Thant.

Another dispute at the Cabinet meeting, it appeared, was over a recent series of free-wheeling statements on political and other issues by various ministers. A Cabinet spokesman announced that another session would be held on the subject and in the meantime ministers were allowed to speak of only those decisions that the Cabinet had approved for publication.

The discussion, it would seem, inferentially needled Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, a not notably taciturn man in the last weeks. In particular, an interview he gave to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung has caused something of a newspaper flap here in the last two days, in that it was interpreted as a prediction by Dayan that the Soviet Union might send "volunteers" to fight with Egypt in a renewal of the war.

Dayan explained that he was asked what Israel would do if Russian technicians came to help the Egyptians in a future engagement. His reply, he said, was only that Israel is ready to fight and de-

feat both Russians and Arabs in such a situation.

Robert H. Estabrook of *The Washington Post Foreign Service* reported from the United Nations:

Secretary General U Thant called in Egyptian and Israeli Ambassadors Mohamed el Kony and Gideon Rafael separately to discuss procedures for establishing U.N. observers in the Suez Canal area.

Thant's action followed a Security Council consensus early today endorsing the Secretary General's recommendation for 25 additional observers to be added to the present 133-man complement on the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization which now patrols the Israeli-Syrian and Israeli-Jordanian frontiers.

The Council resisted a Soviet attempt to provide strict Security Council control of every detail in the new observer mission, and the consensus as stated by President Endalkachew Makonnen of Ethiopia leaves Thant's independent initiative and authority intact. Thant also stood up to the Soviet attempt to undercut his powers.

Soviet and French delegations reportedly were angered at Makonnen's statement after the consensus commending the new U.N. peacekeeping mission, but there was no overt protest in today's Security Council meeting.

Visitors Can No Longer Climb The Great Pyramid of Giza

Generations of visitors to Egypt have swarmed up and down the Great Pyramid of Giza like ants on a gigantic anthill.

The first notable tourist arrived about 450 B.C., the National Geographic Society says. He was the Greek historian Herodotus, who apparently did not try to climb the 450-foot-high mass of stone, but wrote about its construction and remarked of Egypt, "There is no country that possesses so many wonders, nor any that has such a number of works which defy description."

A line of royal pyramids spikes the edge of the desert from Cairo some 60 miles up the Nile. Archeologists have found more than 70 pyramids in Egypt, some unfinished, some heaps of rubble now.

Four or five people lose their footing and fall from the great pyramid each year, thus the government of the United Arab Republic recently banned climbing by guides or tourists.

Most Awe-Inspiring

A disgruntled guide was quoted as saying, "a tourist spends thousands of dollars to come here. You tell him he cannot climb a pyramid, he gets nervous."

Whatever the state of tourist nerves, the Great Pyramid and two neighboring pyramids near the town of El Giza, west of Cairo, endure as one of the world's most awe-inspiring tourist attractions. The three pyramids are the largest stone structures ever erected anywhere.

The tallest of the famed triumvirate was raised 4500 years ago as the tomb of Pharaoh Cheops. This pyramid contains 2,300,000 stones weighing about 2½ tons each. The 13-acre base could hold the cathedrals of Florence, Milan, and St. Paul's of London, as well as St. Peter's Basilica in Rome.

Witness to Talent

Herodotus wrote that the Great Pyramid took 200 years to build. One hundred thousand men labored in relays

when summer floods covered the Nile Valley and no work could be done in the fields.

The Giza pyramids bear eloquent witness to the ancient Egyptians' talent for efficient use of manpower and materials. They had few mechanical devices, though the discovery in 1957 of two well-preserved pulleys in excavations near the pyramids indicates that the builders employed the pulley to hoist the huge limestone blocks into place.

Giza's two other pyramids were built later to preserve the bodies of Kings Chephren and Mycerinus. The three massive tombs also served as repositories for statuary, reliefs, furniture, vessels, and similar funerary equipment.

Almost without exception, however, Egypt's ancient tombs have fallen prey to van-

dals and grave robbers. Originally, the Great Pyramid was 479 feet tall and smooth from base to apex. The capstones have vanished, leaving a sizable platform where tourists used to rest after the rigorous climb. The pyramid was stripped of its outer blocks long ago for buildings in Cairo.

Bruce Brander, a National Geographic staff member, in his book, *The River Nile*, tells about climbing deep into the heart of Cheops' pyramid to the King's chamber: "The chamber, 34½ feet long, holds nothing but a roughly hewn red granite sarcophagus. Its lid has vanished. One can only guess about treasures brought here for eternity. And the King who built the greatest pyramid of all? Of Cheops, not a pinch of dust remains."

Militant Chieftains Of Syria, Algeria Meet in Damascus

By Joe Alex Morris

BEIRUT, July 11—Algerian president Houari Boumedienne arrived in Syria today for strategy sessions with Syrian leaders who share the Algerian enthusiasm for a war to the end with Israel.

Boumedienne went to Damascus from Cairo, where he held two working sessions with Egyptian President Nasser and Jordan's King Hussein. He was certain to find a more receptive audience in Syria, whose left-wing government has more than matched Algeria in demanding no letup in the struggle, despite the severe losses suffered by the Arabs in last month's one-week war.

Boumedienne and Syrian President Nureddin Al-Atassi have met previously in recent weeks. Atassi flew to Algiers after Boumedienne returned from Moscow where he discussed the war with Soviet leaders.

Opposed Call

Both Algeria and Syria have opposed Nasser's call for an Arab united front to face Israel and her U.S. and British "protectors" during the next crucial stage of the battle, whether it is political or military. The Egyptians say Boumedienne reluctantly agreed to attend a proposed summit meeting of Arab leaders.

Reports from Khartoum, the tentative site for this tentative conference, indicated Algeria further insisted she would boycott the conference unless advance guarantees were given of effective resolutions to be adopted and put into action. Syria reportedly posed the same conditions.

Hussein wants a summit at all costs and no matter how many Arab states attend. Egypt appears to be taking the same line. This difference has not yet evolved into an open split.

Meanwhile, Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif arrived in Cairo to join in what is shaping up as a game of political musical chairs in the Egyptian capital.

[The Associated Press reported that King Hussein flew off for Amman before Arif arrived in Cairo.]

Against U.N. Presence

Arab observers here felt Egypt's acceptance of the U.N. proposal to post observers on both sides of the Suez Canal cease-fire line could hardly have gone down well with Boumedienne, who a month ago was shocked by Egypt's rapid agreement to a cease-fire after a bare week of fighting.

The roots of the strategy differences in the Arab world go back to the Arab summit conference held in January, 1964. At that time both Algeria and Syria called for guerrilla warfare against Israel, but were overridden by the other Arab states.

Algeria's Ahmed Ben Bella, who was still president at that time, made a strong pitch for the kind of war the Algerian

guerrillas fought successfully against the French. His argument was that Israelis were nothing compared to the French military machine.

Other Arab leaders, including Nasser, disagreed. They pointed out that the terrain was totally different and Israel was, for the most part, densely settled and guerrilla movements would be difficult.

Sided With Algerians

The Syrians openly sided with the Algerians, and although they reluctantly went along with the majority, they also began to arm, train and finance several Palestinian guerrilla organizations. These groups began to penetrate into Israel on raids about two years ago from Syrian, Jordanian and Lebanese territory, and were a fundamental factor in creating conditions which led to the war last month.

Despite the defeat, however, both Syria and Algeria have continued to insist that guerrilla warfare against Israel must go on.

At this point, the Soviet Union's position is not altogether clear. But the Russians appear to be placing their bets with Nasser. Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny made Cairo his first stop on a recent swing through the friendly Arab states, and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik is now in Egypt, along with a 12-ship Soviet naval squadron in Port Said and Alexandria.

The Cairo press Monday gave the first indications that perhaps Soviet support of Arab ambitions is not all the Arabs could ask. The newspaper Al Gomhurria told the Arabs to "above all depend on themselves and their own resources."

The paper said: "The Arabs will fight the battle with or without the support of their friends and allies."

The news agencies reported these other Mideast developments:

Al Ahram, in its story on the arrival of the 12-ship Russian naval squadron at Cairo and Alexandria, omitted the Soviet commander's statement that his ships were "fully prepared to cooperate with (Egyptian) armed forces in repelling aggression."

United Press International reported that informed sources said the Soviet consulate in Alexandria asked newspapers not to report the admiral's remarks.

Jordan rejected Israel's conditions for the return of refugees to the West Bank of the Jordan River, occupied by Israel during the war. Jordanian officials insisted the refugees had an "unconditional right" to return.

Israel has said the refugees must pass health, security and custom checks.

Al Ahram disclosed for the first time that Algerian troops had joined Egyptian forces along the Suez Canal, which generally forms the cease-fire line with Israel.

Israel Rebuffs U.N. Jerusalem Action

By Robert E. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., from hostilities, Israel captured the former Jordanian sector, the letter explained. Since June 7 "the entire city of Jerusalem has experienced peace and unity" and the holy places have been "open to access by those who hold them sacred," Eban added.

Thant's report followed an announcement here that Israel has officially agreed to accept United Nations cease-fire observers in the Suez canal area. Egypt's acceptance was announced yesterday.

The Israeli response of Jerusalem is sure to produce strong words when the Assembly resumes consideration of the Middle East crisis Wednesday afternoon, but it is unlikely to affect the net result.

Most delegations which have insisted that any resolution calling for withdrawal of Israeli troops be linked with Arab renunciation of belligerency reportedly are holding fire. They have enough votes to defeat any new unconditional withdrawal move.

Possible Action

But an Assembly vote exploring Israel's position on Jerusalem remains a possibility. Nonaligned countries were meeting today to discuss strategy. Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban was due to return to New York tonight.

Eban's letter to Thant on Jerusalem did not answer the Assembly resolution directly. Instead it recalled how the holy places had been desecrated, and access denied Jews, during 19 years of Jordanian rule.

After Jordan began an "unprovoked" assault on June 5 despite an appeal to refrain

He said "annexation" is an inaccurate description of Israeli moves on June 27 to integrate Jerusalem in the administrative and municipal spheres and furnish a legal basis for protection of the holy places.

Shrines Now Protected

Not only are the shrines now protected, he asserted, but Arab and Jewish residents are free to intermingle and "there is a profound human and spiritual significance in the replacement of embattled hostility by normal and good neighborly relations."

Integration of municipal facilities has brought an improved water supply, social services for all and new emphasis on education, Eban continued.

Noting that Israel "has embarked on a constructive and detailed dialogue with representatives of universal religious interests" on administrative responsibility for the holy places, Eban expressed confidence that world opinion will welcome the prospect of Jerusalem thriving "in unity, peace and spiritual elevation."

But it is by no means sure that the Assembly will see it this way. Despite Israeli assurance of protection and access, Catholic countries may be incensed over the implied rebuff to the Assembly resolution.

A Time To Wait and See

The aftermath of high crisis, when nothing very exciting or decisive is actually happening, is a confusing time for optimists and alarmists alike. Analysis tends to outrun the evidence when the pace of events has suddenly slowed. There is a rush to restore orderly thinking about a situation which has been careening out of control. In all this, the Middle East right now is a case in point.

The acceptance of United Nations observers by Israel and Egypt, for example, may be the beginning of an expanding U.N. peace-keeping role which will hasten the day of a durable settlement. At the least, it is certainly a constructive and welcome step. To expect it to do more than discourage cease-fire violations along existing lines, however, may be asking too much. For one thing, Israel is not welcoming U.N. personnel within its old, prewar frontiers, but on Arab territory it now holds. For another, the presence of observers, however chastening, is not the same thing as a permanent buffer force. It is only something upon which the beginnings of a move towards peace could be built, if the contending parties are of a mind to build.

Similarly, the presence of Soviet ships in Egyptian ports, or the rapid flow of Soviet arms into Egypt, do not necessarily suggest that the Russians are hell-bent on building the Arabs back up to full strength for war. Nor are the high-level visitations by Soviet leaders and the lower-level influx of military experts necessarily a harbinger of expansionist designs. Looked at from Moscow's view, all this may well be no more than the bare minimum that an embarrassed patron could be expected to do for a humiliated protege.

The Mediterranean, after all, is not exclusively our lake, however widely and freely the Sixth Fleet may range. It would be logical, under the best of circumstances, for the Russians to wish to establish some sort of presence there if it is to lay claim to the role of super-power in the world. That this obliges the Russians to arrange for naval bases overlooks the fact that the Sixth Fleet can do without them. That this calls for Russian land bases is hardly consistent with Russian demands that we abandon ours—or the fact that we are in the process of doing so.

Soviet moves and intentions are quite suspicious enough to require a wary watch, just as the barest openings towards a peaceful solution, in the Middle East should be exploited at every opportunity. But the Arabs have wounds to heal, prestige to recoup, and fundamental conflicts among themselves which will need to be resolved before lasting peace can even be talked about.

This is very likely one of those after-the-crisis times of flux and confusion when we can only watch, and wait and see.

An Open Letter to President Johnson

GOODBYE MR. PRESIDENT . . .

On March 25th of this year I wrote you requesting a personal interview. My son was sent to Viet Nam and as a concerned father I wanted more information on our commitment to that country.

I was aware of your phrase, "Come now, let us reason together"* and wanted to do just that. However, your office wrote that your schedule would not permit a personal interview.

So I decided to do the next best thing — fly to Viet Nam, Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Russia and prepare a Citizen's Report on the Search for Peace.

I believe every American Citizen has first a duty to his country, and because of this privileged citizenship, also a responsibility to the world.

You have sent diplomats, Congressmen and Motion Picture stars on goodwill missions.

Now, as a citizen, under your leadership, I embark on my own Private Citizen Fact Finding mission around the world. Perhaps the only difference will be that I'm paying my own transportation. I am sponsored by no one. I can report the facts accurately as I see them . . . and without bias.

I will be leaving from Philadelphia's International Airport this Sunday, July 16th at 6:15 P.M. on United Air Lines. I would consider it a real honor to have you send me off.

SALEM KIRBAN
2117 Kent Road
Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania

P.S. If you can't make it this Sunday, will you grant me the privilege of personally presenting you with my Private Citizen Report on World Conditions . . . upon my return in Mid-August?

P.S.S. *This phrase is a part of a favorite Bible verse of mine . . . but you've only been quoting the first half of it. The second half offers the world's only hope for enduring peace. It's found in Isaiah 1:18.

Events Today

Today is Wednesday, July 12, the 193d day of the year. Julius Caesar was born in 100 B.C. In 1817, New England naturalist and author Henry David Thoreau was born.

Government

FAIRFAX—Board of Supervisors, 10 a.m., Board Room, County Courthouse.

FALLS CHURCH—Architectural Advisory Board, 8:30 a.m., City Council Chambers, 300 Park ave.

MONTGOMERY—County Council, 8 p.m., County Bldg., Rockville.

PRINCE GEORGE'S—Board of Commissioners, 10 a.m., Upper Marlboro.

WASHINGTON—Board of Condemnation, 9:30 a.m., room 527, District Bldg.; Board of Zoning Adjustment, public hearing, 9:30 a.m., room 500, District Bldg.

Luncheon

LIONS CLUB—12:15 p.m., Mayflower.

Meetings

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS — Meetings and club facilities, Metropolis Club, 921 12th st. nw., 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily, no dues or fees; for info., call 737-6194.

ARLINGTON CHESS CLUB—8 p.m., Unitarian Church of Arlington, 4444 Arlington blvd.

RECOVERY, INC.—For nervous and former mental patients, 7 p.m., Catholic Information Center, 741 15th st. nw.

SOCIETY OF TECHNICAL WRITERS AND PUBLISHERS—Robert J. Blanchard, Litton Industries, "Planning and Preparing Technical Feature Articles," 8 p.m., Am. Chemical Soc. Bldg., 1155 16th st. nw.

Art Notes

AFRICAN ART—350 works of traditional African sculpture on loan from American museums and private collections, also modern Western art showing African influence; Museum of African Art, 315-318 A st. ne., 11 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Mon. through Thurs., 2 to 5:30 p.m. Sat. and Sun.

"EAST OF TURKESTAN"—Chinese rugs and textiles, Coptic tapestries; The Textile Museum, 2320 S st. nw., 1 to 5 p.m. Mon. through Fri.

GROUP SHOW — Paintings, sculpture, ceramics and graphics, The Galleries, sponsored by Art League of Northern Virginia, 4110 Wilson blvd., Arlington; 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon. through Fri., 2 to 9 p.m. Mon. and Thurs.

GROUP SHOW—Portraits, head and figure paintings, Rockville Municipal Art Gallery, Civic Center Mansion, Edmonston dr. and Baltimore rd., 1 to 5 p.m. Mon. through Fri., 2 to 5 p.m. Sun.

GROUP SHOW—Pottery, sculpture and watercolors, The Artists Mart, 1361 Wisconsin ave. nw., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon. through Sat., 1 to 5 p.m. Sun.

MODERN ART—Washington Gallery of Modern Art's permanent collection, 1503 21st st. nw., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tues. through Sat., 2 to 6 p.m. Sun.

PAINTINGS—And welded steel sculpture,

Gerard St. Germain, art gallery, Salve Regina Bldg., Catholic University, 4th st. and Michigan ave. ne., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mon. through Sat.

Drama

"HAMLET"—Shakespeare Summer Festival, 8:30 p.m. Tues. through Sun., through Aug. 20, Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument grounds, free general admission, for reserved seat info., call 638-4499.

"PEER GYNT"—Boxwood Theater Co., 8:45 p.m. tonight through Sun., grounds Mount Vernon Unitarian Church, 1911 Windmill la., Alexandria; for info., call 765-9809.

"THE PRIVATE EAR" and **"THE PUBLIC EYE"**—University Theatre, 8:15 p.m. Mon. through Thurs., auditorium, Tawes Fine Arts Center, College Park.

"SWEET CHARITY"—Benefit performance for Whipper Home, 8:30 p.m., Shady Grove Theater, Gaithersburg, call LA 9-6377.

Films

"ANCIENT EGYPT"—Sponsored by Inst. of Lifetime Learning, 10 a.m., Dupont Theater, 1332 Connecticut ave. nw., adults over 55 invited, free.

CHILDREN'S FILM PROGRAM — D.C. Public Library, 10:30 a.m., Southeast Branch, 7th and D sts. se.; 2:30 p.m., Southwest Branch, Wesley pl. and 3d st. sw., public, free.

"GIUSEPPINA" — And others, Fairfax Co. Public Library "Family Film Night" program, 7:30 p.m., Headquarters Library, 3915 Chain Bridge rd., Fairfax, public, free.

"LIGHT IN THE FOREST"—Alexandria Library Children's Film Program, 10:30 a.m., Pendleton Street Recreation Center, 2 p.m., 717 Queen st., public, free.

"WILDFLOWERS OF THE WEST"—12:15 and 12:45 p.m., Dept. of Interior Museum, C st. between 18th and 19th sts. nw., public, free.

Music

BAND CONCERT — U.S. Marine Corps Band, 8 p.m., Capitol Steps, public, free.

CONCERT—Mall Summer Symphony Orchestra, operatic selections, sponsored by D.C. Recreation Dept. and Musicians' Fund, 8:30 p.m., Mall steps, Museum of Natural History, public, free.

Special Events

AUCTION—Unclaimed articles accumulated at D.C. Post Offices, begins 9 a.m., Post Office Garage Bldg., 8th and V sts. nw.

CHILDREN'S FARM — National Park Service operated Oxon Hill Children's Farm; livestock, machinery and picnic area, guided tours of the barnyard and pastures; reached from Washington by going out S. Capitol st. to Indian Head hwy. to Oxon Hill rd. and then to country road by following signs; for further info., call 343-6843.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM—D.C. Recreation Department sponsored summer "Sundial" programs for children three to six years; music, sports, storytelling, arts and crafts, etc.; call nearest recreation center or Department headquarters at AD 4-2050.

DEBATE—Sens. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) and Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), GWU "Face the Nation" series, 7:30 p.m., Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H sts. nw., second half of program includes audience participation, public, free.

EXHIBIT—"Alaska," movies, photographs, Eskimo walrus-bone carvings and unique diorama; Explorers Hall, National Geographic Soc., 17th and M sts. nw., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays, to 5 p.m. Sat., noon to 5 p.m. Sun.

FOLK DANCING—8:30 to 10:30 p.m., St. Matthew's Cathedral Parish Center, 1814 N st. nw.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EVENTS—10 a.m. and 12:30 p.m., Lafayette Square Tour, meet Jackson Statue; 2 p.m., Fort Washington Tour, meet drawbridge entrance; 2 p.m., Washington: Man and Monument Tour, meet Kiosk, Washington Monument parking lot; Memorial Services, Fort Stevens, meet Quackenbos and 13th sts. nw.

PUPPET SHOW—American Puppet Theater, sponsored by Georgetown Summer School, 8 p.m. Wed. through Fri., 2, 5 and 8 p.m. Sun.; Stage One, 3620 P st. nw., call 333-1789.

Summer Events

Unless otherwise noted, the events are free and open to the public.

WIDENING HORIZONS TOURS FOR TEENS—Sponsored by Urban Service Corps., 629-3432 or 629-3202; 10 a.m. to noon, National Arboretum; instruction in planting techniques, Fern Valley tour, each teen to take home a miniature greenhouse; bus pickup 9:15 a.m., at Shaw Junior High, 7th st. and Rhode Island ave. nw.

Museum of History and Technology Tour, 1:30 to 3:30 p.m., bus pickup 12:30 p.m. at Taft Junior High, 12:45 p.m. at Miller and Backus Junior Highs and 1 p.m. at Hine Junior High.

OPEN NOVICE TENNIS TOURNAMENT—Sponsored by D.C. Recreation Dept., singles events for boys 12-18 and girls 14-18, 10:30 a.m., Takoma Tennis Courts, 3d and Van Buren sts. nw.

CHESS DEMONSTRATION—D.C. Recreation sponsored performance by Newell W. Banks, champion blindfold chess and checkers player; 7 p.m., Cardozo High School, 13th and Clifton sts. nw.

All But 2 Foundations Ignored NSA: No. 1 Greek Prisoner

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. D15

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

All But 2 Foundations Ignored NSA

**By Drew Pearson and
Jack Anderson**

There was a recent hue and cry over the fact that Central Intelligence, our No. 1 spy agency, had channeled funds into the National Student Association to help it battle communism.

However, an examination of the files of Rep. Wright Patman's (D-Tex.) Committee on Foundations shows the reason why the CIA moved in. Out of 14 giant foundations with assets of \$7.3 billion—all tax-exempt—only two foundations untied their pursestrings to help the National Student Association combat communism both here and abroad.

These two foundations were Ford and Rockefeller. Ford contributed \$317,571 and Rockefeller \$50,500, which were infinitesimal amounts compared with the huge \$2.3 billion which Ford disbursed and the \$346 million Rockefeller spent during this 16-year period.

Here is the lineup of the other top tax-free foundations of the Nation and what they disbursed from 1951 through 1966:

The Pew Memorial Trust, using Sun Oil Company money, has assets of \$600 million. It gave nothing to the National Student Association but did give \$115,000 to right-wing Harding College in Arkansas and \$205,000 to Dr. Schwarz's Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, including \$5000 for a

newspaper project in India where Dr. Schwarz is active.

The Lilly Endowment, using Lilly Drug profits, has assets of \$337,400,000 but gave nothing to the NSA during a 30-year period—1937-1966. Lilly did contribute \$340,000 to Harding College, center of right-wingism in Arkansas.

The Duke Endowment, using Duke and Bull Durham tobacco profits, has assets of \$663 million; gave away \$9,900,000, but none to the students.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, using corn flakes profits, has assets of \$344,600,000 and gave away \$110,300,000 during the 1951-1966 period; nothing to the students.

The John A. Hartford Foundation, using A&P chain store money, has assets of \$342 million and gave away \$99,800,000; nothing to NSA.

The Charles Steward Mott Foundation has assets of \$318,700,000 and gave away \$58 million.

The Carnegie Foundation, using Carnegie Steel profits, has assets of \$289 million and gave away \$136,700,000.

The Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, using General Motors profits, has assets of \$275,700,000 and gave away \$105,600,000; nothing to the students.

The Longwood Foundation, using Du Pont profits, has assets of \$194 million and gave away \$35,400,000; nothing to NSA.

The Rockefeller Brothers

Fund has assets of \$166,500,000 and gave away \$23 million dollars; nothing to NSA.

The Commonwealth Fund of New York has assets of \$146,900,000 and gave away \$75,500,000; nothing to NSA.

Commented Rep. Patman: "Tax-free Andrew Mellon money subsidizes research into such matters as 'The Works of Hugo von Hofmannsthal' and 'The Phenomenology of the Iranian Religious Consciousness' and 'The Origin and Significance of the Decorative Types of Medieval Tombstones in Bosnia and Herzegovina.'"

"The American taxpayer," said Patman, "may soon begin to wonder if a better and more precise reckoning might not now be demanded by the Treasury of the billions of dollars that flow out of the ordinary channels of taxation and into exotic 'scholarship,' while basic education shrivels for lack of money."

No. 1 Greek Prisoner

Andreas Papandreou, the ex-professor of economics at the University of Minnesota and the University of California, now the No. 1 political prisoner of Greece, has been transferred to a new and interesting Athens prison. The prison has a window opening on the street. This is highly unusual. Important political prisoners are not housed in cells with outside windows, and there may be an ulterior motive.

In this case Papandreou's friends suspect the Greek military dictatorship wants to tempt its No. 1 political prisoner to attempt an escape, in which case he could be shot. This would save the dictatorship an embarrassing trial.

The Greek military would love to get Andreas off their hands. If he should try to escape and get shot, or if a political enemy should toss a bomb through his outside window, it would solve the dictatorship's No. 1 prisoner problem.

Arabs Under Israel

The Israeli government is not making the mistake in handling newly occupied Arab territory that it did in treating Arabs inside Israel in past years. It has rushed immediate financial support for the Arab officials and refugees in the newly occupied territory.

Specifically Arab municipalities on the west bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, formerly held by Egypt, have been given a loan to enable them to pay salaries and other current expenses for one month.

Israeli military authorities are also paying the salaries of former Arab officials now employed under the Israeli military government. Since banks in the west bank area are not open, arrangements have been made to pay June salaries through mobile payment offices.

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Israel, Egypt Fight at Sea, Along Canal

Clashes Reported As U.N. Prepares To Send Observers

From News Dispatches

Egyptian and Israeli artillery and tanks exchanged fire across the Suez Canal yesterday following a night naval battle in which Israel claimed it sank two Egyptian torpedo boats.

The latest flareup of fighting came as the United Nations quickened its efforts to get cease-fire observers posted along the Canal.

An Egyptian communique said there were two clashes yesterday south of Ismailiya, a city at the midway point on the west bank of the 103-mile-long Canal. The communique claimed Israeli tanks on the east bank opened fire and in the exchanges two Israeli tanks and two armored cars and one Egyptian tank were destroyed.

An Israeli army spokesman said Egyptian artillery and tanks opened fire on three Israeli jeeps. He said the two sides exchanged fire for five hours and that the Egyptian tank was destroyed and several machine gun posts were knocked out. Two Israeli soldiers were wounded.

The spokesman reported that two Egyptian Soviet-built torpedo boats opened fire on an Israeli flotilla that included the destroyer Eilat and two torpedo boats in the Mediterranean 16 miles off the Sinai Peninsula late Tuesday night.

The return fire sank the two attacking boats, he said. Eight Israeli seamen were wounded slightly.

The action took place about 25 miles northeast of Port Said, where eight Soviet warships are at anchor.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gen. Odd Bull of Norway, U.N. truce supervisor in the Middle East, discussed the situation with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in Jerusalem and then flew to Cairo. In making a new cease-fire call Saturday, the Security Council voted to send a truce force to the Canal. Egypt has agreed to accept observers on the west bank and Israel will permit them on the east bank.

[Dayan agreed to let the U.N. military observers into its area ahead of formal arrangements, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. He told Bull the observers could enter Israeli-held territory "unofficially as guests of the Israel defense army."]

General Assembly asked to insure Israel's compliance with Jerusalem resolution.

Page A25.

State Dept. Fights Bill to Bar Egypt Cotton

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 13, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A7

State Dept. Fights Bill to Bar Egypt Cotton

United Press International

The Johnson Administration urged Congress yesterday to reject legislation to ban imports of Egyptian long staple cotton.

To cut off such sales to the United States would hamper Mideast peacemaking efforts and might strengthen Soviet efforts to take control of Arab affairs, a State Department official said.

Eugene V. Rostow, Under

Secretary of State for Political Affairs, delivered the Administration stand to skeptical lawmakers at a hearing before the House Agriculture Committee. Poage added, "I think we've got the votes" to enact the measure because Egypt has broken relations with the United States.

"You may be right and I may be wrong," Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.) told Rostow, "but I think your position is unsound. I think the way to get people to respect the United States is to . . . make it costly to insult us." Rostow expressed regret at the broken ties and said that the United States is hoping for an early resumption of relations with Egypt and six other nations that severed diplomatic exchanges at the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war.

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U.N. Air Force To Gather Facts?

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Staff Writer

In the way of fair warning—right here at the top—what follows may sound like one of those calls for moral rearmament. But it is meant to be one man's plea for a new look at ways to use some of our fantastic war technology for peace.

Watching the so-called United Nations debate on the Mideast War did it. There they were, full grown diplomats, dancing around the truth in the air conditioned U.N. while young men were dying on the searing plains of Sinai and Syria. Even opposing lawyers in a murder trial, in pre-trial meetings with the judge, manage to block out the rough dimensions of the case and agree on exhibits of evidence once the trial starts.

At the UN, there seems to be no agreement on the most basic, self-evident truths, far less exhibits to build one side of the case. Arab spokesmen are still claiming U.S. airplanes fought in the Mideast war, even though the Russians know better and no doubt have so told the Arabs.



WHILE the right to lie may be one of the inalienable rights of diplomacy, is there anything wrong with the UN's building a deterrence against it? The hardware for doing it is already in hand, even though it was built with war—not peace—in mind.

The United States, for example, has developed cameras for its spy satellites which can pick out objects on the ground as small as dinner plates. Reconnaissance airplanes can also photograph objects to the side of the flight path, not just those on the ground directly below. It is no trick at all to mount such powerful cameras on satellites, airplanes or helicopters. What would be wrong with a UN reconnaissance air force with the mission of gathering hard evidence about what was going on in crisis areas?

Would not an unarmed helicopter, painted United Nations blue, have helped contain the UN debate if its crew reported that no U.S. aircraft took off from Sixth Fleet carriers during the first days of the Arab-Israeli war? Granted, President Eisenhower's Open Skies proposal never got anywhere. And even the NATO allies could not get together on the multilateral force. But the nuclear stakes are higher now. Every brushfire risks a Cuba-type confrontation between Russia and the United States. The little powers consistently have been able to drag the big powers into their fights.

Happily, during the Mideast war, Russia shadowed the Sixth Fleet and knew Egypt was lying about our involvement. But information on what the U.S., Russia and other big powers are up to may not be as easy to come by the next time.

The UN Air Force could be headed by prestigious airmen of several nations — apolitical types like America's Charles Lindbergh. Their job would be to gather the facts and certify them for the UN, leaving it to the diplomats to interpret.

This fact-finding would take place before a war started, and hopefully help prevent it. Unlike NATO's multilateral force, the UN reconnaissance aircraft would carry no weapons. Helicopters would probably be less provocative than airplanes.

Ralph J. Bunche, UN Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs, is not exactly smitten by the idea of a standing UN reconnaissance force. Asked about it by *The Washington Post*, he said, "We can never get into the realm of military intelligence. We would be out of business everywhere if we became a channel for military intelligence."



HE conceded that the UN Emergency Force did use Caribou and Otter for reconnaissance along the Gaza Strip before Egypt demanded that the force withdraw. This Gaza Strip reconnaissance, however, was what the military calls tactical reconnaissance. It is undertaken to support a specific operation. This is different from strategic reconnaissance; or in UN terms, the policy of trying to gather the hard facts about a situation.

If the UN could agree on using aerial reconnaissance, even in a limited way, other technology might be exploited next. There is no reason why the UN could not keep in touch with world capitals by communications satellites, for instance. Madame Gandhi and President Nasser, without ever leaving their capitals, could talk to UN diplomats in New York via a TV screen in UN headquarters. As it is now, the UN from the outside reminds this reporter of the Hillside, N.J., Township Committee arguing over whether the local cork factory was polluting the town without looking at the smoke — not a deliberative body with the responsibility of preventing world incineration.

Capitol Punishment

Help Wanted—Egyptian Officers

By Art Buchwald

ONE OF THE fascinating offshoots of the Israeli-Arab war is the sudden interest now being shown by the different intelligence agencies in recruiting Egyptian army officers.



Buchwald

The Middle East is teeming with each other for the services of the elite Egyptian army and air force corps.

My informant, who just returned from Cairo, told me, "The CIA has a shopping list which calls for 15 Egyptian generals and 23 colonels. They'll even take more if they can get them."

"What does the CIA want to do with them?"

"It's my understanding that they want to drop them on North Vietnam to advise the Ho forces on how to win the war."

"What an ingenious scheme. With the Egyptians advising the North Vietnamese, the war will be over in no time."

"Exactly. But the CIA is having trouble. The Soviet Union also has a recruiting team in Cairo. They're trying to sign up the entire Egyptian General Staff and send it through a third country into Red China. If they can get enough Egyptian generals working with the Red Chinese, the Russians

can neutralize Red China without firing a shot."

"THE SOVIETS are always trying to get into the act," I said.

"That isn't all. The Indians are trying to recruit some Egyptian officers to send to the Pakistanis as a gift, and the Albanians are trying to get an Egyptian general to head up the Yugoslav War College. There are so many demands being made for Egyptian military know-how that Nasser is getting very worried."

"Why doesn't the CIA recruit its Egyptian officers from the ones captured by the Israelis in the war?"

"Because the Israelis are dead set against the Egyptian officers going back to any country other than Egypt."

"But why?" I asked.

"Nasser has promised that he will fight Israel again. The Israelis want the same Egyptian officers in command of Egypt's armed forces if hostilities break out again. That is why Israel is treating them so well. The Israelis are even making wholesale trades — 10,000 Egyptian officers for one Israeli corporal-cook — just so the Egyptian officers will be back at their commands before renewed fighting breaks out. As a matter of fact, the Israelis let many

officers escape in the Sinai so they could return to Cairo and start rebuilding the army."

"Israel knows what it's doing," I said.

"THE CIA is getting some of the stragglers, but the top officers, the ones who planned the defense of the Sinai, are hard to come by because they're so much in demand."

"Couldn't the CIA recruit Egyptian officers from those who can't return to Cairo because they handled their assignments so badly?"

"No. You see, in the retreat the generals who fouled up the most got to Cairo first. So they were able to tell their version of what happened before the rest of the army got home. In order for Nasser to stay in power, he had to back them up. So the ones who goofed the most, and have the greatest value to the intelligence agencies, are still in their jobs."

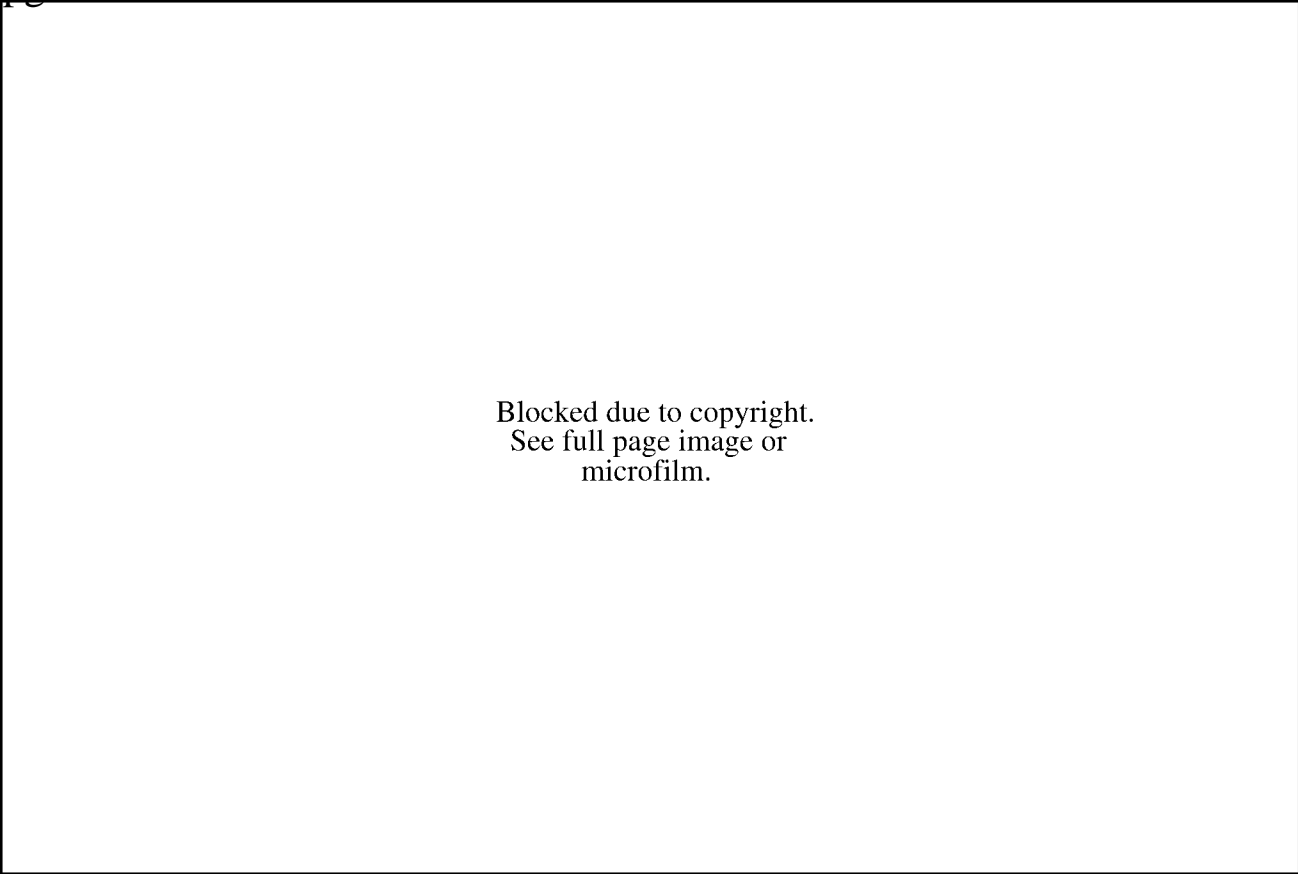
"Wouldn't it be a wonderful world if all the armies were staffed by Egyptian officers?" I said.

"That," my informant said, "is the only solution to peace in our time."

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4 Militant Arab Leaders Meet: Nasser Hosts Cairo Talks on Strategy to Recoup Losses

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pg. A9



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ARAB LEADERS — Four presidents pose at Cairo's Kubbeh Palace during Arab conference, from left, Houari Boumedienne, Algeria; Nureddin Al-Atassi, Syria; Abdul Rahman Arif, Iraq, and Nasser of Egypt.

United Press International

4 Militant Arab Leaders Meet

Nasser Hosts Cairo Talks on Strategy to Recoup Losses

CAIRO, July 13 (AP)—The four most belligerent Arab nations opened a top-level conference in Cairo today to discuss means to erase the consequences of last month's war with Israel.

Meeting in secret session in the presidential palace were presidents Nasser of Egypt, Nureddin Al-Atassi of Syria, Abel Rahman Arif of Iraq and Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. The talks were the latest in a series that have been going on in Cairo all week.

The four Presidents conferred twice, with the second session lasting until late in the night. They were to meet again Friday.

The four leaders are expected to be joined Friday by Mohammed Ahmed Magoub of Sudan, who is flying from New York, where he attended the U.N. General Assembly meetings on the Middle East.

King Hussein of Jordan met with Nasser and Boumedienne in Cairo early this week, but is not taking part in the second round of talks.

Socialist Syria regards monarchist Jordan with suspicion, and before the war with Israel was advocating the overthrow of Hussein. As a militant socialist, Boumedienne also is considered cool toward the moderate Hussein.

[At a news conference today in Cairo, a French spokesman said he was authorized by the government of President de Gaulle to offer "all the aid needed by Egypt to face the present circumstances," UPI reported. The spokesman was Dr. William Jackson, a Gaullist deputy and head of a French parliamentary delegation visiting Cairo.

[However, Waverley Root of The Washington Post, reporting from Paris, said so-called new promises of aid actually amounted to aid already given or promised.]

Joe Alex Morris of the Los Angeles Times, reporting from Beirut, gave this assessment of the conference in Cairo:

The meeting is expected to

put Nasser in the unaccustomed position of the reluctant conservative.

Among the revolutionary firebrands now gathered in the Egyptian capital, Algeria and Iraq have refused to agree to a cease-fire with Israel. Both had minimal forces actually engaged in the war, and neither has a frontier with the Jewish state, but several thousand Algerian troops are in Egypt and an estimated 12,000 to 17,000 Iraqi troops are based in Jordan.

The little summit has been taking shape since last Saturday, when Boumedienne first arrived in Cairo.

Although members of the same radical team, the Syrians and Egyptians have often differed on policy matters and over the question of which was the real ideological leader of the Arab revolution. The Syrians and the Algerians are committed to radical measures now to wipe out Israel, principally by recommending guerrilla warfare inside Israel.

Nasser has shown himself inclined towards moderation in his present severe straits. He wants time to mend fences before facing the prospects of taking on Israel again, observers here believe. He was quoted here Thursday as saying he will recoup his military losses by fall.

Any Peaceful End To Mideast War?

By Marquis Childs

United Feature Syndicate

FAR FROM BEGINNING to settle, the dust in the Middle East hangs so heavy in the air that troubled policy-makers here see no peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Arab hostility. The great sweep of Israel's blitz victory still dominates world opinion and in Washington there is in the background the horrendous thought of the demands this country would have faced if the war had gone the other way. But the very magnitude of the victory and the acclaim for it pose dangers for the progressive, Westernized state that must live in a primitive and hostile sea of Arabism.

The fruits of victory can quickly turn sour. It is all very well to advise Israel to absorb the masses of refugees in the territories they conquered — 100,000 to 150,000 in Jordan's West Bank. The cost alone may be prohibitive to bring a simple agricultural people living in a more or less nomadic agricultural fashion up to the Westernized standard of Israel. Israel has never been conspicuously successful in incorporating the Arab element within the Jewish homeland.



THE first flush of victory has brought an outpouring of generosity from Jews around the world which tends to obscure the long-term cost of the war. There are reports of extraordinary and moving scenes. Baron de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the House of Rothschild, visits a kibbutz that has suffered from shelling, losing a part of the dairy herd. This elegant representative of the banking family that has done so much for Israel promises 40 new cows, he kisses the hand of the woman whose house was badly damaged by shellfire and commiserates with her, and then passes on to appraise the destruction in other areas.

It is hardly surprising that this glow of victory has brought with it determined resistance to any reversal of the result of the triumph. That determination with respect to Jerusalem has embarrassed those in the Johnson Administration looking for a way in which Arab and Israeli can live in peace without the continuing threat of yet another war.

But the real concern is over the mischief the Soviet Union can work in the area in the future. Moscow's ultimate intentions are still being debated. Word being passed privately by Soviet sources is that when Premier Alexei Kosygin in his United Nations speech acknowledged the fact of the State of Israel it was not accidental but deliberate.

The flow of MIGs, perhaps a hundred, and other weapons to Egypt in the aftermath of the war is not taken too seriously. That may be put down to morale-building. A more serious consideration is the possibility of a Soviet base in Alexandria. If large numbers of Russian instructors come in to reshape the Egyptian army and train the Egyptians in the use of modern weapons, as they did in Cuba, then the peril in another war is real enough.

Set against the military hazard, however, is the economic threat. Markets in Eastern Europe and the Arab world are important to Israel. Applying economic sanctions, trying wherever possible to deflect Arab oil, exploiting the closure of the Suez Canal to the embarrassment of Israel and the West, Moscow can inflict damage far beyond the Mideast.



FOR ISRAEL the paramount consideration is an end to the state of belligerency that has sanctioned continuous eruptions along the borders. Various plans have been batted up to achieve this, short of the direct Arab-Israeli negotiation which still seems out of the question.

One plan under consideration is to have the General Assembly of the United Nations pass a resolution declaring that a state of war no longer exists in the area. Much thought has been given to the legal wording of such a resolution so that both sides could adhere to it without compromising otherwise seemingly inflexible positions. The belief is that the Assembly would pass that kind of resolution almost unanimously.

Complicating any solution is a sharp difference within the Israeli government. While soft line and hard line is an over-simplification, the difference seems to lie between those who, like Premier Levi Eshkol, believe concessions must be made in the interests of a peaceful settlement and the bold warriors of the stamp of Moshe Dayan who say that victory is victory and past concessions have only brought more trouble.

Perhaps once again Israel can count on the ineptitude of the Arabs who go on repeating the same outworn shibboleths from within the prison of their xenophobic hatred. But it hardly seems sound policy to count on more folly from the Arabs.

Today Abroad By Flora Lewis

Algeria Worries Its Neighbors

PARIS—When it comes to bellicose talk, the most furious Arabic now is pouring out of Algiers. Soviet guns give the words metallic resonance, a pattern that is ominously familiar.

Algeria is over 3000 miles from Israel, so its proclaimed refusal to accept any ceasefire has no immediate effect on whether or not war is renewed in the Middle East. On the surface it looks silly to keep shouting from 3000 miles away that the fighting must continue.

But Algeria's moderate neighbors, Tunisia to the east and Morocco to the west, are unhappily convinced there is much more to it than the silliness that meets the eye. Why, they ask, is Algeria arming to the teeth with a continual stream of planes and tanks from Russia, supported with equipment from France?

Moroccan leaders think it is against them. Morocco has territorial disputes with Algeria that have already given rise to one inconclusive war. More important, there is fundamental political divergence between Morocco's Atlantic-oriented King Hassan II and Algeria's pro-Soviet Boumedienne.

The Tunisians do not shrug off the danger of Algeria provoking local war, but they see an even greater threat in Boumedienne's importing the cold war to North Africa. The same risk of Soviet-American confrontation that existed in the Middle East is building up all along the southern shore of the Mediterranean. And what especially distresses the Tunisians is that de Gaulle's France seems to be promoting it.

De GAULLE, the Tunisians argue, could discourage Algeria's voracious appetite for Russian arms in outrageous disproportion (ten to one) to its neighbors'

equipment. Instead, he messages Boumedienne that "we are in full agreement on essentials" and supports close contacts with Moscow.

Tunisia's ambassador in Paris, Mohammed Mahmoudi, has spoken candidly to the French government. Paris must share the blame, he has said repeatedly, for growing Soviet penetration of North Africa. Furthermore, he warned, if French withdrawal from NATO is turning into French endorsement of Soviet aims, Tunisia will not follow but will look to America and Britain for balancing support.

So far Tunisia has concentrated resolutely on its own development, spending nearly half its budget on education and youth welfare and about an eighth on its army. That would seem imperative common sense for a developing country. But Algeria's reversal of priorities is working on its neighbors. Morocco is already looking for more American weapons and Tunisia is sadly considering the inevitability of an arms race.

Though North Africa is not now so explosive as the Middle East, the time for a return to reason is growing short. The focal point of danger is in Libya, the great oil-soaked desert between Tunisia and Egypt. Only aged King Idris, 77, keeps Libya together. There is no political structure beneath him.

FOR BOTH Egypt's Col. Nasser and Algeria's Col. Boumedienne, whose countries are rich in weapons and unemployed but poor in most everything else, Libya's disorganized society and unprotected wealth create an obvious temptation. And since both use "Arab revolution" with anti-Western slogans as their political fuel, the advances one or both might make in Libya would be a vanguard for Russian influence.

The one big obstacle to such ambitions is the great American airbase at Wheelus Field. Libya has renewed

demands for talks on U.S. withdrawal in a reaction to the Arab-Israeli war. But King Idris is not asking for immediate evacuation and there has been quiet word that he is not in a great hurry for a decision. He, too, sees the dangers on the horizon. Abrupt abandonment could be as disastrous as the sudden removal of United Nations forces from the Egypt-Israeli border.

Because of what Boumedienne has been up to, and because Tunisia is what separates Algeria and Libya, the Tunisians firmly hope the U.S. will keep the base. Theirs is not the only Mediterranean country with a new interest in continued American presence.

The alternative to spreading cold war is to convince the Russians that North Africa is as dangerous a place as the Middle East to bet Migs and missiles on ranting, emotional colonels. That's the sort of thing that leads to acute crisis and Soviet-American confrontation.

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Egypt, Israel Clash In Heavy Suez Battle

From News Dispatches

Egypt and Israel battled with tanks and artillery yesterday along the Suez Canal and Israeli jets strafed Egyptian artillery positions in perhaps the fiercest fight since the Middle East cease-fire of June 10.

An Israeli communique said Israel's jets hammered at Egyptian artillery in the area of Suez City at the south end of the 103-mile canal to stop harassing fire and permit the army to remove dead and wounded.

Cairo Radio said the Israeli planes made four attacks and that Egyptian anti-aircraft fire shot down five Israeli jets, although an Israeli spokesman said all planes returned to base safely. An Egyptian military spokesman said ten civilians were killed and at least 46 wounded by Israeli strafing and artillery.

At the United Nations in

New York, Egypt's chief delegate, Mohamed el-Kony, told the Security Council last night that 26 Egyptians were killed and 36 wounded. It was not clear whether these figures included both civilian and military casualties.

Both sides claimed successes as heavy guns roared all morning and into the afternoon from the Canal's east and west banks. Israel claimed three Egyptian tanks were knocked out and reported five Israeli soldiers killed and more than 20 wounded.

Egyptian announcements listed Israel losses, besides five planes, as eight tanks, 15 half-tracks, nine trucks, one launch,

See FIGHT, A10, Col. 1

Egypt, Israel Clash at Canal Again

three small boats, two artillery pieces, an ammunition dump and a fuel depot. Two Israelis and two small boats were captured trying to cross the Canal, an Egyptian spokesman said.

Origin of Fighting

An Egyptian military spokesman said Israel started the fighting "to gain some sort of advantage" before the Sunday arrival of the U.N. cease-fire observers. The spokesman said Israeli air and artillery attacks on Suez and Ismailiya were were on "civilian targets in areas where we have no troops."

An Israeli spokesman said it appeared the Egyptians

wanted to involve the Soviet navy, eight of whose ships are anchored at Port Said at the northern end of the Canal on a goodwill visit.

The Israelis claimed that some of the Egyptian shelling at the south end of the Canal came from a mortar dug in at a hospital courtyard in Port Ibrahim. Other guns are positioned at Port Taufid.

The Egyptians—on the west bank—and the Israelis—on the east bank—have been probing each other since the cease-fire. There have been 13 fighting flareups since then, but yesterday's was the longest.

Last Saturday, Israeli and

Egyptian jets engaged in dog-fights over the Canal's northern end. Each side has accused the other of violating the cease-fire.

An Egyptian communique yesterday said the Israelis tried to float a launch and rubber dinghies near El Qantara, 27 miles from Port Said at the north end of the canal, but "our forces were able to destroy them all."

Boat Reported Hit

An Israeli army spokesman said an Israeli boat was hit near Suez by Egyptian fire and that answering shots struck one of Egypt's small

craft. He said nothing of any Israeli boats coming under fire around El Quantara far to north of Suez.

A Cairo communique said the day's fighting began when Israeli artillery and machine guns opened up at El Qantara. The communique claimed the Egyptian forces silenced "the enemy fire and destroyed one tank, which was seen afire."

The Suez Canal generally is regarded as the dividing line between the two armies, but Egyptian troops still occupy Port Fuad, an isolated town at the northern end of the waterway and situated on its eastern bank.

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 15, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Assembly 'Deplores' Jerusalem Action

U.N. Rebukes Israel Again

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
July 14—The General Assembly rebuked Israel this afternoon for failing to comply with a resolution calling upon her not to alter the status of Jerusalem.

It passed a Pakistani resolution 100-0 with 18 abstentions, including the United States. The new resolution "deplores" Israel's stand, insists that she rescind the administrative unification already undertaken

and asks her to "desist forthwith" from any further action affecting the status of Jerusalem.

A paragraph that would have asked the Security Council to "insure the implementation" of the resolution was dropped in deference to western objections that it could have implied sanctions. Secretary General U Thant is asked, however, to report on the situation to both the Council and the Assembly.

In a separate development,

Secretary General U Thant delivered a final report to the Assembly on the United Nations Emergency Force, which was being withdrawn as fighting started in the Mideast June 5. Thant said Israeli forces had mistreated UNEF personnel and had looted their belongings and UNEF equipment. (Story on Page A-10).

U.S. Instructions Late

The United States abstained on the original Jerusalem resolution July 4, which was also sponsored by Pakistan, because of a dispute over wording. American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg received instructions to abstain again today only at the last minute.

Goldberg explained after the vote that the U.S. feels the future of Jerusalem cannot be separated from a settlement with Jordan. He said, however, that the U.S. regrets Israel's action and does not accept it as permanently altering the status of the city.

During the Assembly debate, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban reiterated that his government still hopes to arrange international religious responsibility with Moslem representation for Jerusalem's holy places. He did not allude to political control of the city.

Eban also stressed that Israel wishes to talk directly with her Arab neighbors about a settlement and offered to exchange ideas.

Today's vote followed a further fusillade of criticism against Israel for her actions in Jerusalem. Britain's Lord Caradon, who has resisted any unconditional demand for withdrawal of Israel troops

See NATIONS, A10, Col. 1

U.N. Rebukes Israel on Jerusalem

from captured territory, was particularly emphatic.

Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed el-Kony asserted that because of the inaction of the United Nations on larger issues "the foundation of this organization is crumbling."

He asked rhetorically whether the U.S. was "being blackmailed by the Tel Aviv authorities lest they reveal from their side the collusion and the participation of the United States in the latest aggression against the Arab peoples."

Before the balloting Pakistan had amended its resolution to delete a request to the Security Council to "take the necessary measures" to compel Israel's compliance and had substituted "insure."

French Ambassador Roger Seydoux suggested that the paragraph be reworded again to ask the Security Council merely to take up any further Israeli refusal "as a matter of

urgency." Pakistani Ambassador Agha Shahi dropped the entire paragraph rather than seek additional consultations.

At Arab request, the vote was accelerated today. It served to relieve some of the Assembly's frustration over its inability so far to agree on a more substantive resolution.

Latin American efforts to draft an acceptable troop-withdrawal measure linked with renunciation of Arab belligerency are continuing, but attempts to compromise with nonaligned countries have so far failed. The nonaligned countries sponsored an unconditional-withdrawal resolution that has been defeated.

Security Council President Endalkachew Makonnen of Ethiopia appealed to the Assembly tonight to adopt a general resolution reaffirming the principles of the Charter and asking the Security Council to take up the task of

"finding a just and lasting solution" to the Mideast crisis. The Assembly will meet again Monday morning.

Voting on the Pakistani resolution deploring Israel's administrative unification of Jerusalem was as follows:

For (100)—Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Nationalist China, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Upper Volta, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, USSR, Volia, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Abstentions (18)—Australia, Barbados, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo Democratic Republic, Iceland, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Portugal, Rwanda, South Africa, United States, Uruguay.

Not participating (1)—Israel.

Absent (3)—Botswana, Haiti, Maldives Islands.

Thant Criticizes Conduct of Israelis

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., the United Nations representatives extremely difficult, if not impossible." July 14—Secretary General U Thant reported today that Israeli troops had mistreated officers of the United Nations Emergency Force and had looted personal property and office equipment during the early days of the Middle East conflict.

Thant's assertions came in a final report to the General Assembly on operations of the seven-nation UNEF, which was in the process of withdrawing on Egyptian demand when the fighting broke out June 5.

The report contained Thant's own observations about lessons to be drawn from the 10½-year history of UNEF since it was established in the aftermath of the British-French-Israeli campaigns of 1956.

It noted that UNEF's success may have induced "a false sense of security" in that the quiet had not brought any solution of the basic problem. But the report ended with an appeal to strengthen the U.N. peacekeeping function.

Sharp Observations

Interspersed with general principles were some sharp observations about the conduct of Israeli forces.

At the UNEF camp at Rafah, Thant said, members of the U.N. international and military staff were compelled by an Israeli officer to lie on the ground all night without food or water.

In addition to Israeli seizure of personal and office property from Gaza, "all of the United Nations vehicles in running condition had also been removed by Israeli forces and were seen in use in the Gaza area."

Despite his several protests to Israel, Thant said, "continued pilfering, vandalism, organized removal of UNEF property by members of the armed forces and disorderly conditions within the camp, including incursions by parties of the local populations, had combined to make the task of

Only about 30 civilian UNEF personnel now remain to look after U.N. property.

Peak Strength Was 6073 Men

At the time of withdrawal, the 3378-man force was furnished by Brazil, Canada, Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia. Peak UNEF strength was 6073 in March, 1957.

During its history, UNEF lost 89 personnel killed and many" wounded or injured. Fourteen Indian soldiers and one Brazilian were killed as a result of Israeli action after June 5.

The net cost of the operation to the United Nations was approximately \$213 million. This does not include troop pay costs borne by contributing countries.

Thant's report also made these points:

- Although it would be desirable to have all conditions for the presence and withdrawal if a U.N. peace-keeping operation clearly defined, "in the present stage of the development of an international order" it is questionable whether any host country would be willing to accept formal limitations on its sovereignty.

- "It is only realistic to accept the fact" that, when a U.N. peacekeeping operation is no longer welcome in a country and cooperation is withheld, "it cannot hope to continue to perform any useful function, may well soon find itself defenseless and in grave danger, and thus had best be withdrawn as amicably as the prevailing circumstances will permit."

- "It may be inevitable" that some contingents will "be viewed with more favor than others by the host government." This was a hint that Egypt may have given preferential cooperation to units from its close associates, India and Yugoslavia.

Suez Team Begins Job On Sunday

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

TEL AVIV, July 14—Following one of the heaviest days of Egyptian-Israeli shelling in the Suez Canal area, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Gen. Odd Bull, United Nations cease-fire representative, agreed today to begin observation operations at noon Sunday.

It was indicated that 16 U.N. observers will be stationed on each side of the Canal.

Gen. Dayan, however, expressed repeated dissatisfaction at what he asserted was Egypt's refusal to permit observers on one side of the Canal to communicate directly with those on the other side. He said the direct link was essential for effective control.

Dayan also complained that the Egyptians have not given their consent to clear demarcation of the cease-fire line itself.

Today's clashes may be directly connected with this issue, Israeli officials believe. They think that Egypt seeks to cloud the issue of precisely where the cease-fire line extends.

The objective of Egyptian President Nasser, it was suggested here, is to try to demonstrate that the Israeli forces were not at the east bank of the Canal when the cease-fire halted hostilities, but some distance behind it.

The only other reason Israeli observers say they can give for the continued breaches of the cease-fire — all of which they blame on Egypt—is that Nasser must back up, by some sort of display, his repeated contentions that the war is not over, nor lost. Today was a particularly appropriate time for such a demonstration, with Nasser meeting in Cairo with Algerian, Syrian and Iraqi heads of state.

After today's discussions between Dayan and Bull, it was announced that the U.N. observer teams are now ready to leave for their positions. They plan to establish general headquarters Saturday in the Qantara area on the Israeli side and in Ismailiya on the Egyptian side. Formal observations are expected to begin a day later.

It was only through Dayan's expression of "dissatisfaction" that it became known that Nasser refused to permit direct communication between the observers across the Canal.

Arab Refugees Charge Atrocities by Israelis
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 15, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A10

Arab Refugees Charge Atrocities by Israelis

AIN GALLOUT, Egypt, July 14 (AP) — A mob of bedraggled, angry Arab refugees surrounded foreign newsmen visiting their camp today and leveled charges at Israeli soldiers of murder, rape, arson and looting during last month's war.

An Egyptian official accompanying the newsmen said 8689 refugees are being sheltered in Egypt, 2500 of them children. They are Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and Egyptians from the Sinai region east of the Suez Canal.

Egypt and Poison Gas: U.N. Should Probe Use in Yemen

By Roscoe Drummond

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 15, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A13

Egypt and Poison Gas . *By Roscoe Drummond*

U.N. Should Probe Use in Yemen

THERE IS MOUNTING and objective proof that Egypt is using poison gas against the Arab rebels in its intervention in the civil war in Yemen and was equipped to do so against Israel.

This heinous crime so far has not seemed to outrage the conscience of mankind perhaps because it was perpetrated in obscure places and little publicized. It has not yet attracted the interest of the United Nations.

The evidence that poison gas has been used by the United Arab Republic against villages in Yemen is persuasive bordering on the conclusive. It raises the most ominous international questions:

Where is President Nasser getting his poison gas?

Can Egypt itself produce poison gas in quantity for military use?

If not, is it being made available to the U.A.R. from outside?

Is the Soviet Union providing Egypt with poison

gas and thus condoning its use?

Is Red China, which has been assuring the Arabs they could have anything and everything Peking has to prosecute their wars, meeting part of its promises with poison gas?

At this stage we cannot be sure of the answers to any of these questions, but they deserve to be asked in view of the fact that deaths from poison gas have been verified after raids by Egyptian planes.

THE PROOF is this:

Two doctor-members of the International Committee of the Red Cross Medical Mission went to the village of Gabor in North Yemen following an appeal for assistance from inhabitants who claimed that their villages had been under gas attack from airplanes on the morning of May 10, 1967.

The doctors examined four surviving victims and a corpse four days after death. They submitted a formal, written report to the International Red Cross and in it gave the testimony of witnesses who said that 75 persons died of poison gas shortly after the Egyptian raid. The two Red Cross physicians, Dr. Raymond Janin and Dr. Willy Brutschin, confirmed this testimony in these words:

"The statements made by witnesses who escaped from the raid unharmed in respect of the circumstances in which 75 inhabitants were killed are consistent with the International Red Cross Medical Mission's own findings by examination of the four survivors and the corpse exhumed from one of the common graves."

THE ENGLISH text of this report was published for the first time in the U.S. News and World Report. Its findings were confirmed by the medical report from the University of Bern Institute of Forensic Medicine.

There are additional facts.

A few days ago The Washington Post published the following from Aden: "For-

ty-five persons were killed by poison gas and bombs dropped on a Yemeni village by Egyptian planes, British intelligence sources here reported. They said the attack on the Royalist-held village of Ban Sham took place on June 2."

The Israeli government has announced that following its overrun of Egyptian forces "gas containers were found in the Sinai."

It seems to me that evidence that Egypt has been employing poison gas is sufficiently strong that it can no longer be ignored by the United Nations or by the conscience of concerned people.

If the United Nations can help bring about a truce in the war between Egypt and Israel, isn't it possible that it could bring about a halt of Nasser's use of poison gas against other Arabs in Yemen? And some effort should be made to determine what country is the source of supply.

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Drummond

New Truce Reported in Suez Clash

From News Dispatches

New air and artillery battles erupted between Israel and Egypt along the Suez Canal yesterday.

The clashes lead, according to the Israeli delegation to the United Nations, to the arrangement of a new cease-fire through United Nations mediation.

An Israeli spokesman said the cease-fire, which was to be effective at midnight along the Suez Canal (6 p.m. EDT) was achieved through the intervention of U.N. Secretary General U Thant and Lt. Gen. Odd Bull of Norway, head of the U.N. truce team in the Middle East.

Israel has pressed for the new truce after yesterday's outbreak of fresh fighting.

After the clashes subsided, each side claimed to have downed six enemy planes while losing none of its own.

Egypt said a U.N. observer team was forced to flee a hotel in Ismailia after it was bombed by the Israelis.

In other, less serious, breakdowns of the shaky truce prevailing in the Middle East since the end of the Arab-Israeli war on June 10, Jordanian and Israeli troops exchanged gunfire across the Jordan River three times yesterday. Both sides blamed the other for starting the fighting and Jordan complained to the U.N. Security Council.

Yesterday's fighting between Egypt and Israel took place mainly in the southern half of the Canal.

An Israeli military spokesman listed Egyptian losses as three Mig-21s, two Mig-17s and a Sokhoi fighter-bomber—all of them Soviet-built.

Four of the Migs were downed in dogfights, the fifth by antiaircraft fire, according to an Israeli Army communique. It said the pilot of the Sokhoi bailed out and was captured.

Cairo Radio said 24 civilians were killed by Israeli bombing of Ismailia and other areas.

Each side blamed the other for starting the action—the second in two days and the third in as many weekends. Egypt contended Israel sought advantages of some kind before the U.N. observers reached their posts at the Canal; Israeli sources charged that the Egyptians started the shooting for no apparent reason.

Both countries reported stiff artillery and mortar exchanges in a 50-mile stretch of the southern portion of the

See FIGHT, A16, Col. 3

New Truce Reported in Suez Clash

Canal. In the earlier clashes on the two previous weekends, fighting was concentrated in the northern half.

The Egyptian city of Suez and the nearby towns of Firdan and Port Taufiq at the southern entrance to the waterway figured importantly in yesterday's fighting. Other clashes were reported around Ismalia, 50 miles north of Suez.

Israel said the fighting broke out when the Egyptians opened up on Israeli trucks on the east bank of the Canal, which is occupied by Israel.

A Tel Aviv spokesman said an Israeli jet took to the air to attack the Egyptian guns. Israel said the Egyptian planes were shot down as they tried to strafe Israeli troops.

An Egyptian spokesman said Egyptian planes bombed Israeli gun positions after the Israelis opened fire with artillery and mortars on Suez, Taufiq, Ismailia and Kabrit.

Gen. Bull reached Cairo yesterday with two French and two Swedish observers and arranged the new cease-fire. In Jerusalem, a U.N. spokesman said four more

observers had left to take up positions on the Israeli side of the canal.

In Amman, a Jordanian military communique said the Israelis fired on a Jordanian patrol and the Jordanians returned the fire, killing three Israelis.

An Israeli Army spokesman said the Jordanian troops fired twice on Israeli forces near the Damia Bridge in the Upper Jordan Valley. He said the shooting was first directed at an Israeli jeep and later at Israeli troops.

He said that in the third incident the Jordanians opened fire with antitank weapons.

Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post reported from Tel Aviv that Israeli officials were baffled by what they claim was Jordan's violation of the cease-fire, the first since the end of the war.

Perhaps, they said, it was an attempt by Jordan's Army to show support for the assertions by Egypt and other Arab states that the war was not over.

Arab Leaders Meet 3d Time On Israel Policy: Burglars Steal 15 Tons of Nickel

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 16, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A16

Arab Leaders Meet 3d Time On Israel Policy

Reuters

CAIRO, July 15—Heads of state of five Arab countries conferred here today on the Middle East crisis, in an effort to reach a united policy to dislodge Israel from occupied Arab territory.

President Nasser of Egypt and leaders of Syria, Iraq, Sudan and Algeria met as new fighting was reported between Egyptian and Israeli forces along the Suez Canal.

Joining Nasser were Sudanese President Ismail el Azhari, Algerian Premier Houari Boumedienne, Syrian head of state Nouredin el-Atassi and President Abdel Rahman of Iraq.

The Syrian and Algerian leaders were reported to be against holding an all-Arab summit, originally planned to convene today in Khartoum, feeling that such a meeting would only play up Arab differences.

Nasser was understood to be ready to attend a full summit even if it only produced agreement to differ on certain issues.

From Beirut, Joe Alex Morris Jr. of the Los Angeles Times reported this development:

The Jordan government reportedly tried to resign today but King Hussein told his cabinet to get back to work.

The ruffle in Jordan was the first political fallout from the so far unsuccessful and inconclusive series of top-level meetings between Arab leaders going on in Cairo since last Sunday. Observers said it

could reflect a split within the Jordan cabinet over which of the two emergent and contradictory trends in Arab politics to follow.

The reports followed Hussein's return from Cairo earlier this week, where he met with Nasser and Algeria's Premier Boumedienne, who is perhaps the most intransigent of the Arab leaders on the question of continuing the war.

Little information has emerged from the Cairo sessions, but two trends have developed within the Arab councils. Algeria and Syria have taken a hard line, insisting that Israeli gains can be wiped out only by military action. Jordan and Egypt have asked for time to recoup their military losses and to try and use political pressure to force an Israel withdrawal.

Hussein has warned that failure of the Arabs to agree on a common line for the crucial second stage of the battle would force Jordan to act in its interests.

Burglars Steal 15 Tons of Nickel

WINDSOR, Conn., July 15 (AP)—An undetermined number of burglars broke into a metals plant here today and made off with 15 tons of nickel.

Police said burglars took 50 600-pound drums of nickel with a total value of \$30,000 from the Whitehead Metals Manufacturing Co.

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microfilm.

United Press International

Arab leaders in Cairo: Algeria's Boumedienne, Syria's Al-Atassi, Iraq's Aref, Egypt's Nasser and Sudan's Azhary.

U.N. Delayed, but Suez Is Calm

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 17, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A1

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Associated Press

U.N. RETURNS—An Egyptian Mig was strafing Israeli artillery positions near El Qantara on the east bank of the Suez Canal when this United Nations vehicle,

with flag flying, brought an advance party of cease-fire observers there Saturday. The area was quiet yesterday, with observers on both sides of the canal. Story, A12.

U.N. Delayed, but Suez Is Calm

From News Dispatches

The United Nations yesterday delayed the starting observation of the new cease-fire between Egypt and Israel along the Suez Canal.

There were no reports, however, of any new fighting following two days of heavy artillery crossfire and air battles along the 104-mile waterway.

Israel again demanded that it, as well as Egypt, have freedom of navigation in the Canal. Cairo Radio said Egypt would fire on any Israeli ships trying to sail there.

The U. N. teams had been scheduled to begin their truce supervision at noon Washington time. But Albert Grand, a member of the U. N. group, said in Cairo that there would be a delay because of "continuing discussion on both sides." He refused to elaborate.

Israeli sources said in Tel Aviv that the delay would continue "until Egypt's position on the operation of the observers is clarified." They said they had been informed of it by Lt. Gen. Odd Bull of Norway, head of the United Nation's Middle East team.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan has complained to Gen. Bull about Cairo's refusal to permit direct communications between the U.N. observers stationed on both sides of the canal.

Observers in Jerusalem have described the refusal as a tactic to hinder the U. N. operations. They said that, by the time a team on the Israel side reported an outbreak to Jerusalem and the report was relayed to Cairo and then to the U.N. team on the Egyptian side, a minor incident could have escalated into a major outbreak.

In Cairo, the authoritative

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microfilm.

United Press International

A U.N. officer checks on the situation on the east bank of the Suez Canal,

newspaper Al Ahram said that Egypt accepted the observers on the condition that their task was "temporary" and they would be pulled out after Israeli troops withdrew from Egyptian territory occupied during last month's war.

Despite the delay in the truce teams' operation, Gen. Bull was reported to have toured the Canal area early yesterday. Officers from his mission moved Saturday into Ismailia on the Egyptian side of the Canal and into El Qantara on the Israeli side.

The Egyptians and Israelis have fought for three weekends in a row along the Canal, first breaking the original U.N. cease-fire of June 9. The new truce was worked out by both sides Saturday night

through the United Nations in New York.

In Cairo, the Egyptian government said the fighting on Saturday killed 24 Egyptian civilians and wounded 98. It said that 26 Egyptians were killed and 36 wounded on Friday and that some of them were civilians.

The Israelis reported 8 Israeli soldiers killed and 42 wounded in the two days of clashes.

The Israeli restatement of its demand for access to the Canal followed the regular weekly cabinet meeting in Jerusalem. Gen. Dayan was quoted as telling his colleagues: "The Canal must be open or closed to both parties."

Cabinet Secretary Mrs. Yael Uzaï told newsmen that Dayan

said small Israeli coastal craft have been sailing near the waterway's eastern bank while Egyptian vessels patrolled along the western shore.

In its broadcast, however, Cairo Radio asserted: "At no time before or after June 5 (when the war erupted) has Israel had any boats on the Suez Canal."

Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem that the Israelis were apparently determined to get boats into the Canal before the arrival of the U.N. teams.

Their purpose is to back up demands for permanent access to the Canal, denied to it since the Sinai War of 1956.

The Egyptians reacted by firing at the Israeli vessels, initiating last week's clashes.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

From 'Za Rubezhom'

A BITTER Soviet attack on the Egyptian officer class has now appeared in the official Moscow weekly, *Za Rubezhom*. It probably means that the price Gamal Abdel Nasser will have to pay for continued Soviet support is a near takeover of the Egyptian armed forces by the Soviets.



Alsop

The reasons for the attack are easy enough to understand. After all, if you have invested something like \$2 billion, and all you have got for your pains is shame and humiliation and the unpleasant spectacle of expensive equipment either destroyed or captured, it is only human to get a bit cross.

Yet the *Za Rubezhom* article goes considerably further than the most disenchanted young American correspondent would ever go about an allied army, even speaking of treason in the Egyptian officer corps under the only slightly milder heading, "apostasy." Furthermore, the authors are Igor Belyaev, the chief Pravda correspondent for Asia and Africa, and Pravda's man in Egypt, Evgenyi Primakov.

THE PEOPLE signing the article make it nearly as official as George F. Kennan's famous article on containment of the Soviet Union—which was demurely signed Mr. X, yet announced a policy that has been followed, rightly or wrongly, from that day onwards. The *Za Rubezhom* article's relevant passages begin with a biscuit thrown to Nasser, in the way one might throw a biscuit to a trained seal.

"The achievements of the Egyptian revolution," say Belyaev and Primakov, "are obvious." They list industrialization, "agrarian reform," government control "of basic means of production" and "dynamic development." (The "dynamic development" of Egypt by Nasser is what Sen. Arthur Vandenberg used to call a "vivid contemplation," when compared with the evilly undynamic development of Israel. And the two Pravda correspondents continue:

"But alongside this positive process, negative processes also took place in the heart of the Egyptian revolution. In peaceful times, cer-

tain of (these) processes were not duly noticed . . . now it is essential to draw the proper lesson from the Israeli aggression. What is the real reason for the military failure of the United Arab Republic in the face of enemy attack?

"We asked our Egyptian friends. Their answer could be summarized in one word—apostasy. And they spoke . . . of one (or another) general or senior officer. One cannot imagine that the majority of generals and officers sold themselves to the enemy. Nothing of the kind took place. None the less the (Egyptian) army gave up position after position in the Sinai Peninsula. And the suddenness of the attack explains much but not all . . .

"THE AIR FORCE is the most privileged branch of the UAR forces. By tradition . . . only the sons of the wealthiest families can join . . . similar situations also prevailed in other branches of the armed forces . . . the expression, 'military bourgeoisie,' is widespread in (Egypt) . . .

"Not all can be blamed on the army alone, (however). In fact one can replace all the generals but not solve other important problems . . . many call for the rebuilding of the governmental apparatus . . . people are convinced that the victorious revolution of national liberation must be accomplished by breaking up the old governmental apparatus . . . the front on which major engagements of the future will take place is internal politics."

If the most self-righteous and anti-administration newspaper in the U.S. published a comparable article about an allied government, every one from bootblack to prime minister in the allied capital would now be on a high, rolling boil because of "U.S. interference." In this case, one must add, certain allowances must be made for the fact *Za Rubezhom* appears to speak for the semi-Stalinist Soviet Communists.

Yet the message (most probably from the Soviet army) is none the less quite clear; and it is further confirmed by what is actually happening in Egypt. Heretofore, Egyptian officers went to the Soviet Union for training. Now a vast Soviet MAG is being set up in Egypt itself—which one can perhaps interpret as a major silent compliment to American methods.

THIS SOVIET military aid group must have had to be accepted by Nasser, as the price for the large recent arms deliveries. Already, Soviet advisory officers have penetrated the entire remains of the Egyptian army, even down to battalion level. And the noble Nasser has arrested and interned over 600 former Egyptian officers, hoping to save his own skin by cannibalizing his counterparts.

Meanwhile, no one can say exactly what is meant by the "major" internal political "engagements of the future." Nasser's government-among-

the ruins is temporarily dominated by pragmatists like Zakariah Mohieddine; while the Soviet stooge, Ali Sabry, has been demoted. Are the pragmatists to be destroyed? Is Ali Sabry to be raised again? Is Nasser himself to retain any freedom of action?

The answer is, of course, that Nasser will have immeasurably less freedom than Fidel Castro (unless the Chinese give him nuclear weapons) if the *Za Rubezhom* program is fully carried out. He may endure as a figurehead, but not as a real leader, if he mortgages his whole future to the Kremlin. But the question, alas, is probably not whether Nasser is willing to offer the mortgage, but whether the Kremlin is willing to pay the really enormous resulting bill.

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Arabs Asked to Allow Archaeology to Resume: Teams Expelled

By Paul W. Valentine Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 17, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. B2

Arabs Asked to Allow Archaeology to Resume

By Paul W. Valentine

Washington Post Staff Writer

An American archaeologist has asked five Arab nations to take politics out of science and allow some 50 of his colleagues to return to Middle East digs from which they were expelled last month at the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war.

John Dimick, board member of the University of Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia, conferred earlier this week with ambassadors of Libya, Tunisia and Jordan, the charge d'affaires of Lebanon and members of the United Arab Republic delegation to the United Nations in New York.

Teams Expelled

He said all but the U.A.R. indicated they would recommend to their governments that the travel ban on archaeologists be lifted. He said the U.A.R. delegation agreed only

to present his plea to the Cairo government.

Two museum-sponsored digging sites in Egypt and one in Jordan were in operation when the war erupted in early June. American archaeological teams, including photographers and surveyors, were expelled immediately, along with all other Americans.

Dimick said the museum had planned imminent resumption of other temporarily dormant projects in Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Tunisia and Syria, but the travel ban and severance of diplomatic relations blocked it.

Aloof From Politics

"The museum has operated in Arab lands for more than half a century," Dimick said. "The many programs undertaken during that time have been distinguished by the gratifying camaraderie between our experts and those of each country visited . . . Political intrusion was unnoticed if it existed at all.

"Science should be aloof from politics and should not be abruptly stifled by threats of conflict and cessation of diplomatic relations."

The United States recently removed its own travel restrictions to Lebanon and Tunisia but kept them against Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Syria and the U.A.R.

Dimick said he is confident that once the Arab nations invite the archaeologists back, the United States will grant visas.

When war erupted, museum teams abandoned Nile River ruins at Abydos and Luxor in Egypt and a 13th Century B.C. excavation at Tell es-Sa'idiyeh in Jordan.

Dimick said the museum also wants to begin a restoration project at Leptis Magna in Libya, a large 2d Century Roman ruin, and to undertake surveys of Bronze Age sites and other ancient ruins in Libya, Tunisia and Syria.

Mideast War a Boon To Drug Smugglers

GAZA, July 16 (UPI)—
The recent war put an end
to the only form of col-
laboration that ever ex-
isted between Egypt and
Israel.

Both governments
worked together to stamp
out the smuggling of opi-
um and hashish in their
corner of the Mideast.

With the war over and
the U.N. Emergency Force
out of the picture, narcot-
ics smugglers with their
racing camels had a field
day in transporting their
valuable cargo. The Sinai
peninsula is the main
drug smuggling route in
the Mideast. Israel is now
tackling the problem
alone.

Egypt Warns Israeli Boats Will Be Shot

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
July 17—Egypt warned tonight
that she will open fire on any
boat the Israelis attempt to
launch in the Suez Canal and
its lakes.

A letter to Secretary General
U Thant from Ambassador
Mohamed el-Kony said the
Israelis had been attempting
unsuccessfully to launch boats
in the Canal for the past several
days and today had "laid
nine landing boats on the eastern
shore of the Bitter Lakes."

Persistence in these attempts,
the letter asserted, would have
serious implications "for the safety
of foreign ships moored in the
Bitter Lakes" since Canal was
closed.

This appeared to be an
Egyptian effort to induce
countries owning the ships to
support Cairo's claim that the
cease-fire line runs along the
eastern bank of the Suez Canal.
The Israelis have contended
that the line is in the middle
of the waterway.

In a day filled with charges
and countercharges, Israel
also protested to Thant this
afternoon that Algerian troops
had taken part in alleged
cease-fire violations by Egypt
last Saturday.

Ambassador Gideon Rafael
asked Thant to obtain Algeria's
acceptance of the cease-fire.
Neither Algeria nor Kuwait
has formally agreed to the
cease-fire.

Earlier Jordan complained
to the Security Council that
Israel had violated the cease-fire
in shooting incidents Saturday
at the Jordan River. The incidents
were part of a plan to intimidate
refugees awaiting return to their
homes, Jordanian Ambassador
Muhammad el-Farra charged.

Congressional Report

Egyptian Oil Curbs Voted Despite White House Stand

A bill assailed by Administration officials as a "pinprick" slap at Egypt which could hamper Mideast peace-making won 22 to 2 approval yesterday from the House Agriculture Committee.

The legislation would cut off U.S. imports of extra-long staple cotton from Egypt and Sudan, and would allow a corresponding increase in American production of this specialty fiber.

Under the legislation, imports of the extra-long cotton would be banned from any country which had broken relations with the U.S. during the year before the date the bill became law. The total U.S. import quota would then be reduced to reflect the cutoff.

Before passing the bill, the Committee amended it to ease its impact on Peru which—with Egypt—has been the major source of U.S. imports of the fiber. The amendment would set the newly-reduced total U.S. import quota on the basis of average imports in recent years. An earlier version of the bill would have based the cut on 1964-65 trade when Egyptian shipments were large and Peruvian sales small.

Egypt would lose an estimated \$12 million to \$15 million in trade under the bill.

Absentee Votes

The Senate passed a bill yes-

terday to make it easier for servicemen and Government employes working overseas to cast absentee ballots.

The measure would simplify the procedure for distribution and execution of absentee ballots.

It also recommends state action to permit people living on military bases to become legal, voting residents of the states in which the bases are located.

Other Actions

- The Senate yesterday confirmed Simon F. McHugh Jr. to the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Senate Interior Committee approved the nomination of David S. Black as Under Secretary of the Interior.

- Officials of New York's educational television channel and the Eastern Educational Television Network told the House Commerce Committee yesterday that public scrutiny of the proposed national noncommercial public television system would be so intense that Federal domination of the system for political purposes would be unlikely.

- The president of the National Safety Council sent telegrams to members of the House asking that they raise the \$20 million granted by the House Appropriations Committee for highway safety programs to the full \$100 million sought by the Administration.

- Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) introduced a bill creating a 9-member presidential commission to recommend ways to update and streamline the operations of the Federal Government. Among the 20 co-sponsors are Sens. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), Joseph Tydings (D-Md.), Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.), John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Edward Brooke (R-Mass.), Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

- Representatives of the American Bar Association, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association and other legal groups told the House Education and Labor Committee that the \$49 million requested by the Administration for legal service programs for the poor in fiscal 1968 is inadequate.

From staff reports and news dispatches

U.N. Truce Observers Operating Along Suez
By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 18, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A8

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Swedish U.N. observer carries the U.N. flag along east bank of Suez Canal at Ismailia. Israeli officers are with him.

U.N. Truce Observers Operating Along Suez

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, July 17—The United Nations cease-fire observation operations, plagued with disagreement and delay, went into operation on the Suez Canal today (noon Washington time), a U.N. spokesman announced here this evening.

He said that about eight observers are already at their posts on the canal and another five, all Swedish officers, will take up stations on Tuesday. More will be dispatched as they are recruited.

Meantime, the quiet that followed a week of shelling between Egypt and Israel across the canal continued into its second day.

The delay in activating the observation function had been caused by Egyptian objections, the head of the operation, U.N. representative Gen. Odd Bull, declared Sunday.

Israeli sources said that the objections centered about fears of Egyptian President Nasser of the possible permanency of the U.N. operation.

It was awkward enough for Nasser to get rid of the U.N. Emergency Force on the Sinai-Israel border in the period just before the six-day war in June, and it was suspected here that he did not relish the prospect of a repeat performance if in the future he wished to be rid of the new U.N. group.

Nasser's specific concern was said here to be three-fold:

- He opposed direct communication between observers on either side of the Canal, fearing the process might build up too much of a solidly functioning establishment. He proposed that they communicate, comparing notes on incidents, via the U.N. in New York. A compromise was believed reached by his agreement to have the communications run through Gen. Bull's headquarters here in Jerusalem.

[Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post reported that a U.N. spokesman in New York said that direct communications, presumably in code, would be carried out between the teams on either side of the Canal.]

- Nasser has fiercely objected to an Israeli move to install small patrol craft—mainly rubber dinghies with outboard motors—on the Canal. They were placed by the Israeli as symbols and for a future bargaining point. They will serve to demonstrate an established fact of Israeli boats operating in the Canal when the question ultimately arises, with its reopening, of

Israel's right to free passage.

- Nasser is also said to be deeply worried at the prospect of Israel exploiting the oil resources lying long the West Coast of the Sinai Peninsula. Should Egypt decide at some future date to attempt to interfere with the Israeli oil opera-

tion, the presence of U.N. observers in the area could be inhibiting.

[Reuters reported that Israel exchanged 591 Syrian officers, enlisted men and civilians for one Israeli pilot and the bodies of two other pilots and a civilian.]

Algerian, Iraqi Leaders Fly to Moscow

Reuters

MOSCOW, July 17—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif were welcomed by top Russian leaders tonight when they arrived for talks on the Middle East.

Both men left Cairo after a summit conference attended by five Arab heads of state who agreed that Israel's gains in the Middle East war must be wiped out.

Soviet Communist Party Chief Brezhnev and Premier Kosygin shook hands with Arif and hugged and kissed Col. Boumedienne.

Boumedienne, whose country still does not recognize the United Nations' cease-fire in

the Middle East, was believed urging a harder Soviet line toward Israel.

The Soviet Union has maintained a militant verbal campaign against Israel. But Nikolai Yegorychev, former head of the Moscow city Communist committee, was reported to have lost his job last month partly for having advocated too hard a stance against Israel at a Communist plenary meeting on the Middle East.

Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post reported this assessment of Arab moves by Israeli officials:

Israel is delaying any decision on its policy for the Jordan River's West Bank, which it seized in last month's war. Officials say they are holding off because of the ap-

parent great flux in the Arab world and because of the absence of any indication that the Soviet Union has determined its final Middle East policy.

The foreign office here thinks the current series of Arab summits may end in acceptance of the Algerian proposal for guerrilla warfare against Israel.

Such a policy would be quite meaningless for President Nasser of Egypt, since it would be impossible for him to carry out such warfare across the Sinai Peninsula.

On the other hand, it would probably terrify King Hussein of Jordan, since the lion's share of the fighting would be from his borders and he doubtless knows the Israelis

would respond easily and massively.

Yet it would be difficult for the King to say no with 15,000 Iraqi troops still in his country.

There are three constants in Israel's policy toward Hussein, whatever the ultimate outcome of the West Bank question:

- Hussein is now a petty desert kingdom princeling and will be dealt with in those terms rather than, as formerly, the possessor of a critical piece of geography.

- Any deal with him must be arrived at openly and not, as before, behind the curtains and through a third party.

- The West Bank must never again become a military threat to Israel.

Around the World

Indian Sterilization Sought

NEW DELHI, July 18—The Indian government will go ahead with legislation for the compulsory sterilization of all men who have three or more children, Health Ministry officials said yesterday.

The officials said that all chief ministers except two gave full support to compulsory sterilization as part of the government's family-planning program.

A bill incorporating the proposal will be circulated to get the views of the public before going to Parliament, they said. Males who volunteer for the operation will receive a transistor radio.

Bias Protest

SALISBURY, Rhodesia — About 800 white Roman Catholics have signed a petition protesting against legislation proposed to enforce racial segregation of residential areas.

Rhodesia's Roman Catholic bishops last month issued a pastoral letter criticizing government plans for legislation that would enable whites to force the eviction of Asian and colored families from predominantly white areas.

Sun Photos

MOSCOW—Russia said its scientists have taken the first high-quality X-ray photographs of the sun which "make it possible to discern details of the solar surface no bigger than one-thirtieth part of the solar diameter."

The Soviet news agency Tass said the pictures were taken by a camera lifted to a height of 300 miles aboard a rocket.

Tshombe Hearing

ALGIERS—Former Congolese Premier Moïse Tshombe will appear at his extradition hearing, the government's press service said.

He is to be brought to the courthouse in the middle of Algiers from the prison,



SUKARNO
... comeback plot claimed

where he has been held since his kidnaping June 30. The Algerian Supreme Court will then decide whether to extradite him to the Congo, which has sentenced him to death in absentia on a charge of high treason.

Hong Kong Violence

HONG KONG—Pro-Communist terrorists threw bombs at a police station, a health center and a post office in continued hit-and-run attacks on the British government in this colony.

Riot police used acetylene torches to cut through the iron doors of a leftist headquarters as they carried out more raids against suspected centers of the 11-day-old uprising.

Ten persons were arrested during the day and two were injured by one of the bombs. The count for 11 days stood at 18 dead, 97 wounded and 1168 arrested.

Indonesian Plot

DJAKARTA—An Army officers' plot to overthrow Acting President Gen. Suharto and bring deposed Indonesian ruler Sukarno back to power has been smashed, an Army spokesman said.

Several high-ranking officers implicated in the conspiracy were arrested three weeks ago, the spokesman

said. He would not release their names.

Sukarno was formally stripped of all power last March. Gen. Suharto has led the country since the abortive Communist-led coup d'etat in 1965.

New Gas Charge

ADEN—Egyptian aircraft dropped gas bombs on the town of Hajjah in Northwest Yemen Saturday, killing 50 persons, Yemeni Royalist sources said.

They said another 175 victims were classified as "hopeless" while more than 200 others had suffered severe injuries.

Egypt, which is supporting Republican efforts to suppress a Royalist insurrection, has been accused of dropping gas bombs on 22 occasions.

For the Record

- Vatican sources said Pope Paul has dropped the so-called Oath Against Modernism formulated in 1910.

- British army patrols in Aden killed three Arab terrorists and wounded a fourth in the Arab section of the Red Sea colony.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Watch on Suez

The arrival of United Nations observers at the Suez Canal provides the means to end to the scary exchanges of gunfire that have jeopardized the Egyptian-Israeli ceasefire. The tiny teams of observers, on either side of the Canal, do not of themselves have the military or political power to stop the shooting. But they represent a world consensus whose acceptance, as the fact proves, was in the interests of both Egypt and Israel. Egypt, which alone had reason to keep the ceasefire line tense, was in particular need of an international mandate to bow to.

The watch on Suez is faced at its outset by a struggle between Egypt and Israel over the exact location of the ceasefire line. Egypt, wanting to minimize the costs of its defeat, says the line is the east bank of the Canal. Israel, intending to establish a maritime presence and strengthen its case for free passage, draws the line down the middle of the waterway and has already sent small boats into the water. This is, evidently, a matter that will be settled by a war of nerves and perhaps by a local Egyptian challenge. Until the matter is settled, it is unlikely that the "cease-fire" the observers are supposed to supervise will become firm. So divergent are the Canal interests of Cairo and Tel Aviv that no early opening of the now-blocked waterway can be foreseen.

President Nasser is described as leary lest the observers take on the hue of a permanent force on a permanent line. This development, in his eyes, would take the edge off Egyptian efforts to make Israel withdraw from war-won territory. Apparently for this reason he held up the emplacement of the observer teams and voiced the petty-sounding condition that they communicate with each other through New York rather than directly across the Canal. Mr. Nasser deserves the United Nations' assurances that the cease-fire line is temporary. But he must understand that the way to give those assurances life is to enter into peace talks with Israel. The pressures of pride and policy on Nasser still do not permit him to act as the loser he is. He is talking as though he won the war.

The observer teams lack the size and scope of the United Nations Emergency Force which, after 10 years in place, Nasser brushed aside on the eve of the war. Like that Force, the teams operate entirely at the pleasure of the host government. They have one major advantage over the UNEF, however. They exist not only on Egypt's soil but on Israel's side of the line too. Israel made a grievous error in 1957 by treating the UNEF as a badge of shame to be worn only by the loser. If now it understands that a United Nations presence—to be effective—must bear equally on both sides, its maturity is welcome.

There is a common tendency to evaluate the acts or non-acts of the United Nations in terms of the world body's ultimate utility and value, not just in the limited terms of the acts themselves. Few institutions or men could bear to have their every step so weighted. Perhaps it would be wise, as well as merciful, to spare the United Nations a general judgment based on the specific matter of the ceasefire observers. Why not see how they serve the purpose laid out for them, and hope they do it well.

Rusk Warns Reds on Arab Arms: U.N. Role Seen Other Remarks

By J.Y. Smith Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A12

Rusk Warns Reds on Arab Arms

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writer

Secretary of State Dean

Rusk warned yesterday that a major new arms race in the Middle East could lead to a "possible catastrophe."

In a pointed appeal to the Soviet Union, now engaged in what he termed a "significant resupply of arms" to Egypt since the recent Israeli victory over the Arabs, Rusk declared:

"What we would like to see is some understanding, perhaps through the United Nations, about the supply of arms . . . Some sort of understanding . . . that the arms-supplying nations will not themselves be responsible for a major renewal of an arms race in the Middle East."

Meanwhile, informed sources said the Soviet Union was sending weapons into the area at a rate exceeding the previously acknowledged level of 50 per cent of the planes destroyed in the war and 25 per cent of the tanks and other vehicles.

Rusk told a news conference that a resumption of U.S. economic and military aid to Jordan, a major recipient of both kinds of American help before the war, was under review.

He acknowledged, however, that U.S. policy in the past has been to counterbalance Soviet arms shipments to its client states in the Middle East—principally Egypt, Syria and Algeria—with arms shipments to pro-Western governments.

U.N. Role Seen

As for a general peace settlement in the Middle East, Rusk said he would "suppose that the United Nations has a very important role to play."

Israel's contention that a lasting settlement could come about only through direct talks between itself and its Arab neighbors is understandable, Rusk said.

But he indicated that such talks may be dead as a practical matter because there is "some question" that any Arab government that agreed to them could stay in power. Thus the importance of the U.N. role.

Rusk noted that certain Arab states have thus far refused to recognize Israel's existence. He also noted that the Soviet Union does recognize its existence.

"We would suppose that that carries with it certain consequences," he said.

Concerning Soviet-American

relations in general, Rusk said the fact that President Johnson and Premier Kosygin met last month was "a plus." But he added that "we did not expect miracles to emerge from the Glassboro talks."

On specific issues between Washington and Moscow, Rusk said the Johnson Administration is still awaiting word on whether it would be possible to reach an agreement with the Soviets not to build an anti-ballistic missile system.

If both sides deployed an ABM system, he said, it would simply mean that both sides would increase their supply of offensive missiles to saturate the defensive systems. This would leave both sides where they were before they began, except that each would be tens of billions of dollars poorer, the Secretary contended.

Other Remarks

On other questions, Rusk:

- Declared the new treaties the United States has negotiated with Panama "a major step toward a peaceful and honorable settlement of the problem" of the Panama Canal.

- Said that West Germany's

recently announced decision to cut back on defense spending did not yet involve NATO. Moreover, he added, he understood from the West Germans that reports of "very substantial" cuts in their armed forces were premature.

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microfilm.

United Press International

A refugee family crosses from Jordan into Israeli-occupied territory.

Israel Claims Jordan Halts Return of Arab Refugees

From News Dispatches

JERUSALEM, July 19—Jordan is holding up the repatriation of Arab refugees who want to return to their homes in the Israeli-occupied West Bank region, Israel charged today.

Israeli officials said Red Cross representatives report that Jordan objects to the form of a questionnaire prepared by Israel for distribution to refugees who crossed the Jordan River into Jordan during or after last month's war.

Israel has said it will permit the 150,000 to 200,000 persons who fled their West bank homes to return. Refugees wishing to return must establish that they were bona fide residents of the area before the war began.

The Israeli officials said the Jordanian government is very interested in the repatriation program, and expressed surprise over the difficulty. The nature of Jordan's alleged objection to the questionnaire was not indicated.

Some Return

About 171 refugees crossed the Allenby Bridge to the West Bank yesterday, the first to return to their homes in the Israeli-occupied territory. Designated by Red Cross officials as hardship cases, they consisted mainly of members of families separated by the war.

The refugees fall into four categories: those of East Jordanian origin, Palestinian refugees of the 1948 war who lived in the U.N. Works and Relief Agency's refugee camps, families whose men worked in Persian Gulf countries and remitted money to them, and some members of guerrilla groups who formerly raided Israel.

Refugees in the last two

groups are not likely to return. The Arab states do not allow funds to be sent to Israel, so many families may choose to stay where remittances from relatives will reach them.

Most returnees are expected to be members of families divided by the war, and those who had jobs and property in Jerusalem and the West Bank.

Soviet Dispute

Meanwhile, Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol told Hebrew University faculty members last night that Israel's main dispute now is with the Soviet Union, rather than the Arabs.

"We certainly do not want to fight the Soviet Union, but neither do we want the Soviets to supply so many arms to Egypt," Eshkol added.

Don Cook of the Los Angeles Times sent this appraisal from Jerusalem of the situation confronting Israel's air force:

French President de Gaulle's refusal to permit Israel to replenish stocks of French ammunition and replace the French aircraft it expended in the war is causing bitterness and an "agonizing reappraisal" in the Israeli government.

If the French attitude has not changed by the end of this year, according to government sources, Israel will have to turn elsewhere to find a new basic supplier for aircraft, or consider establishing an air frame industry of its own along with aircraft jet engine production, which already has been decided.

U.S. Replacements

In either case, Israel will almost certainly turn first to the United States.

America intends to supply Israel with an unspecified

number of Skyhawk light bombers to replace its war losses. Britain is ready to ship whatever Israel needs in the way of replacements for the British equipment which proved highly successful in Israeli hands against Egypt's comparable Soviet weapons.

The Soviets have rushed replacements for war losses to Egypt. But, to the disgust of the Israelis, de Gaulle continues to embargo all ammunition and arms for Israel except spare parts.

Israel may have to choose between buying a new air force from the United States, or adopting an expensive "do-it-yourself" policy and building an aircraft industry with licensing arrangements for producing planes designed outside the country.

U.N. Truce Chief Asks for Restraint; Arab Summits End

Reuters

U.N. truce supervisor Lt. Gen. Odd Bull left Jerusalem yesterday for talks in Cairo after appealing to Egypt and Israel to "do nothing which could aggravate" the tense situation along the Suez Canal.

He met Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in Jerusalem yesterday, but officials give no details of the discussions.

Israel argues that the cease-fire line runs midway between the two banks of the canal, and that Israeli boats can sail along the eastern bank.

But Egypt was reported to have ordered its troops to fire on Israeli vessels sailing in the canal.

Reports from U.N. observers there yesterday said that the canal area was quiet and that no vessels were using the waterway.

(There are now ten U.N. observers on each side of the canal, but there still was no direct communication between them, Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem.)

In other developments, the flurry of talks among the five Arab countries who take the hardest lines toward Israel—Egypt, Algeria, Syria, Iraq and the Sudan—ended yesterday in Cairo.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif flew home after a last round of discussions with Egypt's President Nasser.

The Arab decisions were kept secret, but Cairo newspapers—and Boumedienne—have spoken of waging a total campaign—diplomatic, economic and military.

The economic ministers of Egypt and Sudan said in Cairo that a proposed U.S. ban on cotton imports from Egypt and Sudan would have no effect on their world trade. Hassan Abbus Zake' of Egypt and Sheriff Hussein el Hindi of Sudan told the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram that U.S. cotton imports amounted to 5 per cent of Egypt's cotton exports and only 2 per cent of Sudan's cotton exports.

Israel Keeps Secret Its Policy On Captured Arab Territories

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, July 20—Concluding that there will be no major changes for several months in the present Middle East situation, the Israeli government has determined not to make public any plans for the future political status of the territories it conquered in the six-day war.

With little or no prospect of the kind of negotiations with the Arab nations it insists on if a settlement is to be made, the Cabinet believes any political formulas would be premature at this point.

The issue centers principally on the future of the Gaza Strip and Jordan's West Bank.

There had been considerable pressure on the Israeli Cabinet to announce what it intended for their future. The possibilities are either annexation into the State of Israel; turning them into an independent Palestinian nation federated with Israel or, in the case of the West Bank, return to Jordan under conditions of a treaty of peace and economic cooperation providing for permanent demilitarization.

The last option, however, depends on a willingness of King Hussein to embark on negotiations, and there has been no inkling that he has any such intent. Instead, the Israelis feel that the present condition of non-peace, non-war may continue for some time, accompanied by massive verbal barages but without substantive developments.

The analysis of top officials is that the present situation is "tolerable" to all parties concerned and that there exists no powerful imperatives to force a quick change.

They believe that, despite deplorable economic conditions in Egypt and Jordan, the two countries will not starve, but will instead receive some economic support from the

USSR and the United States, respectively.

The other "progressive" Arab states, notably Algeria, Syria and Iraq, are expected to agitate for resumption of a war against Israel, through guerrilla activities, but no concrete action of that kind is expected for a year or more.

As for the two great powers involved, the analysis continues, the United States faces no deadline for action. Its position in the Middle East, close to disaster before the six-day war, is now infinitely stronger.

It backed the winner in the battlefield and played a winning game in the United Nations.

The Soviet Union, it is believed here, can also live with the situation for some time. However devastating the losses to Egyptian and Syrian allies, it has not been occupied and its army not destroyed.

The hold of the USSR over these countries is, if anything, stronger now than before. Accordingly, the Russians have some time in which to make up their minds as to a future course.

Their alternatives, it is argued here, are either to provide massive economic support

to Egypt, at enormous cost and to prepare for a resumption of the war, with Russia involved almost as heavily as the United States is in Vietnam, or to seek a settlement.

If the latter, the basic negotiation would have to be ultimately with the United States, and probably would be on broader and more inclusive issues, looking to a global and not merely a regional detente.

In the interim, Israel will proceed with ambitious plans for the economic rehabilitation of the West Bank and the resettlement of the Arab refugees who have been living for 19 years in United Nations Relief and Works Agency camps and on the rations it provided.

The economic plans, interestingly enough, are about the same whatever the area's political future. But Israel will meanwhile maintain its present military posture—an economic drain but not a severe one—and keep mum on the concessions it will make for a real peace.

The only development that might change this prospect would be an indication from Hussein that he wanted to negotiate.

Nasser Gives Summit Result

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, July 20—Egyptian President Nasser said today that the five-nation Arab summit meeting just ended here charted a course that would mobilize all Arab resources to “tear to pieces all the dreams of imperialism and Zionism.”

Nasser, in a message to Sudanese President Ismail Azhari, said the Arabs' military defeat last month would become a rallying point for eventual victory and that Arab action would impose on its enemies the peace, truth and justice which they “violated on our land.”

Nasser is expected to expand on this theme in an address Sunday marking the 15th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution that overthrew the late King Farouk.

Azhari, along with Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Arif, Syrian President Nureddin Al-Atassi and Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, attended the talks in Cairo with Nasser.

Egypt is preparing austerity measures to help the country through the crisis brought about by the war and the closure of the Suez Canal, Reuters reported. The

measures would include cuts in imports, overtime pay for civil servants, entertainment allowances for diplomats and all other expenditures except those for the military.

[Red Cross planes flew 45 wounded Egyptian prisoners of war to Cairo from Tel Aviv. The prisoners were the second group to be repatriated. Three weeks ago, 103 wounded Egyptians were sent to Cairo.]

Another result of the summit, according to informed sources quoted by Reuters, is that Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Sudan and Algeria plan to wage economic warfare against the United States and Britain, whom they accuse of helping Israel militarily.

The economic campaign will take the form of a prolonged oil and trade boycott, and withdrawal of Arab dollar and pound deposits from American and British banks, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Jacob Malik flew back to Moscow today after a nine-day visit to Cairo.

The Soviet navy task force visiting Port Said and Alexandria is extending its stay beyond the originally

scheduled visit of seven days. The original period ended Monday.

Osgood Caruthers of the Los Angeles Times carried this dispatch from Cairo:

The inability of the United Nations to offer the Arabs any retributive satisfaction in their struggle against Israeli occupation of their territory is being attributed in Cairo with increasing vehemence entirely to American opposition to their cause and support for Israel.

Their disillusionment over the inability of their own sponsoring great power, the Soviet Union, to break this deadlock in their favor has not caused them to renounce this support. On the contrary, as the power struggle between the two giants continues President Nasser and his allies among what are called here the “liberated Arabs” are becoming daily more deeply committed to a reliance on Soviet Bloc support.

Pro versus Anti

The problem is not viewed here in the context of a divided world, but as a struggle between pro-Arab and anti-Arab states. At the mo-

ment there are no in-betweens—no possibility for any country or government to remain uncommitted without being branded anti-Arab.

The conviction is obsessively strong that the American influence over the Israelis is so powerful that President Johnson need but send the order for them to withdraw to their old borders today and they would be high-tailing it back to their kibbutzes before the morrow. The real adversary has thus become the United States rather than the Israelis, and the natural reaction has been to seek the aid and support of the Soviet Union and its eastern European allies.

Inside Report

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

The Arms Trade Backfires

THE SUDDEN discovery that the Export-Import Bank is deeply entangled in the Pentagon's sale of U.S. arms abroad will result in a congressional veto of arms sales financed by the Bank—and much more.

The Ex-Im Bank probably will suffer in ways not related to arms trafficking. Its request for new lending authority of \$13.5 billion over the next five years likely will be reduced by at least \$2 billion for a period of only three years. Its reputation won't recover from the arms expose for a long time. Considering the fact that the Ex-Im Bank's worldwide lending operations is Washington's most effective foreign aid operation, this is considerable loss indeed.

All this results from the super - secrecy that has cloaked the use of the Bank by Pentagon arms brokers.

Members of the Senate and House Banking Committees, which had tentatively approved the \$13.5 billion extension before we reported the Bank's arms dealings last week, now compare the arms expose to the bitter political reaction following revelation of the CIA's financing of private organizations.

"The Bank's latest annual report was calculated to conceal the full extent of its financing of arms sales



Novak



Evans

abroad," one House Democrat told us. It is axiomatic that no Congressman likes to be bamboozled.

BEYOND THIS, members of the House Committee, in an unusual, nonpartisan consensus, were far from pleased with the explanations given at a closed hearing last Tuesday by top Administration officials called on the carpet. Instead of playing on obvious national security implications of selling arms abroad, the emphasis in the secret session was on the value to the American economy.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Nitze, for example, listed several reasons why the arms sales were beneficial, including the fact that they helped U.S. business, U.S. labor, and the U.S. balance of payments. Nitze did not exclude the security factor, but his emphasis on economic reasons nettled Congressmen who felt they were being had.

"Nitze may have been tell-

ing the truth," one Republican told us, "but it's a truth that plays right into the hands of the Russians who have always claimed that our economy would collapse without our armaments industry."

Moreover, Nitze and Under Secretary of State Eugene Rostow were less than effective in trying to explain arms sales to Latin America to the congressional interrogators.

THEY TESTIFIED U.S. arms are essential for Brazil and other Latin countries to offset Castro's Cuba's growing power and Castro's expanding operations in Latin America.

That brought an immediate congressional question at the hearing: If that's what Cuba is doing, the U.S. response should be far more direct than peddling a few millions in arms. But that fundamental question went unanswered.

Still another fundamental question raised on Tuesday but not answered concerned U.S. arms sales to Jordan. To keep this Arab state friendly to the West and to make it independent of Soviet arms, the Committee was told, it was necessary to supply it with U.S. arms, including tanks and other heavy equipment. But when the chips were down in the Arab-Israeli war last month, the Congressmen pointed out, Jordan joined Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser and used American tanks against identical tanks supplied Israel by the United States.

Quite apart from the basic question of foreign policy involved in the storm over using the Ex-Im Bank as an arms conduit, the Administration's handling of the affair is the subject of congressional criticism. Periodic, off-the-record briefings should have been given the top Democrats and Republicans in both Senate and House, keeping them informed on the full extent to which the Bank was being used.

The policy of concealment, once exposed, was bound to backfire. Quite beyond cutting off the Ex-Im Bank as an open tap to finance arms sales, it is now bound to lead to a full-scale congressional probe of the Johnson Administration's arms policy. What will come out of that, no one now can predict.

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Arab Opposition Blocks U.S.-Soviet Agreement: Assembly Sends Mideast ...

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 22, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A1

Arab Opposition Blocks U.S.-Soviet Agreement

Assembly Sends Mideast Problem To U.N. Council

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS,
N.Y., July 21—Arab intransigence tonight frustrated Soviet-American agreement on a General Assembly resolution coupling withdrawal of Israeli troops with Arab recognition of Israel's rights.

Because of Arab opposition, no substantive resolution was introduced, and the Assembly approved a mere procedural measure referring the Middle East conflict back to the Security Council, then adjourned its emergency session.

The vote to adjourn was 63 to 26, with Israel among the 27 countries abstaining.

Soviets Requested Session

The noteworthy aspect of the session, which had been convened June 17 at the Soviet Union's request, was not its unimpressive end, but rather the fact that the Soviet Union and the United States were so close to agreement on a measure that might have been the beginning of a big-power detente in the Middle East. But in the final analysis the Soviet Union decided against inviting further displeasure of its Arab clients.

The Soviet Union had provisionally accepted a revision of the original Latin American resolution whereby the Assembly would "expect" the withdrawal of Israeli troops from captured territory as well as recognition of the right of all nations to be free from threats or acts of war.

Two Resolutions Defeated

The original Latin American measure, defeated on July 4, called for renunciation of Arab belligerency and at the same time Israeli withdrawal from occupied land. It was supported by the United States and most Western countries. A nonaligned nations' resolution backed by the Soviet Union and calling for unconditional withdrawal had previously been defeated.

Arab countries complained
See **NATIONS, A10, Col. 3**

Arab Opposition Bars U.S.-Soviet Agreement

that the new Soviet suggestion was worse than the original Latin American resolution because it would have required them to recognize the existence of Israel. An informed diplomat said this interpretation was "fairly accurate."

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met with several Arab delegates last night in an effort to win consent or at least acquiescence. Arab diplomats reportedly complained afterward that he "sounded like the Americans."

The compelling Soviet desire to reach accord with the United States and achieve some positive objective in the Assembly had been apparent the past few days. American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg conferred again with Gromyko today after an earlier meeting with Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador in Washington.

Privately some sources predicted that the Soviet Union and the United States will now cooperate on a substantive resolution in the Security Council after a brief interval. The Russians reportedly are willing to consider a step-by-step approach to questions growing out of the Middle East conflict.

How much the recent Soviet-American understanding represents the "spirit of Glassboro" is a matter of some speculation. Some analysts here believe that the "dove" faction in Moscow has prevailed, at least so far as the Middle East is concerned.

Soviets' Only Hope . .

But others point out that the only hope that the Russians could salvage something out of the Assembly session

they had called lay in agreement with the United States and that their tactics were dictated more by realistic appraisal of the possibilities than by preference.

With the Russians having suffered a series of defeats in the session, American diplomats sought to avoid humiliating them further.

The American delegation cooperated in the search for agreement without relinquishing the basic U.S. principle that any resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal must also seek to get at the root causes of the conflict.

In any event the Arabs were emphatic in their opposition. Not all were equally adamant against a substantive measure reflecting U.S.-Soviet agreement. But the fact that it was opposed by the "progressive" regimes—Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Algeria and Sudan—seemingly was the determining factor in Soviet eyes.

Denounced by Albania

Soviet-American cooperation brought a savage denunciation by Albania, usually regarded as the voice of Communist China in the United Nations. Referring to the Soviet wish "to go home with something," Ambassador Halim Budo asked: "Are we here to save the faces of government?"

Budo accused the Soviet Union of "collusion" with the "malicious power" of the U.S. in the assembly, and insisted that referral of the Middle East dispute back to the Security Council would be "a dangerous omen for the future of this organization."

Israeli Looting Called Heavy: U.N. Reports Held

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 22, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies
pg. A10

Israeli Looting Called Heavy

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
July 21 — Organized Israeli looting of military equipment belonging to the United Nations Emergency Force was far more extensive than has been reported, according to highly authoritative sources here.

Some \$15 million in U.N. equipment and supplies at the Gaza Strip camp of Rafah alone will have to be written off as a loss. This is in addition to office equipment and personal items stolen at the city of Gaza.

The seven-nation UNEF was withdrawing from border patrol duties in the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip when the Israeli-Egyptian war started on June 5.

There is no evidence that the looting had the knowledge or sanction of the Israeli government. On the contrary, high Israeli officials tried to stop it and promised the UNEF commander, Indian Maj. Gen. Indarjit Rikhye, that anyone found looting would be punished.

U.N. Reports Held

But their intervention and disciplinary orders seemingly did little good. The looting continued long after the fighting was over.

U.N. officials held back reports on the extent of the pillage in a vain effort to give Israeli officials an opportunity to return the equipment. No restitution has been made.

Photographs in U.N. possession show ordnance warehouses in which every bin has been stripped; lines of vehicles on which every tire has been removed and the engines have been stripped of their parts; and hospitals from which almost everything except X-ray machinery has been removed.

Secretary General U Thant reported to the General Assembly on July 14 that Israeli forces had mistreated U.N. civilian and military personnel and had systematically looted personal property and office equipment.

The initial looting is thought to have been carried out by troops whose commanders had not been sufficiently briefed on UNEF and its mission. Israeli troops also repeatedly disarmed UNEF officers and guards despite frequent protests by Rikhye.

According to authoritative sources here, the looting went through three stages.

First, Israeli combat troops took anything that would help them in their immediate mission. This included the commandeering of U.N. vehicles.

Then, crews from kibbutzim in Israel crossed into Sinai and the Gaza Strip with trucks and loaded office furniture, tools and whatever else they could use.

Finally, Israeli reserve troops who took over guard duty completed the job.

Indians Suspected

At the same time, there is no reason to believe that Israel deliberately sought to attack UNEF. Gen. Rikhye is known to feel that the deaths of 14 Indian soldiers and one Brazilian as a result of the Israeli push into Egypt were almost unavoidable.

Egyptian defensive positions were particularly close to the Indian camp. On one occasion an Indian captain and UNEF unit returning U.N. property were stopped by Egyptian forces and compelled to remain in a trench.

When Israeli troops overran the position they assumed that the Indians had been serving with the Egyptians, and they interrogated the Indian captain for several days.

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Egypt Picks A New War Minister

Reuters

CAIRO, July 21 — Egyptian President Nasser today appointed Minister of State Amin Hamed Howeidi as Minister of War in an apparent move to streamline Egypt's military structure after the setbacks of the Arab-Israeli war last month.

Howeidi takes over from Abdel Wahab Bishri, who became minister of war and military production in Nasser's major cabinet reshuffle of June 19. Bishri retains the military production portfolio.

Until June 9, when he resigned, the war minister was Shamseddin Badran.

Howeidi, 45, was Egyptian ambassador to Iraq for two years before returning to Cairo to take up the post of minister of national guidance (information) in October, 1965.

A prominent Arab politician called for urgent replacement of "old regimes and leaderships" in the Arab world and voiced "reservations" about President Nasser.

Opposition leader Saddick Mahdi blamed Nasser for alienating the West by "underestimating the effects" of some of his more virulent anti-western blasts.

"There is an urgent need to replace old regimes and leaderships, whether they are monarchs, oligarchs or dictators, with modern, efficient regimes," he said.

He sharply criticized Nasser's mid-war resignation announcement "when the enemy was on Egyptian territory. That was no time for a leader to quit."

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Associated Press

ISRAELI PATROL—Israeli soldiers board a rubber raft to patrol on the Great

Bitter Lake south of the Suez Canal. The west bank in background is held by Egypt.

Israel Weighs Giving Arabs Work in Sinai

From News Dispatches

JERUSALEM, July 21 — Israeli officials said today that plans are being considered to employ some of the thousands of unemployed Arab refugees in the Gaza Strip to extract managese deposits from the Sinai Desert.

Isreael already has announced plans to pump oil from Sinai, which was captured from Egypt in last month's was.

The officials said the Israeli government is anxious to make use of whatever resources that have a market, if only to give work to local Arabs.

Meanwhile, Israel's Army chief of staff, Maj. Itzhak Rabin, in a rare interview with the newspaper Yediot Aharonot, said he doubted that clashes along the Suez Canal cease-fire line would lead to resumption of the war.

But Rabin warned that "if a settlement is not reached, war could break out. But not for the immediate future because Egyptian military power has been broken."

Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post reported that, the return of thousands of refugees to the Jordan River's is being held up by Jordan's refusal to permit the distribution of questionnaires with the heading: "State of Israel, Ministry of the Interior."

Israel has required that refugees wishing to return to the occupied territory prove that they resided on the West Bank before the war. Part of the process is to fill out the Israeli questionnaires that were given to the International Red Cross for distribution in Jordan.

Arab Delusions by Alfred Friendly

Peace Is Remote, as Realities Are Ignored

JERUSALEM—A favorite story in Western mining camps had to do with the time that Heaven barred admission to any more

prospectors, since those already there were tearing the place apart by digging up the golden streets. A newly arrived prospector bargained his way through the Pearly Gates, however, by promising to rid Paradise of all the rest in 24 hours.

Well before the time expired the prospectors began to leave, each with his picks and placer pans loaded on his burrow. At the end of the line came the newest one.

"Congratulations," said St. Peter, "but how did you do it?"

"Easy," the prospector replied, "I spread the rumor that there was a platinum strike in Hell."

"Brilliant — but why are you leaving too?"

"Well," said the prospector, "there just might be something to it."

FROM THE Israeli viewpoint, being deluded by one's own lies and suffering the consequences appears pervasive phenomenon in the Arab world. As long as it persists, constructive steps toward a real peace in the area seem remote.

These delusions were cultivated over a long period. They will not be quickly expunged. Evidence of them is abundant throughout the Arab territories that Israel now occupies.

At the school of a now-deserted U. N. Relief and Works Agency refugee camp in Jericho, the wall maps and geography books portray the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as stretching from Iraq to the Mediterranean Coast. Israel does not exist. King Hussein's sway, according to the maps, extends to Haifa, Tel Aviv and the Egyptian frontier.

At that frontier in the Gaza Strip, a small boy last week approached an Israeli soldier, a Moroccan, who spoke Arabic.

"Do you have any Jews?" the lad inquired.

That the occupying soldiers were Israeli and that they had conquered was apparent to him. But obviously they were not Jews, because he knew from cartoons that Jews were old men in black, with beards, side curls and hooked noses.

AT A HIGHER level, the perpetrators of the delusions seem steeped in self-deception. The fire-eaters, which is to say the Algerians, Syrians and Iraqis, appear seriously to be programming, for a year or so hence, a guerrilla warfare campaign against Israel. This is an impossibility from Syria and Egypt, where the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights and Sinai Peninsula block access to the civilian population. If it were undertaken at all, the campaign would have to go through Jordan, where the Israeli reaction is obvious. The Israeli army can take Amman in three hours.

About that, King Hussein does not entertain illusions, but such realism does not seem to mark his thinking on border issues. To be sure, he is known to have renounced any future joint action with President Nasser of Egypt and is reported to believe that he must act alone in any moves toward a settlement with Israel.

But the only formula he has been willing to hint at, publicly or in private intimations to third parties, calls for Israel first to make concessions to him—to return Jerusalem and the West Bank and withdraw its troops—as a condition for any talks.

His stand suggests a misconception about who won the war, and a failure to appreciate that he lost a larger portion of a nation in a shorter time than anyone else since World War II. Israel had not expected Jordan to go to war before Hussein's pact with Nasser and

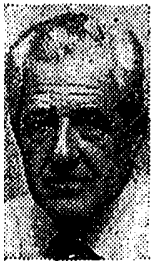
would not have taken Jordanian territory had Hussein's pact with Nasser and Salem.

DOUBTLESS ISRAEL is not exempt from self-deception, inasmuch as the fault seems universal to the human race. But for the moment, it clings solidly to what it sees as essential realities:

- It will make peace only with its enemies, in direct negotiations, and not with third parties or in return for international guarantees and assurances.

- It will not withdraw its troops without such settlements. It will not place its neck back in the noose that Nasser knotted in the three weeks before the war.

Israel's delusion may be the idea that the Arab states will ever negotiate with it. But it is prepared to wait in that expectation.



Friendly

Moscow Says U.S. Radio Sought To Foment Soviet-Arab Trouble

United Press International

Soviet officials accused the United States yesterday of trying to stir up Russian-Arab trouble in the Middle East by spreading a story falsely attributed to a Kremlin news agency. They called the story "a dirty forgery."

The State Department acknowledged that it had authorized the voice of America, the Government-operated overseas radio network, to use the dispatch without checking its authenticity after it appeared in several Middle East and Pakistani newspapers.

The story attributed to the Soviet Novosti news agency questioned whether Egypt was worthy of leading the Arab world.

After Novosti issued a statement through the Soviet Embassy denying it had released such a story, the Voice of America carried its denial.

[The Manchester Guardian reported from Karachi that the newsletter on which the report was based was apparently a remarkably good forgery. The letterhead and the paper are exactly the same as that received almost daily from the Novosti head office in Moscow, the Guardian correspondent said.]

The Soviets did not accuse

the United States of making up the story, but said "imperialist propaganda, and, in particular, the Voice of America, hastened to use it and to distribute it to the world."

The story attributed to Novosti said Egypt must "live through a period of self-criticism" before proving itself capable again of Arab leadership.

It declared that charges by Egypt and Jordan that U.S. and British airplanes helped Israel attack the Arabs during their six-day war were invented "in order to attenuate the humiliations these countries must have felt after their defeat."

Novosti said the story was manufactured by "unknown provocateurs" with the intent of putting "the Arabs and Soviet Union at loggerheads." It "emphatically" dissociated itself from the dispatch.

The story was published in the Pakistan Morning News, the Rabat, Morocco, Magreb, and other newspapers.

U.S. officials were unable to explain why the Department had permitted the official radio to broadcast the article without checking its veracity.

Novosti said anyone who looks at the article "can easily

see that nothing of the sort could be done by a Soviet public, has conducted and conducts the struggle of the just Arab cause."

Security Council Is Focus

U.S. Looks to Soviets To Curb Arab Allies

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Staff Writer

United States strategists they also cautioned against now see the test for peace in over-reading American-Soviet the Middle East turning on parallelism. whether the Soviet Union wants to and can curb its most militant Arab allies.

Russian diplomats finally tried moderation and failed, in the United Nations General Assembly that ended a five-week session in basic deadlock Friday night. An American-Soviet compromise was roundly repulsed in that 122-nation forum by the Arabs whom Moscow champions. New details on that significant behind-the-scenes effort were obtained yesterday.

For U.S. policy makers, the key question is whether the attempt at compromise will be resumed in the smaller, more flexible setting of the U.N. Security Council. They expressed hope that it will. But

Frustrated diplomats leaving for home yesterday expressed only standard public positions. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who had spent a week in private and promising bargaining with the United States, publicly blamed the United States for the Assembly's failure to act. The "position of the United States Government," said Gromyko, blocked "recommendations in favor of the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops."

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said the United Nations "cannot solve problems for nations that do not want to solve them." Eban said the solution to the Middle

See VIEWS, A9, Col. 1

U.S. Hopes Soviets Can Curb Arabs

East crisis "must be found in the area between the states themselves."

Soviet official news organs yesterday ignored the private American-Soviet bargaining that took place at the U.N., and Soviet-Arab disagreement, as they reported the inconclusive end of the session.

The government newspaper Izvestia blamed the United States for "all kinds of political pressure" to block resolutions demanding withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory taken in last month's Israeli-Arab war.

Yet the most unusual diplomatic aspect of the session was the behind-the-scenes American-Soviet talks at the U.N. throughout last week.

On the U.S. side, the principals were Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Siscoe, and William B. Buffum and Richard F. Pederson, who hold the No. 2 and No. 3 posts on Goldberg's U.N. staff. Soviet participants in the bargaining were Gromyko, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister A. A. Soldatov.

In a series of meetings and telephone calls, including two meetings Friday and three Thursday, agreement was reached on a proposed, but unpublishized, resolution that virtually included everything in the original American peace plan for the Middle East, except for arms control. It reportedly included the following key points:

- Withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory was linked to Arab acceptance of the existence of the state of Israel. This was done by couching the link in a declaration that every U.N. member

in the area enjoys rights to maintain an independent national state of its own and to live in peace and security.

- The resolution renounced all claims and acts inconsistent with those declared rights, including claims or acts flowing from an asserted state of belligerency. This would have ended, by diplomatic indirection, the state of belligerency between Israel and its Arab neighbors that was invoked to set off the war after Egypt, in May closed the Strait of Tiran to Israeli ships.

- The proposed resolution also carried a reference to the need for U.N. action to resolve the underlying refugee conflict between Israel and its neighbors, and it also stated the right to freedom of travel through international waterways. That was intended to open both the Gulf of Aquaba and the Suez Canal to use by Israel and all other nations.

United States sources now say privately that they strongly doubted from the outset that the Arab nations would "buy" such a package in the U.N. session.

What was surprising, however, was that Soviet diplomats ventured to try getting the Arabs to accept it, and so seriously miscalculated the rebuff they received.

The refusal to accept the American-Soviet compromise—or any kind of compromise—according to U. S. sources, was led by Algeria, followed by Syria. These two nations are the most militant in the Arab world, with Algeria's Col. Houari Boumedienne the most uncompromising of the Arab leaders.

Egypt's delegation privately favored a considerably more flexible stand, only to be outflanked by its more militant neighbors. The repercussions

of these differences now may rebound in the Arab world.

From Beirut yesterday, Joe Alex Morris Jr. of the Los Angeles Times reported that news was circulating there that Egypt "lost out to Arab extremists in the caucusing which preceded the failure of the Soviet-American compromise resolution on the Middle East crisis. The reports

suggested that Egypt was ready to accept the compromise under Soviet pressure."

American strategists are not concluding, however, that the interest shown by the Soviet Union in attempting to reach a compromise last week, automatically signifies that the Russians will continue to pursue a settlement on the same terms.

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microfilm.

United Press International

GROMYKO LEAVES—Anatoly Dobrynin, center, Soviet envoy to Washington, and Nikolai Fedorenko, at right, Soviet Ambassador to United Nations, were on hand at Kennedy airport yesterday to see Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko off to Moscow after five weeks.

Arabs May Recognize E. Germany

By Anatole Shub
Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, July 22-- Arab recognition of Communist East Germany today emerged as a principal Soviet aim in current Mideast negotiations.

E. Primakov, Cairo correspondent of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda, reported today that "full recognition of the German Democratic Republic," including exchange of ambassadors, will be on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab foreign ministers meeting in Khartoum, Sudan. He said such recognition quote "could come as a practical confirmation of the declared Arab new approach to foreign policy."

The Pravda article was viewed as a strong hint to Nasser and other Arab leaders that if they expect massive Soviet aid, they should harmonize their foreign policies more closely with those of the Soviet Union and its East European allies. East Germany is being asked to pick up part of the bill for aid to the Arabs, and political repayment is expected.

East German Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss has spent the last fortnight in the Middle East. He has conferred several times with Nasser, most recently yesterday. Egypt and Syria have been considered most likely of the Arab states to recognize East Berlin with Algeria and Iraq possible candidates to follow suit.

In other developments, the Kremlin continued consultations with Arab leaders. Prime Minister Kosygin today received visiting ministers from Morocco and Kuwait, while Defense Minister Andrei Grechko and other leading Soviet marshals were conferring with an Iraqi military delegation.

News agencies reported these related developments elsewhere:

- Egypt's President Nasser makes a major radio address Sunday in which he is expected to deal with future Arab policies against Israel and announce a nationwide austerity program to overcome economic losses resulting from last month's war.

The weekly Cairo newspaper Akhbar el Youm said the recent summit talks in the Egyptian capital disclosed differences between Arab leaders. Nasser is believed to favor a peaceful settlement of the war at this time, while more militant leaders want to renew the conflict.

- Jordan's King Hussein, speaking to officials at the Jordanian port of Aqaba, renewed his call for a summit meeting of heads of 13 Arab states, to form a unified policy to cope with the consequences of the war.

- Algerian troops are moving into Yemen to aid the republican regime in its battle against royalist insurgents, filling the breach caused by the withdrawal of Egyptian forces. Travelers from Yemen reaching Aden said almost 3000 Algerian infantry and airmen were reported in the country.

- Kuwait is prepared to halt its oil exports, the country's sole source of foreign exchange, if this will help the Arab cause, according to Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah el-Ahmed el-Jaber.

Poland Gives Pledge to Arabs

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 23, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A31

Poland Gives Pledge to Arabs

WARSAW, July 22 (AP) — against “effects of imperialist Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz aggression.” promised six Arab ambassadors “unchanging support of the Polish government and people for the righteous struggle” of their countries The envoys of Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia called on him with congratulations on the 23rd anniversary of the Polish Communist regime.

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Superpower Myth Faded With Arabs

By Walter Lippmann

GSTAAD, Switzerland—We may be sure that Moscow did not encourage Nasser in order to punish us for what we are doing in Vietnam. Life is more complicated than that. But there is a connection between Vietnam and the Middle East and I believe that our preoccupation with Vietnam led the Soviet government to make a giant miscalculation.

Moscow's initial judgment was correct enough. The United States was so entangled in an unpopular war in Vietnam that the Johnson Administration would not or could not move quickly or easily, if it moved at all, to go to the aid of Israel. The unwillingness of Washington to become involved in another police action was quite evident, and on this score, Soviet intelligence was sound.

The Soviet error was not about Washington but about Cairo. If, as Nasser thought and Moscow allowed itself to believe, the Arab allies could destroy Israel in a few days, the Soviet policy would have paid off. The Arabs would have gotten rid of Israel and the Soviet Union, as the special supporter and friend of the Arabs, would have become the predominant power in the Middle East. The old Russian dream of coming down to the Mediterranean and to the Indian Ocean would have been realized.

It was the Israelis, and the Israelis alone, who upset Moscow's calculations, who dashed Moscow's hopes and spared Washington the horrid dilemma of engaging in another and more dangerous Vietnamese war or of abandoning Israel.

A Difference in Pygmies

THE SOVIET miscalculation was due to a false reading of the capacity of small nations to wage war. Moscow's intelligence agents and diplomats were unable to distinguish between the military prowess of Egypt and of Israel. They made essentially the same error as we have been making in Southeast Asia.

Like the Russians in the Middle East, we have looked down on the pygmy nations and have assumed that the one with the most arms would prevail. Moscow and Washington have been forced to learn that the pygmies are not all alike and that the ones with the superior morale are the stronger ones.

Moscow tried to impose its will on
See LIPPMANN, Page B3, Column 1

'Superpowers' Now Proved Toothless

LIPPMANN, From Page B1

the Middle East by arming and inciting a collection of small nations. We have been trying to do a similar thing in Southeast Asia, first by supplying arms and aid to the pygmies and then by taking over the whole burden of the fighting! The critical fact is that the two superpowers have both been foiled by their failure to take seriously the power of small nations fighting, as these nations believed, for their very existence.

Neither Moscow nor Washington has

been able to realize that their enormous superiority in weapons would not prevent the small nations from defying their superior power. Both have assumed that because they possessed absolute military superiority, their political influence would be correspondingly great. The chief lesson of the 1960s is the startling paradox that supreme military power and political mastery do not necessarily go together.

This is a cardinal fact of the modern age. The failure to appreciate it is why

both Washington and Moscow have been the victims of such great miscalculations. Because of these miscalculations, they have committed themselves to policies that they have been, and probably will continue to be, unable to carry out.

Another Embarrassment

ACCOMPANYING this demonstration of the political limitations of the superpowers, there has been an almost embarrassing demonstration of the ineffectiveness, indeed the irrelevance, of the intervention of the great powers of the second grade. China is unable to protect North Vietnam. Great Britain is disregarded not only by the pygmies but by the superpowers. France is unable to make a move of any political consequence either in Indochina or in the Middle East.

We are faced with the fact that there is a radical disconnection between little nations which have emerged since the last world war and the great powers which once ruled them and gave a certain order to the world.

We have not yet understood and learned how to come to terms with the new power relations of the postwar, postimperialist modern age. In Washington and Moscow, in Paris and London, the basic assumption of the leading men has been and remains that the world can be and ought to be governed by the great powers: By the United States in the pursuit of freedom and democracy or by the Soviet Union in the expansion of the peoples' democracies, or by Paris and Moscow together, or by London and Washington together.

The assumption is wrong. The great powers cannot combine to govern the world.

There has occurred in the postwar era a military revolution which includes, of course, the invention of nuclear weapons. But it does not stop with that invention. The consequence of the nuclear weapons and the policy of deterrence has made it impossible or almost impossible for statesmen in their right minds to use nuclear weapons except to deter others from using them.

In this stalemate, the small nations

have found that they can defy the great powers and can make war among themselves with relative immunity from serious intervention by the great powers. As the pygmies have plenty of things to quarrel about, they are fighting their wars and the great powers can do little more than wring their hands.

Those who believe or feel compelled to believe that there must be a "solution" instinctively turn to the assumption that the great powers, if only they were united, or one or two great powers if they had the will, could put the world in order again. In the last analysis, each of the great powers believes in the paramount political influence of material power.

The United Nations was formed by men who thought that the wartime alliance of Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States, and by courtesy of France and China, would police the world in the future. This hope was dashed because Britain, France and China were not really great powers and because the Soviet Union and the United States became engaged in the cold war.

The original United Nations was inspired by the belief then held in the Western world that the United States plus Churchill's Great Britain could compel the Soviet Union to cooperate in the government of the world. But Great Britain lost control of her empire, which became the theater of great disorders. The Soviet Union lost effective control over its satellites. The United States found itself unable to rule the world in Asia, Africa or South America.

Yet always the dream of world government by the great powers has haunted the foreign offices much as the ghost of the Roman Empire haunted the Middle Ages. The critical problem of the contemporary world is that we have not found any substitute for that ghost—for the memory of the imperial order in which the great powers once governed the world.

The practical problem of our time is how, since the great powers cannot govern the world, they can coexist with



"You, too?"

Sanders in the Kansas City Star

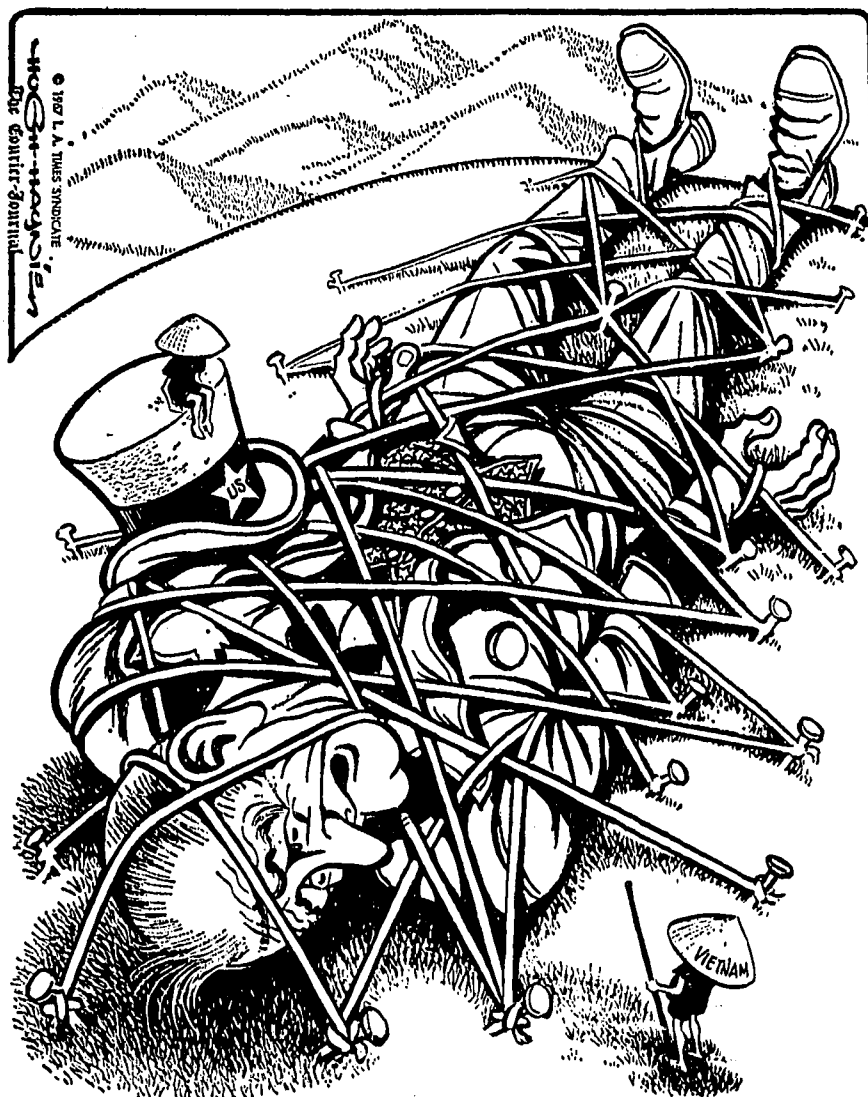
each other and with the anarchy of the small nations which have emerged from the ancient imperial order of the world.

That exceedingly discerning military thinker Gen. Beaufre wrote some time ago that the great powers with their nuclear weapons and their enormous economic resources no longer dare to make war against one another and yet they are unable to make peace with one another. Not only the Middle East and Vietnam but Cuba and Nigeria, the Sudan and Cyprus testify both to the political impotence of the great powers and to the anarchy among the smaller nations. I do not think there is any instant solution for this predicament. After all, there was no "solution" for the disorders of the Middle Ages.

In such a time of troubles as this one, the supreme virtue of statesmen is prudence, which means the art of navigating along a rocky coast in a stormy sea. For this, they must forswear grandiose policies, such as fighting for universal peace or fighting to remake the civilization of Asia and Africa.

They must recognize the limitations of their powers and, while they cannot and will not withdraw into isolation, they must avoid ideological interventions, even when these interventions contain or mask some pseudoimperialist objective such as making a military lodging on the shores of distant continents. For good or evil, the modern world cannot be conquered or converted or governed by anyone. The world is not one but many.

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"You don't seem to understand!" thundered Uncle Gulliver. "I am the strongest man on earth!"

The Israelis' Timing Was Incredible: A Relaxed Alert The Major Aim ...

By Winston Churchill

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 23, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. B1

The Israelis' Timing Was Incredible

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Randolph and Winston Churchill (left), son and grandson of the war-time Prime Minister, are collaborating on a book examining Israel's defeat of the Arabs. This chapter in "The Six-Day War" is by the grandson.

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microfilm.

By Winston Churchill

AT 7:45 A.M. (8:45 CAIRO TIME) on the morning of Monday, June 5, the first wave of the Israeli air strike went in. It was directed against ten airfields, of which nine were hit at exactly the same moment. The tenth, Fayid, was attacked a few minutes later as it was still half covered by the morning mist over the Canal.

The aircraft had taken off at precise intervals in order that they should all arrive on target at the same moment and thereby achieve the maximum surprise. Each attack was made by four aircraft, flying in pairs. Every aircraft reached its target, carried out its mission exactly as instructed and every single bomb exploded.

By far the greater part of the Egyptian air force was caught on the ground. The only Egyptian aircraft airborne at the time the Israeli strike went in was a training flight of four unarmed aircraft flown by an instructor and three trainees.

A Relaxed Alert

THERE WERE FOUR reasons why the Israelis chose 7:45 as the time to attack:

1. The Egyptian state of alert was past its peak. It was safe to assume that the Egyptians, ever since they began their aggressive troop concentrations in Sinai three weeks before, had several flights of Mig-21s waiting at the end of the runways on five-minute alert at dawn every morning. They were also probably flying one or two Mig airborne patrols at this time of day, a most likely time for an enemy to attack.

However, it was calculated to be most unlikely that they would have stayed at this state of readiness indefinitely. When no attack had materialized within two or three hours after dawn, the Egyptians would more than likely have lessened their alert and switched off some of their radar scanners for

maintenance. The Israelis felt it safe to assume that by 7:30 the Egyptians had lowered their guard.

2. Very often attacks are made at dawn. But since pilots have to be on deck at least three hours before getting airborne, that would have meant their getting up at about midnight, or getting no sleep at all that night. By making the initial strike at 7:45, the pilots were able to sleep until 4 a.m. or so.

3. At this time of year there is a morning mist over much of the Nile, the Delta and the Suez Canal. By 7:30 this has just about dispersed. Around 8 a.m. the weather is usually at its optimum. The visibility is at its best because of the angle of the sun and the air is at its stillest, which is important when it comes to placing bombs accurately on runways.

4. Why 7:45 rather than 8 o'clock or 8:15? Egyptians get to their offices at 9 a.m. (Cairo time). Striking 15 minutes before that time would catch generals and air force commanders on their way to their offices and pilots and air force personnel on their way to training courses and other activities.

Gen. Hod, the Israeli air force commander, was in his command center when the last of the Egyptian early morning patrols got airborne and appeared on the Israeli radars. He pressed his stopwatch. He knew exactly how long the Mig-21 can stay airborne. By 7:45 the patrol would be almost out of fuel and on the point of landing.

The Major Aim

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES of the first strike were to make the runways unusable and to destroy as many Mig 21s as possible. The Mig 21s were the only Egyptian aircraft that could effectively prevent the Israeli air force from achieving its major objective: the destruction of Egypt's long-range bomber force, which posed such a threat to the civilian population of Is-

rael. Eight formations of Mig 21s were destroyed as they were taxiing to the end of the runways.

A couple of days before the start of the war, the Israelis had managed to persuade the Egyptians to move 20 of their front-line aircraft — 12 Mig 21s, eight Mig-19s—from the area around Cairo and the Canal, where Egypt's major air bases are concentrated, to Hurghada in the south, where they were effectively *hors de combat*.

The Israelis had achieved this by sending several strong probes of aircraft south over the Gulf of Aqaba which persuaded the Egyptians that the Israelis might well be planning to attack with a left hook around the southern end of the Sinai Peninsula instead of, as in fact was the case, by a right hook out over the Mediterranean.

At Hurghada they were effectively removed from the chief area of Israeli activity. These 20 Migs, once the Israeli sledge-hammer had fallen, foolishly headed north to the bases near the Canal, where they found they had no runways to land on and fell prey to the Israeli air force. More victims of deception.

Apart from these, only two flights of four Mig-21s were able to get airborne, and these succeeded in shooting down two Israeli aircraft which were attacking Egyptian air bases before they themselves were shot down.

"We went in right on the deck," Brig. Gen. Ezer Weizman, the Israeli chief of operations, said later. The Israeli strike aircraft flew at no more than 30 feet above ground or sea level, so as to remain beneath the Egyptian radar.

As the first wave of Israeli aircraft struck its target, the second wave was already on its way and the third wave had just got airborne. They were spaced at 10-minute intervals. Each flight of four aircraft was given seven minutes over its target—enough for three or four passes, one bombing run and two or three strafing passes. An extra three minutes were allowed for navigational error or for an extra run over the target. The Israelis were operating an incredibly fast turn-around time. For aircraft striking the main Egyptian bases in the vicinity of the Canal, the rotation would have been as follows:

Time to target: approximately 22½ minutes.

Time spent over target: approximately 7½ minutes.

Return to base: approximately 20 minutes.

Ground turn-around time: approximately 7½ minutes.

Total: approximately 57½ minutes.

The almost total destruction of the Egyptian air force on the ground was not merely due to surprise but in part at least to an ingenious bomb which the Israelis have devised and perfected for the specific purpose of destroying runways.

As soon as the bomb leaves the aircraft, a retro-rocket is fired to stop its forward impetus. Then another rocket is fired driving it vertically into the runway. Once it has penetrated the concrete a time fuse explodes it. The fuse may be instantaneous or may be set on a variable time-delay. Normally, runways are considered easy to repair, but it is

not so easy when the runway keeps exploding.

The point of this unique bomb is to enable an aircraft to bomb runways while flying at low level and high speed. A conventional bomb released in this way would bounce and do only superficial damage. The Israeli bomb obviates the necessity of flying down the barrels of the enemy antiaircraft guns in a dive-bombing attack.

Nevertheless, by no means all the Israeli aircraft were armed with this weapon and many of the runways were destroyed by dive-bombing from 5000-6000 feet with conventional 500-pound and 1000-pound bombs. The Egyptian aircraft both on the ground and in the air were destroyed almost exclusively with cannon fire. The Israelis say they did not use one of their Matra air-to-air missiles; they find good, old-fashioned cannon more effective.

Antiaircraft fire over the Egyptian bases was lighter than the Israelis had expected and not particularly accurate. Although the Egyptians loosed off several of their Soviet-made SA-2 surface-to-air missiles, not one Israeli aircraft was shot down by them.

At the levels at which the Israelis were operating, the missiles proved totally ineffective. They gain speed very slowly and for this reason are useless below 4000 feet above ground level.

On one occasion an Israeli pilot out of the corner of his eye saw what appeared to be another aircraft moving in in a leisurely way as if to join in formation with him. He looked again and realized it was a missile. It was flying

See CHURCHILL, Page B4, Column 1

Photo by Winston Churchill

A huge Soviet helicopter smashed in the Israeli air strike at Bir Gifgafa in Sinai.

The Timing of the Israeli Air Force Was Incredible

CHURCHILL, From Page B1

in the same direction as he was and closing in on him from the side. He moved his aircraft smartly towards it and let it pass under him. It flew on out of sight.

Nothing came of Nasser's much-vaunted surface-to-surface missiles, produced by German and East European scientists at a research complex outside Cairo. It would appear that for the time being, at least, they are a myth.

To return to the air battle, for 80 minutes without let-up the Israeli Air Force pounded the Egyptian airfields. Then, after a 10-minute break, there followed a further 80 minutes of Israeli air strikes. In these two hours and 50 minutes the war was virtually won. The back of the Egyptian Air Force had been broken.

The Egyptian airfields attacked in the first two waves on the Monday morning between 7:45 and 10:35 were as follows: El Arish, Bir Gifgafa, Bir Thammada, Gebel Libni, Abu Sueir, Deversoir, Fayid, Kabrit, El Mansura, Inchas, Almaza, Cairo West, Helwan, Cairo International (after fighters had been dispersed there), Beni Sueif, El Minya, Luxor, Ras Banas and Hurghada.

The Israeli Air Force estimates that it destroyed over 300 out of some 340 Egyptian combat aircraft, including all 30 of the Egyptians' long range TU-16 bombers.

The major Sinai airfield of El Arish was the only one of the bases attacked whose runways were not put out of action, since Israeli plans called for its use as a forward supply and casualty evacuation base. Already by the Tuesday evening it was in use as such.

At more than one of the Egyptian bases the Israeli Air Force had destroyed all the aircraft but left the dummy mockups under camouflage covers untouched. When asked if this was because they were such bad dummies or because Israeli intelligence was so good, Weizman said that it was the latter. But he added that at Abu Sueir, which is near Ismailia, they did in fact blow up some dummies as well as hitting all the actual aircraft.

Crucial Head Start

JUST AS GEN. HOD had reckoned against the Soviet warships in the Mediterranean having a direct link with the Egyptian Command and being able to pass information from their radar to the Egyptians inside 10 minutes, so too he counted on having a couple of hours' head-start in which to deal with the Egyptian Air Force before having to cope with those of Jordan, Syria and Iraq.

In fact he had four hours. They joined in the fray about mid-day on Monday, bombing the seaside resort of Netanya and attacking the Israeli satellite air base of Kefar Sirkin near the Jordanian border.

By that time the Israelis had completed the destruction of the greater part of the Egyptian Air Force and were in a position to turn their full power against these new forces that had belatedly joined in the battle.

"We were able to deal with Syria and Jordan in 25 minutes," Hod remarked dryly.

Before dusk on the Monday the Israelis paid further visits to most of the 23 airfields they had struck earlier in the day. Besides using regular bombs

they used delayed-action bombs so that they would go off periodically throughout the night and hamper any attempt to repair the runways. As if this was not enough the Israelis continued with their air strikes throughout much of the night, using flares.

As night fell on the second day (June 6) the Israelis added up the amazing tally of enemy losses—416 aircraft destroyed, 393 of them on the ground.

It is estimated that about 100 of Egypt's 350 Air Force pilots were killed in the strike. In view of the large number of Mig 21s destroyed while taxiing on the ground, this figure probably includes a high proportion of their most experienced men.

Nasser knew very well that by Egyptian standards at least the Israelis did not have a large air force. They had in fact a total of about 300 aircraft, some 50 or 60 of which were Fouga Magister trainers that had been equipped with rockets for the specific purpose of tank-busting.

Yet reports were coming in to him of wave upon wave of Israeli aircraft attacking some 19 of his airbases at 10-minute intervals for two hours and 50 minutes with scarcely a break.

Maybe He Believed It

IN HIS BOGUS RESIGNATION speech on June 9, President Nasser declared: "It can be said without fear or exaggeration that the enemy was operating an air force three times its normal strength."

This statement is perhaps significant. He was no doubt basing his estimate of the attacking force on the turn-around time of his own air force. The Israelis have learned from top secret Egyptian Air Force plans they captured at El Arish that the Egyptians had based their plans on their aircraft being over their targets every three hours—instead of every hour or less, as was the case with the Israeli air force.

While the Egyptians reckoned on two sorties a day per aircraft, many of the Israeli pilots flew eight, and a few of them even more on the Monday of the war.

The disparity of these figures speaks for itself and in it undoubtedly lies a major cause of Israel's victory. No wonder Nasser found it inconceivable. Perhaps it was not only a convenient excuse for the lamentable failure of the Egyptian Air Force when he made the accusation of British and American aircraft being involved in conflict on Israel's side. Maybe he really believed it.

The accusation originated in the now well-known telephone conversation which the Israelis monitored between Nasser and Hussein at 4:50 a.m. on the Tuesday, the second day of the war.

Since the end of the war King Hussein has stated in London that he no longer believes this story. Nor was the fabrication about British and American air intervention ever believed by the Russians. Indeed, it is known that it made them very angry. However, the peoples of the Arab countries still have not been told the truth.

Israeli Losses

AS FOR THE COST to Israel of inflicting this crippling blow, by night-fall on the Tuesday, after more than 1000 sorties, Israeli losses amounted to 26 aircraft, including six of the Fouga Magister trainers. They

lost 21 pilots, of whom about one half were taken prisoners of war in Syria or Egypt.

The Israeli aircraft destroyed were either shot down by ground fire or "jumped" from above while carrying out ground attack. Gen. Hood was insistent: "In actual aerial combat, between aircraft the score was 50-nil. We shot down 50 Migs in 64 dogfights without losing a single one of our aircraft."

How did the Israelis manage to achieve such absolute success in so short a time? Gen. Hod gave the following reasons:

1. Sixteen years' planning had gone into those initial 80 minutes. "We lived

because of the excitement of the situation and because of the distraction of anti-aircraft fire. As it turned out the results were even better than in the peacetime practices. We would have been happy with each aircraft destroying one enemy aircraft every mission. In fact the figures were usually many times this." (On one occasion two Israeli aircraft destroyed 16 Egyptian bombers on the ground in the space of four minutes.)

The Israelis have been practicing this sort of attack for years. There are four or five ranges in the southern Negev which have been hit with several thousand bombs each in practice raids. At least once a year they do all-out

rather cocky. We were, and with good reason."

In the little-reported naval war of these first two days, it was the same story of heavy adverse odds being more than made up for by Israeli audacity and Israeli bluff.

On the day war broke out, the comparative strengths of the Israeli and Egyptian navies were as follows:

	Israel	Egypt
Destroyers	3	7
Submarines	3*	12
Missile-carrier		18
Anti-submarine craft	1	12
M.T.B.s	8	32

*One, the Rahaf, was unable to submerge.

Because of its ludicrously small size and the antiquity of its vessels compared with those of the Egyptian Navy, deception of the enemy was, if possible, of even greater importance to Israel's navy than it was to her army and air force. The major Israeli interest was that Egyptian naval forces in the Mediterranean should be as weak as possible, for only there could they pose a threat to Tel Aviv and Israel's populated coastal regions.

Israeli Deception

THE ISRAELIS THEREFORE set about persuading the Egyptians before the war began to move some of their vessels from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. They did this by sending four tank landing-craft overland across the Negev Desert to Eilat, the Israeli port at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba. The landing-craft were seen arriving in Eilat by day.

But the same night, under cover of darkness, they were taken back into the desert 10 or 15 miles north of Eilat, and brought down for a second time by daylight the following day. By the time the Israelis had repeated this maneuver a few times and had sent the only three MTBs they had in Eilat on patrols toward the Red Sea, the Egyptians evidently believed that the Israelis might be preparing an assault on Sharm el-Sheikh, as they had in 1956. At all events, the outbreak of war found 30 per cent of the Egyptian Navy bottled up in the Red Sea.

Even after the war was over the Egyptian naval forces in the Red Sea were unable to return to their Mediterranean bases, for the Canal had been blocked on the orders of President Nasser. This stranded portion of the Egyptian Navy—more powerful than the whole of Israel's Navy—had to make its way to the Yemen port of Hodeida at the southern end of the Red Sea, where it still is.

On the night of Monday, June 5, the Israeli Navy attacked Port Said and Alexandria harbors—the two main bases of the Egyptian Navy in the Mediterranean. As Israeli forces, consisting of a destroyer and some MTBs, approached Port Said, two Egyptian OSSA missile-carriers came outside the breakwater of the harbor to meet them. The Israelis opened up on them with 20 mm. cannon fire and the OSSAs turned tail and ran back into harbor without firing a shot. Both were damaged.

Although the Israeli Navy's attack on Port Said was not a success in terms of enemy vessels destroyed, it achieved one major objective—to guard Tel Aviv from the 18 Egyptian missile-carrying craft, whose missiles had a range of 35 miles and carried a 1000-pound warhead. For the following morning (Tues-

day, June 6) the Egyptian Navy evacuated Port Said harbor and retreated to Alexandria, from which the OSSA and KOMAR vessels no longer had the range.

Frogmen's Mission

AT THE SAME TIME as Israeli naval forces were attacking Port Said, Israel's only operational submarine made its way stealthily to the entrance of Alexandria harbor. A force of frogmen, loaded with explosive charges for blowing up Egyptian naval vessels, made their way out of the submarine's escape hatch and penetrated into the harbor.

It was a dark and moonless night—ideal for such operations. The Israelis believe that the frogmen succeeded in damaging, possibly destroying, two Egyptian submarines and two of the OSSA missile-carriers. But, although the submarine waited until it was nearly dawn before making for the open sea, the frogmen did not return.

The submarine went back the following night, but again in vain. The government-controlled Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram reported that at about mid-day on Tuesday, June 6, four Israeli frogmen had been captured in the water in the vicinity of the yachting harbor just east of Alexandria. A further two were captured about four hours later. It is thought they might have been trying to seize a power-boat and make a getaway.

The only offensive action undertaken by the Egyptian Navy that came to the notice of the Israelis was on the night of June 6, when a force of three submarines approached the shores of Israel—one just north of Haifa, one to the south of it and one near Ashdod. Whether they came with the intention of attacking shipping or of landing saboteurs, as the Israelis had done in Port Said and Alexandria, is not clear.

However, the Israelis, although they had only four sonar devices in the whole of their navy, succeeded in detecting all three of the Egyptian submarines and attacked them with depth charges. At least one was damaged, as was evidenced by a large slick of oil that came to the surface, but they all managed to escape.

Gen. Erell, Commander of the Israeli Navy, commented afterwards: "They used their periscopes too much. With the equipment they had, the Egyptians could have had picnics here outside Haifa."

The Israeli Navy, feeling that its exploits were in no way comparable with those of the Israeli Army or Air Force, prefers to remain the "silent service."

Nevertheless, starved of resources and with no modern equipment, it had successfully protected the coasts and the population of Israel from a sea-borne attack, it had assured the safe passage of merchant ships to and from Israel's Mediterranean ports throughout the war and it had succeeded in penetrating the enemy's main naval bases at Alexandria and Port Said, in the face of a navy many times its strength and equipped with some of the most modern vessels that the Soviet Union could supply. As Gen. Erell himself put it: "It was a gross impertinence on our part."

From the forthcoming book, "The Six-Day War," by Randolph S. Churchill and Winston S. Churchill, to be published by Houghton Mifflin and Co. ©1967 by Randolph S. Churchill and Winston S. Churchill.

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microfilm.

London Sunday Telegraph

Where the Israelis struck, with the timetable of the Canal raids.

with the plan, we slept on the plan, we ate the plan. Constantly we perfected it."

2. Intelligence—of enemy air movements and activities, the location and details of the enemy air bases; the deployment of his aircraft; the location of his radar and missile sites—was high class.

3. Operational control—the ability to absorb and integrate with the existing plan new information as it came in, and to pass new information and new targets to the pilots in the air—played a vital part in the success of the operation.

4. The execution of the plan by the pilots was the fourth vital link in the chain of success. It reflected years of training—in flying, navigating and bombing precision. "Normally we expect results in war to be some 25 per cent less than in peacetime exercises,

raids on these targets, and, as a result, when it came to the real thing, not one aircraft failed to reach its target at precisely the correct moment, even though they were using only dead reckoning for their navigation.

Gen. Weizman recalled: "Three or four months before the war a large contingent of Americans from their Air Force Staff College came to Israel. They had been to Cairo and had been very impressed there; they had visited Jordan and had equally been impressed by what Hussein had told them. When I had to talk to them, I had the feeling they thought we were in a tight spot. I told them how during the Second World War we used to say: 'The Germans have surrounded us again—poor bastards.' And I added that it was still true today: 'The Arabs have surrounded us again—poor bastards.' I had the impression that they thought we were

Laird Dips in Pork Barrel

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

REP. MELVIN LAIRD of Wisconsin is the Republican Party's most vigorous economizer—except when he smells pork.

Recently, Rep. Laird has smelled about \$20 million worth of pork in the appropriation of the Food and Drug Administration, which needs a laboratory to test new medicines and drugs in its job of protecting the public. Food and Drug wanted this laboratory located in Beltsville, Md., near its main office in the capital, so doctors would be immediately available for tests and conferences.

However, Rep. Laird inserted in the appropriation bill of the Health, Education and Welfare Department, parent of Food and Drug, a neat amendment: It stated that the new FDA lab could not be located within a 50-mile radius of Washington. This eliminated Beltsville.

Whereupon it was mysteriously but conveniently decided to locate the Food and Drug lab in Madison, Wis.

In return, HEW received Laird's help in putting its appropriation through the House of Representatives. The bill, one of the biggest of any civilian agency, passed by a voice vote with no cuts from the usually economy-conscious Laird.

Madison is an attractive city and the University of Wisconsin is located there. However, it will cost the taxpayers \$5,400,000 more to construct the lab in Madison. It will also cost the taxpayers additional travel and expenses between Madison and Washington, plus the added expense of communications.

This aroused Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.). He expressed concern. Laird chuckled.

"I put in a similar 50-mile restriction for the Federal Environments Health Center last year at the request of Congressman Fountain and the entire North Carolina delegation," he said. "That \$50 million health center is

now being built in North Carolina.

"I assume, until proven otherwise, that our two Wisconsin Senators have some influence in the Senate," continued Laird. "But if they don't keep it in, I'll be on the conferees appointed to compromise differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, and I will insist on the 50-mile provision.

"That lab is going to be built in Madison. There's no question about it, no problem at all," said Rep. Laird with a broad smile.

Cuba Mystery Man

WHEN PRESIDENT Rene Barrientos of Bolivia announced that the mystery man of Cuba, Che Guevara, was directing guerrilla forces in the Bolivian mountains, the story was discounted. However, United States military intelligence has now reported that Fidel Castro's right-hand man is in the Bolivian mountains leading about 100 well-equipped highly trained troops.

The significance of this operation has not been lost on various Latin American presidents. Bolivia is the most mountainous country in the Western Hemisphere and the easiest in which to hide out. Equally important, it is surrounded by the poorest sections of Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Argentina and Chile.

If a successful revolt can be organized in Bolivia, it could spread to the poorer sections of these neighboring countries, then possibly on to their capitals. Presumably this is Castro's strategy. He got tired of trying to stir up a revolution in relatively prosperous, pro-democratic Venezuela.

Outside the Kremlin

HARD NEWS is difficult to get out of the Kremlin. However, from highly reliable sources it is possible to piece together some of the intense Soviet bickering that

has taken place over the Middle East crisis.

Approximately two months before the war began on June 5, the Russian doves seemed to control Kremlin policy and as a result Moscow cooperated with the United States in pressuring Syria to refrain from more border incidents.

Then the Kremlin switched. The Soviets sent a fabricated intelligence report to Syria and Egypt claiming that Israeli troops were massing along the Syrian border. The Kremlin offered to support the Arabs in any showdown, though it did not promise direct military intervention. This was enough to encourage President Nasser to close the Strait of Tiran.

But Nasser's move alarmed the doves in the Kremlin and they were able to overrule the hawks. They tried to checkrein Nasser. They even bypassed the United States by appealing directly to Israel for moderation.

At this point, the earlier Soviet prodding of the Arabs got out of hand. Nasser had unleashed the militant Palestinian refugees and they provoked 14 border incidents. It was too late to get them back under Kremlin control.

Israel struck in self-defense. The Arab debacle which followed has caused a backfire in the Kremlin and an intense debate of Soviet policy. A special plenum was called. It now looks as if the hawks have won and dominate Soviet policy. Hence the pile-up of new arms in Egypt and to a lesser extent in Syria.

Premier Kosygin and President Podgorny are doves, but do not control Middle East policy as of today.

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Nasser Says Egypt Will Remobilize

**Sees Struggle Ahead
In Fight Against
U.S. 'Conspiracy'**

By Osgood Caruthers
Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, July 23—President Nasser called tonight for a general mobilization of the Egyptian people against what he charged was an "American imperialist conspiracy to destroy our socialist revolution."

Speaking on the 15th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution he led, that overthrew King Farouk, Nasser declared that the struggle ahead was bigger than the ousting of Israel from the Arab territory it seized in June.

He predicted that the continuing fight to consolidate his revolution would be a long and hard one. It would include the rebuilding and reorganization of Egypt's military forces which were destroyed in the six-day war with Israel, he declared. And it also meant drastic sacrifices on the political and economic field as well, he said.

[Reuters reported that Nasser called for an Arab summit meeting to discuss "the mobilization of every Arab soldier."

["We must hold an Arab summit . . . to place every

See EGYPT, A14, Col. 2

Nasser Declares Egypt Will Rebuild Its Forces

head of state before his responsibility," he said.]

Nasser did not speak of opening up a second round against the Israelis at this stage. However, he declared that he would never accept an imposed peace and would not give up the "rights of the Palestine people in spite of the setback in the Sinai."

His bitterest attacks were against the United States. He repeated his charge of direct American military intervention on the side of the Israelis and charged that the Johnson

Administration had gone on from there with political and economic pressures and psychological warfare in an attempt to "destroy the socialist revolution existing in Egypt."

We must reconstruct and rebuild our military structure," Nasser said, "and we must have a general mobilization so that we can fight the aggressors from village to village." He cited the example of "the people of Vietnam against the tanks and planes of the Americans."

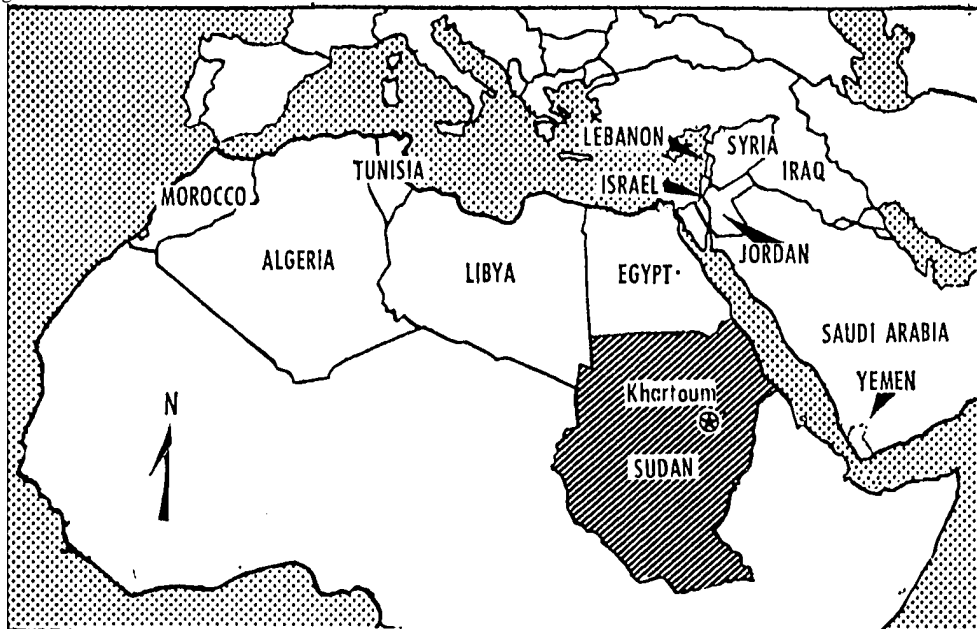
Exclusion From Arab Councils Stirs Resentment in the Sudan

By John Platter

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 24, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A14



The Washington Post

July 23, 1967

Sudan (shaded area) was virtually ignored by Nasser in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Exclusion From Arab Councils Stirs Resentment in the Sudan

By John Platter

KHARTOUM, Sudan, July 23 (UPI)—Khartoum airport's single anti-aircraft gun aims westward as far as possible off the track of any likely Israeli attack.

Dissillusionment has set in.

With President Ismail el Azhary and Premier Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub visiting other Arab capitals, the Sudanese press and opposition politicians have been voicing impatience with the present conduct of Arab-Israeli relations.

Wild joy swept Arab Sudan when war with Israel broke out on June 5.

The Sudanese expected a massive Arab victory within days. They were stunned when the communiqués began to reveal the rout of the Arab armies. Now the reality is beginning to sink home.

The press is playing up the Sudan's apparent exclusion from the war councils of Arab leaders before the fighting and their failure to solicit Sudanese advice afterward.

The leading newspaper Alayam said editorially:

"We have been neglected by the Arab countries. We were not informed by Cairo of the aggression. We were not officially informed of the United States and British presence nor did Egypt tell us she had responded to the United Nations cease-fire."

The newspaper wondered why the Sudan had been "ignored" after sending troops to the front, breaking off relations with the U.S. and Britain and withdrawing its foreign reserves from British banks.

The resentment was voiced by popular former Premier Saddick el Mahdi. He refused to sign a petition urging Egyptian President Nasser not to carry out his proffered resignation. "This man is finished. Let him go," El Mahdi commented to friends.

Officials explain privately the Sudan had little choice but to support neighboring Egypt when Nasser's speeches seemed to promise victory, and official policy is to follow the Cairo line.

However, officials are aware the Sudanese are not ready to

make sacrifices for a mistake they do not consider of their own making—nor over an issue from which they feel they are being excluded.

Government policy since the conflict has been to switch the Sudan economically toward the Communist East while demanding compulsory national savings and other sacrifices at home.

The business community has responded with pleas for leniency over import restrictions on British and American goods. They have told the government they need time to reorient their trade to the East.

Factories are idle and economic stagnation is creep-

ing over the country, the newspaper El Sa Hafa said.

Except for the lonely anti-aircraft gun and dispatch of a number of troops to Egypt, there has been little sign of a war effort in Khartoum.

Strict secrecy surrounds the proposed purchase of an unrevealed number of Mig fighters from the Soviet Union.

Postponement of an expected Arab summit meeting in Khartoum fed the mood of disillusion, particularly since the city had been expensively dressed up for the occasion.

The disappointment was only partially offset by an announcement the Arab foreign ministers would meet here.

Arabs Hail Nasser's Militancy

From News Dispatches

Most of the Arab world yesterday interpreted Egyptian President Nasser's Sunday speech as a hard-line call for unrelenting conflict with Israel, while Israeli officials saw a "very limited progress" toward moderation.

Among the Arab press and radio, only Lebanon's moderate newspaper Al Jarida seized on Nasser's one conciliatory gesture. Referring to his assertion that Egypt is continuing diplomatic efforts, the paper headlined its story, "Nasser Says Diplomacy First and Then War."

The gesture was noted privately by Israeli officials, who told the Associated Press it could be considered limited progress. But they emphasized that they found no contribution in the speech toward a peaceful Mideastern settlement.

The Tel Aviv newspaper Maariv said in an editorial that "Nasser's speech should encourage Israel's policy of demanding direct Israeli-Arab contact."

The Lebanese newspaper Al Anwar said in a headline, "Nasser emphasizes determination to war."

The Syrian Governments' Damascus Radio stressed the fighting spirit of Nasser's words, while Baghdad Radio in Iraq applauded the speech for rallying the Arabs.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Cairo that Arab foreign ministers will meet in Khartoum, Sudan, Aug. 1 to pave the way for a long-delayed summit of Arab chiefs of state.

Russia Led Arabs Into Mideast War, Israelis Charge

From News Dispatches

Israel claimed yesterday that the Soviet Union played an important role in leading the Arab countries into war with Israel last month.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem made the charge in a black-covered booklet which cited President Nasser of Egypt himself for the explanation that hostilities were sparked by a Soviet warning to Cairo alleging an imminent Israeli attack on Syria.

The booklet said: "In his speech of resignation on June 9, Nasser revealed that the Soviet Union informed a group of parliamentarians that Israel was on the point of implementing a plan for a full-scale attack on Syria.

'Readily Believed Fiction'

"It was this fiction—readily believed — which Nasser declared had caused him to order his army into Sinai, close the Strait of Tiran and expel the (United Nations Emergency Force)."

(On May 12, correspondents in Jerusalem reported that Israel warned it was prepared to risk all-out war to topple the Syrian government if sabotage raids from that country were not halted. The Arab mobilization followed.)

Abba Eban, Israeli's foreign Minister, told reporters in London yesterday he understood that Russia had replaced about half of the estimated

300 Egyptian planes Israel destroyed during the fighting.

He said that if an arms race were started in the Middle East his country was determined not to lose it.

In Tel Aviv, Maj. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces, denied reports that Israel had handed over to the United States several Soviet Mig-21s captured from Egypt.

(Insert one paragraph of *lite italic*)

The Israelis believe that the only realistic hope lies in an understanding being reached between Russia and the United States. They do not expect the Russians and the Americans to meet immediately over the Middle East; but they believe it is possible for a group of intermediaries to engage in the preliminary soundings, to determine a basis for a settlement.

There are only two points of certainty in the Israeli objectives. The first is that Jerusalem's new status as an undivided city is not negotiable. The second is that they will not give up an inch of occupied territory without adequate political compensation. By political compensation they envisage undertakings given by the neighboring Arab states that the conditions which existed before the recent war, and which led to its being fought, must be eliminated.

Letters to the Editor

Price of Inaction

I would like to call the Post's attention to an article published by Professor Harold Kaplan of New York University in the Harvard-M.I.T. Joint Center for Urban Studies publication, *Urban Renewal: The Record and The Controversy*. In his article, "Urban Renewal in Newark" Professor Kaplan deals with the Central Ward and redevelopment within the Negro ghetto which is the focal point of the recent riots. Kaplan points out that as early as 1950, National Housing Authorities were convinced that "only a full scale demolition of the Ghetto or total neighborhood redevelopment would succeed in that area." Kaplan demonstrates that the history of renewal in the 3rd Ward was one of slowly cutting back on the Housing Authority's ambitious plans.

"These plans were dashed when U.R.A. (Urban Renewal Administration) concluded that the 100 block area was too large and eliminated 40 blocks on the west." Funds were consequently restricted for clearance of even this restricted area.

Professor Kaplan ends his discussion of the 3rd Ward's renewal program with the statistic that "of the sixty blocks in the renewal area, only two would be redeveloped for middle-income housing". He adds, "N.H.A. officials viewed this plan as a major achievement".

Perhaps the answer to and the price of inaction and postponement is wanton, lawless destruction.

L. D. GELLER,
 Assistant Professor, Division of
 the Social Sciences, Madison
 College.
 Harrisonburg, Va.

Sacrifice

General Nguyen Van Thieu, South Vietnamese Chief of State and undoubted victor of the coming Presidential elections there, has provided to all reasonable and patriotic Americans, though seemingly not to our President and his advisers, the answer to General William C. Westmoreland's request for more combat troops. The solution clearly lies in a strong position by our government urging the South Vietnamese regime to begin a general mobilization of their country to fight their war, an action that General Thieu seems more than reluctant to make. On July 12, 1967, General Thieu indicated in an exchange with reporters that such a step was neither necessary nor desirable because of the time involved, the lack of training facilities, and, in any case, the Americans were doing such an admirable job that they should be allowed to continue. In other words, you don't argue with success: 12,000 killed, 70,000 wounded and permanently disabled, \$30,000 being spent every minute for the war.

It is very hard to believe that our generals, our administration, and even our editorial writers have allowed this callous, cynical attitude to pass, uncommented upon. Why should it be up to me to point out, indignantly, that if more troops are needed in the sacrifice, they should come from the universities and streets of Saigon rather than their counterparts in this too-long silently suffering country? Should I, a mere private citizen, deign to point out to our exalted Chief Executive, whose constitutional charge is to provide for the best interests of the United States and its citizens, that if lives must be given to

insure the safety and integrity of South Vietnam, then that country should be obliged to provide, if not all, at least its share of the sacrifices.

MAXWELL HELFGOTT.
 Bethesda.

Financial Assistance

I would like to comment upon the lack of financial assistance available to elderly, middle-class individuals who require extended long-term nursing home care to meet their health needs. This group of people is usually in a state of retirement and receiving meager social security and/or retirement benefits insufficient to cover the large expenses arising from nursing home care.

It is highly commendable that the community has been able to prolong life, but I feel that it is now time to make provision for the increasing numbers of elderly people who have inadequate financial resources to enable them to receive long-term nursing home care. Since 20 per cent of Old Age Assistance recipients are confined to home, and we have no reason to doubt that these people are typical of the population at large, it can reasonably be assumed that one out of five persons of ages 65 and over is a potential candidate for nursing home care.

It is time that the community become cognizant of the great need for services to this segment of the population. A suggestion for innovation of this type of program would be to establish another category under Public Assistance to be funded by the Federal Government or to amplify the Medicare program and have a voluntary additional payment to provide for nursing home care.

ROBERTA BACKENHEIMER.
 Takoma Park.

Puzzled

I'm puzzled. We have spent thousands of dollars for educational programs on birth control measures . . . shake our heads dejectedly over latest welfare figures on unwed mothers and deprived children . . . then read where UPO is holding "an informal conference on the drawbacks of birth control pills to help Washington's disadvantaged young women make decisions about using the contraceptive pill."

The girls service director said, "they should feel free to reject the use of pills and have the babies they want."

Instead, may I suggest an informal conference on, "How to define problems and make responsible decisions".

NATALIE PAXTON.
 Alexandria.

Former Doubts

Mopsy Kennedy's July 16 article "Hi-fi Pornography" cleared up a lot of former doubts my parents and I had about pop music on the airwaves. I was glad to find out that the stations I listen to—WEAM, WPGC, and WWDC—don't allow contaminated records on the air, and that each has responsible DJ's who listen to each record before they allow it to be broadcast. Personally I despise the Rolling Stones and most of their lyrics, but I like their sound. I feel the same way about the Standells. These songs about LSD, sex, the draft, etc., are, or should rightfully be, banned and I'm glad most people (teens included!) think so.

MARK DAVISON.
 North Springfield, Va.

"Bumblng Russians"

I see by the papers that those bumbling Russians are refusing to face reality and recognize the magnitude of their defeat in the Middle East.

They just don't seem to comprehend that they may be forced to keep a Russian fleet in the mouth of the Suez canal indefinitely; may even have to turn Port Said into a Russian naval base.

They act as though unaware of the fact that Jordan's Arab Legion has been smashed beyond repair; its British Hawker Hunter aircraft destroyed; its U.S. Patton tanks burned hulks on the hillsides; its U.S. military training mission tossed out. In short, that their Jordanian policy has resulted in complete disaster . . . for King Hussein.

As for the pro-Soviet regimes of Egypt, Syria, Algeria, and Iraq, while their armies escaped destruction (Egyptian casualties under 10 per cent, Syrian under 5 per cent), and their governments were not overthrown, they did lose "immense" quantities of equipment, some \$2 billions worth. Certainly the Russians cannot seriously intend to invest another \$2 billions just to gain control of the Middle East. Why this "vast" effort would be almost 10 per cent as much as the \$24 billion the United States will spend in Vietnam this year.

Even in the United Nations they face utter defeat. No resolution providing a peaceful solution of the conflict will come out of the debate. And we all know how desperately the Arabs and Russians want peace at any cost; how much they must oppose the present stalemate which will inevitably lead to a resumption of the war with Israel after they have rearmed and reorganized.

It's frightening the way some people just can't face reality.

STEPHEN A. RYNAS.
 Chevy Chase.

Ragtag Rebels

Enclosed is a 200 year old letter to the editor found in the bottom of a family trunk. It seems to have been written in 1778 by our ancestor, Sir Francis Hawkes. Sir Francis seemingly forgot to post his epistle—an oversight we hereby correct:

"Oh England, what un-British follies have brought forth our no-win policy in the Colonial Wars? There was a time, our fathers knew, when the lion of this sceptered isle stayed not his claws. But our own age is deep befuddled and betrayed by the Burkes and Chathams, Paines and Pitts, who, with their academic dovish ploys, do deep divide our needed singularity of will.

"Why slew we not the treacherous Washington in '76? That one-time ally who gleamed his swampland, foxish tactics against the Indians and the French. Why slay we not them all? For 'tis the ancient most of verities that true negotiations succeedeth only decimations.

"Oh, how scornful low shall dip our rank—how empty ring our word—should these ragtag rebels tweek the lion's nose unhurt?

"Tis folly sure to stay our largest blades against this ragamuffin nation. Arise, Britannia, and let our cry of policy be forthwith escalation! F. Hawkes".

B. W. BURTON.
 Landover.

Egypt Presents Austerity Budget

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 26, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: U.S. Major Dailies

pg. A13

Egypt Presents Austerity Budget

From News Dispatches

Egypt yesterday announced an austerity budget that raises taxes, cuts government allowances and boosts the cost of consumer goods.

Treasury Minister Nazih Deif said in Cairo that the budget is necessary to make up for foreign currency losses resulting from last month's Arab-Israeli war.

Deif said Egypt's revenue is expected to drop \$400 million in one year, because of the closure of the Suez Canal, the loss of oil and mineral resources in Israeli-occupied Sinai, and a decline in tourism.

Income taxes will be increased as much as 50 per

cent; cigarettes, theater tickets bus fares, car licenses and television fees will all cost more, as will cooking oil, beer and other items.

President Nasser, in a policy speech Sunday, had told Egyptians sacrifices would be necessary in order to continue the campaign against Israel.

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Israelis Sort Out Their Windfall of Egyptian Weapons: 6 Months of ...

By Don Cook

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 26, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A15

Israelis Sort Out Their Windfall of Egyptian Weapons

By Don Cook

Los Angeles Times

EL ARISH, Israeli-Occupied Egypt, July 25—In this complex of Egyptian military camps and storage bases on the shores of the Mediterranean, the Israeli army is sorting out the greatest collection of military loot since World War II.

Every day, from all over the Sinai, fresh batches of captured tanks, trucks, half-tracks, jeeps, armored personnel carriers, artillery pieces, self-propelled guns, bulldozers, tank transporters, anti-aircraft weapons and endless loads of

small arms, ammunition and light military equipment flow to the railroad sidings of El Arish.

At least three trainloads a day are then dispatched to Israel down the British-built railway line that used to link Cairo and Jerusalem. Besides the military equipment, eight Egyptian railway locomotives and about 600 freight and passenger cars fell to the Israelis.

6 Months of Ammunition

In an ammunition dump under the sands of El Arish, the Israelis found a six-month supply of Russian and Czech ammunition of all types, rang-

ing from shells for heavy 155-mm. coastal guns to small-arms loads for rifles, pistols and machine guns. This has all been moved back to the security of Israeli military camps, and the ammunition-dump installations have been destroyed.

Little of this ammunition can be used interchangeably with present Israeli equipment, but plenty of Czech and Russian guns and weapons have been captured, too. The ammunition will be used for "secondary defense"—equipping home-defense units, training, etc.

Probably the most valuable single type of equipment the Israelis captured was Egypt's Russian tanks. The total taken is something like 700, of which at least 100 are intact. Another 100 can be made operational with relatively few repairs.

20 Tanks in Sand

Seven weeks after the end of fighting, some 20 Russian tanks were sitting in the sand near the El Arish railway sidings awaiting shipment back to Israel.

Inside the main turret of a T-54, 33 shells for its main gun were stowed in the ammunition racks. Not one shell had

been fired. An Israeli tank driver said the tank had done barely 50 kilometers before being captured.

Sophisticated infrared gun-sights for night firing were installed in some of the captured tanks. The Israelis also found instruction and maintenance manuals to go with the equipment.

Weapons Were Worth \$2 Billion, Paper Says

Washington Post Foreign Service

BONN, July 25—The Israeli take in Arab weapons and machines was about \$2 billion, according to the newspaper Die Welt, which apparently received its information through the German intelligence service.

The arms were reportedly much more modern than first suspected. They indicated that the Soviets are putting heavy emphasis on development of conventional weapons in line with a recent article by Soviet Marshal Ivan Jakobowski in

the military journal Red Star.

The weapons seem to have been manufactured mostly in Russia and Czechoslovakia. Israeli military analysts were surprised at their quality and found the captured automatic Kalaschnikov AK carbine better than their own, Die Welt said.

Among the other captured weapons were:

- The GAZ-69 antitank rocket called the "Snapper" by NATO. It fires in a straight line for 500 to 2000 meters.
- A 57-MM. flak rocket that can fire 60 shells a minute, each radar-guided.
- The BM-13 rocket thrower. A Czech improvement on a Russian model, it can cover an area 500 by 1500 meters with white phosphor and shrapnel and is used against infantry.
- A 130-MM long-distance cannon, allegedly unknown in the West. It has a range of 16 miles.
- The SA-12 surface-to-air missile.

• A device for laying anti-personnel and antitank mines. The machine digs the mines into the ground and can lay 600 in a 100-by-5000-meter area in eight to ten minutes.

• Another mine device that hurls bundles of sharp-edged personnel mines 50 feet into the air. The mines bury themselves in the ground as a result of impact.

Letters to the Editor

Most Favored Nation?

The tariff concession of "Most Favored Nation" status to Poland has been the most significant factor in Poland's favorable balance of trade with the United States and in building up her dollar reserves. I find it difficult to comprehend a policy that extends an unusually attractive economic concession to Poland at the same time that country increases economic, military, and political support for the North Vietnamese and the National Liberation Front. If Poland is permitted to continue to enjoy MFN status with impunity, other nations may decide they too can initiate arms shipments and other forms of assistance to our enemy without fear of economic reprisal on our part.

My recommendation to the President to lift MFN status for Poland is in line with the philosophy and specific proposals advanced by the President's architect, Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, for his new policy of "bridge building." Two years ago, before he joined the State Department Policy Planning Council with the assignment to develop our policy towards Eastern Europe, Mr. Brzezinski wrote: "Whenever a country increases the scope of its external independence from Soviet control, it should be rewarded . . . whenever an opposite trend develops, the United States should be prepared to discontinue its assistance, withdraw special privileges, such as the most favored nation clause (a matter of vital importance to East Europeans) and should not hesitate to indicate the political motivations involved."

The President's unwillingness to use his discretion to punish the retrogression, as in Poland, is one of the principal reasons the Congress has shown an increasing determination not to allow the President discretion to act in the "national interest."

The record indicates the Executive has often abused his authority to act in the "national interest." For example, he continued MFN treatment to Poland even after the Congress ordered him to lift it in 1962. He continued PL 480 shipments and extended CCC credit to Egypt after the Congress expressed its reluctance on this matter. He ignored a SAO ruling on my amendment to the Agriculture Appropriation Act last year by extending long-term low-interest credit to Yugoslavia to purchase vegetable oil.

Consequently Congress has reacted by shelving the East West Trade Act and may greatly curtail the President's authority to extend Export-Import Bank credit guarantees to Communist countries. If the President would perhaps be more realistic by using economic concessions to pursue desirable political goals, I am sure he would find the Congress willing to meet him more than half way with regard to discretionary authority.

PAUL FINDLEY,
Representative in Congress,
Member, House Foreign
Affairs Committee,
Washington.

Fight for Life

A "Death in the skies" is not comparable to an automotive accident. The pilot is not always the scapegoat for inadvertent air mishaps, whereas the haphazard motorist often drives into his mishap singly.

Casualties are prone to occur where safety devices are unprovided, such as the recent

tragedy at Asheville. The F.A.A. is the sole provider of funds in demand for more efficient air safety. It is the responsibility of the Administration to improve upon and advise airlines in effective air travel.

It is not only the moral obligation to the traveler but a bounden duty of the F.A.A. to provide security. The F.A.A. should not only concern itself with the acute liability of a life, but the most operative ways to maintain safety.

What more is there to fight for, if not existence?

HELEN THOMPSON,
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Hansen Praised

What Dr. Carl Hansen has done for education in the District of Columbia is perhaps becoming better known now that he has resigned as Superintendent of Schools. I would like to add my testimony to the growing public acclaim for an educator who had and I am sure still has, a profound interest in the welfare of the Washington community. To the professors and administrators of Georgetown University Dr. Hansen gave strong encouragement and support in their effort to develop community programs, and I personally found it gratifying to be able to turn for advice and help to a man so thoroughly familiar with the educational needs of Washington and so completely devoted to meeting them.

ROCCO E. PORRECO,
Dean of the Graduate School,
Georgetown University,
Washington.

More Force

The increasing number of riots in American cities suggest that the riot control measures being used by law enforcement agencies should be re-evaluated.

Most riots appear to begin as small disturbances which require several hours to develop to a size constituting a riot. It is apparently during these first few hours that law officers have the opportunity to prevent riots and the accompanying destruction of property and frequent loss of life.

Most police departments have withheld their use of force in quelling small disturbances until the situations have become drastic. This has often led to injuries and occasionally to loss of life both to rioters and law enforcement officers.

It would thus appear that the public and the courts should permit and encourage the earlier use of force by the police in handling disturbances with riot potential.

DONALD CARMICHAEL,
Birmingham, Ala.

Art Boom

America is in the midst of an art boom. A number of artists currently booming were encouraged and groomed by the W-P-A of the thirties. Surely we can now afford to resuscitate direct support for artists, patterned after the effective W-P-A experiment.

The State Department has taken forward steps in its purchases of American art for embassies abroad. The British, however, take a wider, more sensible approach. Their Ministry of Public Works regularly purchases original art. Civil servants, attaining a certain rank in office, can then select from this pool their preferences for their own office suites.

B. A. KERSTETTER,
Washington.

Refugee Plight

Over the past 20 years, a problem that has exacerbated the entire Middle East is that of the Arab refugees who left Israel during the war in 1948. Many governments have spoken of their deep sympathy for them and for their plight. The United States, through the United Nations, has commendably gone beyond mere talk and played a major humanitarian role in feeding them and keeping them alive physically.

Our Government's sympathy and even assistance have been inadequate, however, at least in part because the Arab governments of the United Arab Republic and Jordan in which most of these refugees live have either permitted or promoted their remaining in refugee camps.

If we Americans are sincere about our concern for these human beings and for peace in the Middle East, why not act now by offering them a crash program of multi-faceted assistance? In other areas we have accomplished much and inspired many through the work of the Peace Corps. Why not a new imaginative, comprehensive program to help these one million people?

The important point is that we should not delay. If we really care and if we are action-oriented, then let us initiate a strong and vigorous program at once. What the United States does now may be no more than a first step in what must be the long road to rehabilitating them as human beings and as productive members of the world community.

A. NATHAN ABRAMOWITZ,
Rabbi, Tifereth Israel Congregation
Washington.

Spare the Ferry

The news that the Roosevelt Island ferry must be self-sustaining, like D.C. Transit, with fares to match (25c each way) will probably mark the end of a gracious and pleasant way of visiting the island, accessible both by bus and by car. Driving around to a parking place at the mole, available only to cars northbound on Memorial Parkway (Va.) is the Park Service equivalent of using the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in New York instead of the Staten Island ferry. However, that ferry is still operated as a tourist attraction although its fare of 5c probably does not cover its operating expenses.

The Park Service position that it cannot furnish two free means of access to Roosevelt Island is quite understandable in view of the difficulty in getting park funds, although we can spend billions for a ditch to drain Lake Erie into the Ohio River and for needless supersonic transport planes. However, it does not follow that the ferry must be priced out of existence. Some subsidy could be arranged for a lower fare, such as 25c round trip and 10c for children. (The elevator fare at the Washington Monument is only 10c per round trip, children free, with an optional free route to the top.) A family with children obviously has no choice but to use the free parking lot at the mole.

The Park Service should spare the ferry. In youth it carried many, and still would at a reasonable fare. Since everything has a proper name nowadays, why not call the bridge the Mason Mole, or Analosta Mole?

ALFRED S. TRASK,
Washington.

Around the World

Nigeria Claims Seizure of Port

LAGOS—The Nigerian government claimed yesterday that it had captured the Bonny oil terminal of the secessionist Eastern Region and was advancing toward Port Harcourt.

A military communique said the oil terminal and the neighboring port town of Peterside were taken in a joint army-navy operation which inflicted heavy casualties on troops of the self-proclaimed Republic of Biafra.

Biafra Radio confirmed the assault on Bonny but claimed that the four ships in the invasion force had been destroyed.

The rebel radio also said about 1000 federal troops were killed in an air raid Tuesday on a convoy in northern Nigeria.

Israeli Warning

TEL AVIV—Israel warned the United Nations mission chief in the Middle East, Gen. Odd Bull, that cease-fire arrangements along the Suez Canal are conditioned on Egypt "quickly" providing a map fixing the Egyptian cease-fire position.

The warning was made by

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan during a conference with Gen. Bull. The Norwegian officer brought word from Cairo that the Egyptians declined to map the cease-fire line and also refused to agree to a U.N. proposal that both sides should refrain from putting boats in the canal.

Communist diplomats in London have indicated their countries are easing up on the shipment of arms to Egypt and Syria, partly out of a desire to avoid a U.S.-Soviet confrontation in the Middle East.

Negro Plight

KITWE, Zambia — The American Negro and the African Negro face a similar plight, a U.S. Negro leader told the United Nations seminar on apartheid here.

James Forman, director of international affairs of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, said in a paper: "There is no difference between the sting of being called a Kaffir in South Africa and a nigger in the United States."

However, Alcott Denning, leader of the official United States delegation, said he totally disagreed that there was any similarity between the nature of the struggle in America and that in South Africa.

Diplomatic Break

QUITO, Ecuador — Ecuador has severed diplomatic relations with Haiti, a government communique announced Monday.

The statement said Ecuador could no longer remain indifferent to grave violations of human rights by President Francois Duvalier's government. It said members of the Organization of American States would be asked to adopt a unified stand against Haiti.

Huk Control

MANILA — Philippine military officials fear that, unless Huk (Filipino Communist) influence is broken up in the four central Luzon provinces north of Manila, their candidates will win November's mayoral elections in the area.

Brig. Gen. Rafael Iletto, national police commander, told Defense Minister Ernesto Mata that almost 200 villages in Central Luzon were already under Huk domination.

Iletto said latest intelligence reports put Huk strength at nearly 30,000 members. Of this total, only 141 were hard-core members, he said.

For the Record

- El Salvador and Honduras have accepted an offer from Guatemala, Costa Rica and Nicaragua to mediate their longstanding border dispute.

- Heavy rains fell again on Karachi, Pakistan, where 100,000 persons have been made homeless by three days of torrential downpours. The death toll so far is 19, with scores more missing or injured.

- Peru's Christian Democrat Party called for the immediate confiscation of the U.S.-owned International Petroleum Company's La Brea and Parinas installations.

From staff reports and news dispatches



GEN. ODD BULL
... gets Israeli warning

Report of Egypt's Use Of Gas 'Disturbs' U.S.

By J. Y. Smith

Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States said yesterday that it was "deeply disturbed" by reports that Egypt has used poison gas against civilians in Yemen.

A State Department spokesman said the Johnson Administration would support any "international action to deal with this problem."

The statement apparently was prompted by the publication of an exchange of letters between Arthur J. Goldberg, the U.S. Ambassador at the United Nations, and Rep. Lester L. Wolfe (D-N.Y.) in which Wolfe suggested that the United States take up reports of the gassing in the Security Council.

In what appeared to be the first official U.S. confirmation of the reports, Goldberg replied that there are "a growing number of indications that gas is once again being used by the U.A.R. air force against the local population in Yemen."

"We are deeply disturbed at press reports that the agent used (against the town of

Kitaf in January) may have been some new type of nerve gas, as this would introduce an entirely new weapon not previously employed by any nation of the world."

At the State Department, press officer Robert J. McCloskey quoted reports as saying that "hundreds had been killed and many others gravely affected" by gas attacks.

"This government condemns such action as inhuman and entirely contrary to the laws of nations," he continued.

Egypt has had more than 50,000 troops tied down in Yemen for the last three years in support of the Yemeni republican regime in its civil war against the Yemeni royalists, who have the backing of Saudi Arabia.

Goldberg said Saudi Arabia had furnished detailed information on the use of gas to the Security Council. Other reports have come from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Israelis Arrest Their 'Peace Pilot'

Reuters

TEL AVIV, July 28—Israel's self-appointed "peace pilot," Abie Nathan, was arrested here today when he touched down in his battered single-engine plane after an apparently abortive attempt to meet Egyptian President Nasser.

Nathan, a Tel Aviv restaurateur, wanted to urge peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

He left Nicosia, Cyprus, today for Tel Aviv but said he would land in Egypt first. Radio messages picked up in Cyprus said he landed at Port Said.

Nathan landed there in February, 1966, also seeking talks, but was unable to meet Nasser then, either.

Russia Seen Pushing for Open Canal

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW, July 28—The Soviet Union is believed to be exerting pressure for an early reopening of the Suez Canal, diplomatic sources here reported today.

Russia is concerned both by the dislocation of its own maritime trade and by Egyptian revenue losses.

Fifteen to eighteen hundred Soviet merchant ships used the Canal each year before last month's Mideast war. But since the war, Soviet trade with South Asia had had to be rerouted around the Cape of Good Hope or overland.

Both routes are much costlier than the Canal, whose nominal Egyptian tolls could be paid out of massive Soviet credits to Egypt.

The waterway was closed by Egypt during the war, and is now blocked by sunken ships. Sources in Cairo have said Egypt will refuse to reopen the Canal as long as Israeli troops remain on its east bank.

Egypt is believed to be losing an estimated \$1 million daily as a result of the Canal closure and the loss of revenue from tourism and from Sinai Peninsula oil wells. Prolonged continuation of these losses would further swell the current Soviet burden of rearming Egypt.

Diplomats reported earlier that new aid to the Arabs might force this country's leaders to revise domestic economic plans for the next three years. However, it appears that after the initial rush of armaments to key Arab countries, designed to bolster morale, the Soviet Union is now waiting for the political dust to settle before making any large new long-term commitments.

Deaths Elsewhere

'Catfish' Cole, Klan Leader

GREENSBORO, N.C., July 28 (UPI)—Ku Klux Klansman James (Catfish) Cole, who once led a raid on an Indian village and more recently was arrested on charges of intimidating a Negro minister, was killed in a traffic accident Thursday night.

Mr. Cole, 44, and Paul Louis Leclair, 40, were killed when Mr. Leclair's car crashed down a rural embankment at a high rate of speed.

Mr. Cole was the former leader of an eastern North Carolina Klan hierarchy which reached its peak strength in the early 1950s.

In 1958 he took a group of hooded followers into Robeson County to put a group of Lumbee Indians "in their place."

Klansmen were sent flying into the night by the whooping, shooting Indians.

He was convicted for inciting a riot and he dropped out of sight after serving his term.

He moved to Kinston, N.C. where he operated a printing business for a number of years and was left standing in the wings when Grand Dragon J. Robert Jones led a revival of the hooded order in recent years.

Within the past two weeks Mr. Cole was arrested in Greensboro under a new anti-terrorism law passed by the 1967 General Assembly. He was charged with trying to intimidate the Rev. Frank Williams, a young Negro who had moved into a previously all-white neighborhood on the outskirts of Greensboro.

Glen E. Campbell, 36, of Edgewood, Md., an engineer, worked for the Martin Co., a subsidiary of Martin Marietta Corp. of Baltimore, Md., accidentally, in Panama.

Raoul Praxy, 75, actor and dramatic author, played five principal roles in the Theatre de la Porte Saint Martin, abandoned acting for writing between the two world wars; in Paris.

Prof. Evaristo Breccia, 91, one of Italy's greatest experts on ancient Egypt, directed the University of Alexandria's excavations at Hermapolis Magna on the lower Nile; in Rome.

Kremlin Said to Set Conditions On Further Military Aid to Egypt

United Press International

An Egyptian military delegation flew home from Moscow yesterday after presenting a shopping list for Soviet arms.

Informed sources said the Kremlin laid down conditions, including the posting of Soviet "advisers" with Egyptian forces, in exchange for military aid.

The Egyptians were led by Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel Menam Riad, who possibly had to sit through several sessions in which the Soviets criticized the Arab military performance. The Kremlin has dropped broad hints in the press that it is unhappy with the haphazard way in which the Arabs used Soviet arms during the war with Israel in June.

The Soviets supplied the Arabs with an estimated \$3 billion worth of arms before the war, two-thirds of the total to Egypt alone. Western sources say the Russians have replaced about half the \$1 billion worth of arms lost by Egypt to Israel.

The Moscow sources said the Kremlin demanded in return for their weapons:

- Soviet military advisers stationed with Arab troops and increased Soviet guidance in direction of Arab military affairs.

- Closer consultation between Arab and Soviet Political leaders to prevent rash action that could provoke Israel again.

- A thorough shakeup of the Egyptian command structure to weed out "anti-revolutionary" elements.

In Tehran, Iran, the leaders

of Pakistan, Turkey and Iran agreed in summit talks that Israeli forces should withdraw from seized Arab territory, informed sources said. The three nations are members of the British and U.S.-backed Central Treaty Organization.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram accused U.S. television and radio networks of conducting a "campaign of defamation" against Egypt "based on false reports that Egypt is using poison gas in Yemen."

[Reuters reported from Amman that Jordan's delegation to the United Nations has been instructed to raise with Secretary General Thant "the Israeli authorities' attempt to force Jordanian teachers on the West Bank to cooperate with them."]

Osgood Caruthers of the Los Angeles Times made this analysis of current Egyptian thinking in Cairo:

Nasser is convinced that his struggle has entered a long-range phase with no shortcuts in view but that time is on his side. This deep-rooted stubbornness, which runs as a tough fibre through the otherwise often mercurial character of the whole Arab people, seems from the vantage point of Cairo to have been overlooked by those who would enforce a settlement on Israeli terms.

Even so, Nasser is understood to have resisted the urging of Algerian President Houari Boumedienne to start guerrilla warfare against the Israelis at once.

Nasser and his allies are insisting to two conditions for any settlement. *

Israel Faked Egypt Out of Her Socks: Embarrassing for Nasser ...

By Randolph and Winston Churchill

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Jul 30, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. B1

Israel Faked Egypt Out of Her Socks

By Randolph and Winston Churchill

IT ALL STARTED with a lie—a Russian lie. In early May, the Soviet government passed to Cairo the story of a large Israeli troop concentration on the Syrian border. During the following two weeks, Cairo received information from Moscow indicating that an Israeli force of up to 11 brigades was involved. At the time, the Israelis had no more than a company (120 men) in that particular area, waiting in ambush for Syrian saboteurs.

The United Nations, which had observation posts along the Israeli-Syrian border, confirmed, toward the end of May, that it had no evidence of the alleged troop movements. It seems that the Russians, alarmed by the possibility that Israel might be planning a punitive raid on Syria, wanted Egyptian President Nasser to commit his forces in Sinai as a diversion to deter the Israelis from attacking.

The crisis had been building up for six months. In October and November, 1966, there had been an intensification of Arab terrorist activities against Israel by the El Fatah terrorist organization. On Nov. 4, Syria and Egypt signed a defense agreement. There followed two incidents in which the Israelis undertook major punitive action.

On Nov. 13, a large Israeli force, including tanks and armored cars, rolled over the Jordanian border and attacked Samu, a village of 4000 people. Israel felt no great hostility toward Jordan but carried out the raid in order to show that she was not prepared to tolerate the use of Jordanian territory by the El Fatah organization.

At the beginning of April, 1967, the Israelis decided to knock out Syrian artillery which was bombarding Israeli farm workers in a demilitarized zone

This is the second article on the Arab-Israeli war by the son and grandson of the late Sir Winston Churchill. Grandson Winston's account of the fighting he covered as a correspondent is supplemented by his father Randolph's delving into the political and diplomatic moves which preceded and are still following the Israeli victory. This article is part of a book by the Churchills, "The Six-Day War," to be published soon.

near the Sea of Galilee. In the resulting air battle of April 7, the Syrians lost six Mig fighters, a significant proportion of their total air strength.

Embarrassing for Nasser

THE SITUATION WAS clearly becoming increasingly embarrassing for President Nasser. In particular, the presence of the United Nations Emergency Force, commanded by Gen. Rikhye of India, on the borders of Egypt and Israel was a subject of scandal and scorn among his Arab rivals.

Nasser, believing that a confrontation between Israel and Syria was imminent, felt bound to demonstrate the reality of his defense pact with Syria by some evidence of military zeal. On May 15, large numbers of Egyptian troops were seen moving through Cairo on their way to the Suez Canal. They were accorded the maximum publicity by the government-controlled press, radio and television.

Then at 10 p.m. on May 16, the Egyptian chief of staff, Gen. Fawzy, sent a telegram to Gen. Rikhye:

"For your information, I gave my instructions to all U.A.R. armed forces to

be ready for action against Israel the moment it might carry out any aggressive action against any Arab country . . . For the sake of complete secure (sic) of all U.N. troops which install O.P.'s along our borders, I request that you issue orders to withdraw all these troops immediately . . ."

Gen. Rikhye immediately reported the Egyptian request to United Nations Secretary General U Thant in New York and retired to bed. The broadcasts of Cairo Radio the next day made it clear that Gen. Rikhye had been asked to withdraw his men from the border and concentrate them inside the Gaza Strip. No mention was made of the United Nations forces at Sharm El-Sheikh. However, after receiving Fawzy's telegram, U Thant called on Ambassador El Kony, the Egyptian representative at the United Nations, and informed him that a partial withdrawal of the force was impossible. Nasser was therefore told that he must either request the complete withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force from Egyptian territory or else allow it to remain in its existing positions.

Hammar skjold Legacy

UNEF WAS THE peacekeeper force which had controlled the border since the time of Suez. It had originally been established there under an agreement concluded between President Nasser and the late Dag Hammar skjold, then United Nations Secretary General, in November, 1956.

Egypt and the United Nations, according to this document, made a compact that no withdrawal should take place before the "task" was accomplished. In the event of an Egyptian request for the United Nations troops to leave, Hammar skjold recorded, "the matter would at once be brought before

the General Assembly. If the General Assembly found that its task was completed, everything would be all right. If they found that the task was not completed, and Egypt, all the same, maintained its stand and enforced the withdrawal, Egypt would break the agreement with the United Nations."

Though U Thant has pointed out that the Hammar skjold memorandum was not an official United Nations document, it is interesting to note how far he departed from his predecessor's code of action.

In the event, however, the Egyptians had not waited for any formal response from U Thant. By 8 a.m. on May 17, they were already taking over UNEF observation posts along the Egyptian-Israeli border. In Cairo, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad called in the envoys of each of the seven nations contributing to UNEF and demanded the withdrawal of their contingents, receiving immediate assent from the Yugoslavs and Indians.

Shortly after midday on May 18, the Egyptians ordered the force of 32 United Nations troops manning observation posts at Sharm El-Sheikh to withdraw immediately. It was 4 p.m. when the official Egyptian request for the withdrawal of the force reached the United Nations—too late for U Thant to preserve the integrity of the force.

At a brief ceremony in Gaza on May 19, the flag of the United Nations was lowered and UNEF was no more—an ignominious and abrupt demise.

Perhaps no one was more surprised than Nasser when U Thant acceded to his demands so promptly without even consulting the Security Council or the General Assembly.

On May 22, the crisis entered a new stage when Egypt declared the See CHURCHILL, Page B5, Column 1

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microfilm.

By Roger Sheridan—Black Star

This was the waiting period, before the Six-Day War broke out—two Israeli soldiers biding their time in the Negev Desert.

Israeli Deception Faked Egypt Out of Her Socks

CHURCHILL, From Page B1

Strait of Tiran closed to Israeli ships and to all strategic materials being shipped to Israel on board non-Israeli vessels. President Nasser declared: "If Israel threatens us with war, we will reply thus: Go ahead, then."

On May 23, Levi Eshkol, the Israeli Prime Minister, warned that interference with Israeli shipping in the Strait of Tiran would be regarded as an act of war.

On May 25, there were signs of mounting pressure on the Israeli Prime Minister for Israel to "go it alone." President Johnson flew to Canada to discuss the crisis with Prime Minister Lester Pearson. The same day, the Egyptian Defense Minister, accompanied by a ten-man delegation, arrived in Moscow to seek Russian support and material.

Eban's Trek West

ON MAY 24, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban left for Washington, via Paris and London, to see President Johnson and later to address the United Nations Security Council.

On May 26, after keeping Eban waiting for most of the day, Mr. Johnson called him in for a talk. The President was disconcerted when Eban produced a file of documents which the Israelis considered to be evidence of a firm American commitment to uphold the principle of "free and innocent passage" through the Gulf of Aqaba.

Among these papers was the draft of a speech made by his immediate predecessor, Golda Meir, to the United Nations General Assembly on March 1, 1957. This had been prepared jointly by Eban, at that time Israeli Ambassador in Washington, and John Foster Dulles, and amended in Dulles's own hand.

Eban also reminded Mr. Johnson during their 85-minute conversation of the President's record on the issue. When Mr. Johnson was Senate Democratic Leader in 1965-67, he had been strongly pro-Israel. He had burst into public anger when Dulles threatened Israel with sanctions unless she withdrew from Sharm El-Sheikh.

In his talk with Eban, Mr. Johnson was full of friendly bluster—"I want to see that little blue and white Israeli flag sailing down those straits"—but would make no firm commitment.

Eban was asked to give Washington ten days or a fortnight for negotiations.

Eban genuinely believed that something might be achieved through negotiations; he has argued in private since the war that for the sake of Israel's international reputation it was essential that the diplomatic method be tested, even though it might be found wanting. He also maintained that Israel might have been accused of indecent haste had she struck the moment the strait was closed.

'Destroy Israel'

ON THE DAY of President Johnson's meeting with Eban, the situation in the Middle East took another decisive turn. President Nasser, addressing the leaders of the Pan-Arab Federation of Trade Unions, said that if war came, "it will be total and the objective will be to destroy Israel. We feel confident that we can win and are ready now for a war with Israel."

The great powers were alarmed by Nasser's recklessness. He appeared to be losing his balance. President Johnson sent a note the same day to the Egyptian ambassador in Washington requesting the Egyptians to exercise restraint and not to open fire first. That night Nasser was called out of bed at 3:30 a.m. to hear an urgent message from the Soviet ambassador in Cairo. He told Nasser that Egypt was strongly advised not to initiate the fighting.

While wishing to avoid any confrontation, the Russians were also aware of the inadequate condition of Egyptian military preparations. A team of Soviet inspectors, checking Egyptian airfields, found pilots who had not been airborne for days. Egypt's dummy planes were unconvincing and their real ones were

massed together where they would be easy targets.

Nasser's judgment was distorted by the enormous failure of his sycophantic intelligence service, which underestimated the enemy's strength. There is little reason to believe that Nasser was bent on a military showdown with Israel from the outset. However, as Eban has put it, "Nasser was like a man who had gone to Monte Carlo with \$100 and staked it at the roulette wheel. Each time his number came up he became more courageous; he felt that fortune was smiling."

The Turning Point

ON MAY 30, King Hussein of Jordan unexpectedly arrived in Cairo and, after a stay of only six hours, signed a defense agreement with President Nasser. This surprised the Egyptian people as much as foreigners. The two men had for long been at loggerheads, President Nasser having often denounced Hussein as a traitor to the Arab cause.

The defense pact was undoubtedly the turning point between peace and war. Strategically, an alliance between Egypt and Jordan could scarcely be tolerated by Israel. For Israel would now be exposed to attack at its most vulnerable point, the "soft underbelly" where Jordanian territory formed a salient into Israel and provided a hostile base for attack only 12 miles from the Mediterranean coast.

Thus the talkers were being overtaken by events. While President Johnson and Prime Minister Wilson were hawking a document around the world seeking to obtain the support of other maritime nations for concerted action to open the Strait of Tiran, the problem had become a minor issue to Israel. The deadly threat of an Arab military build-up along her borders was paramount.

Israel, with four of five men in her army civilians, could not afford to maintain her forces mobilized indefinitely. But equally, she could not afford to stand down from her high level of mobilization while the imminent danger of a concerted surprise attack by her neighbors existed.

It was an intolerable situation for her. Throughout the country, and particularly in the army, there was growing unrest and dissatisfaction. It was one of those rare occasions in a democracy when public opinion in a non-election year was able to bring real pressure to bear on a government.

With their veteran leader Ben-Gurion in retirement, the Israeli people turned now to one man—Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Sinai victor of 1956. From Dayan they would accept a decision to fight or to wait with complete conviction that the decision had been taken for sound reasons.

Shimon Peres, one of the leading lights of the Rafi Party, has described the problems which confronted Israel in the days leading up to the war: "There were two questions to be resolved—the decision to go or not to go, and secondly, who should bear the responsibility for that decision. There was growing resentment in the country and in the army, not because the government hadn't decided on war—but because it had taken no decision." Rafi was, broadly, the party of the "hawks" while the "doves" put their trust in Eshkol and Eban of the Mapai Party.

By May 24 Peres was the organizing center of a political alliance which could muster 50 of the Knesset's 120 votes, and which aimed to overthrow Eshkol.

Discussions with the government went on vainly up to and throughout May 31 in an attempt to get Dayan accepted in a position of authority, either as Prime Minister or Minister of Defense. Dayan was pessimistic and depressed. Eshkol was prepared to have him in but only in an advisory capacity, offering him the deputy premiership or membership of the government's inner committee for defense, which consisted of 13 people. Both positions would have involved responsibility without power.

Then at 3 p.m. on June 1, there was a meeting of the secretariat of Mapai at which 24 people spoke. Of these, 19 supported Dayan and only five

backed Allon, the chief of staff and now Minister of Labor. At 7 p.m., Eshkol and delegates of Rafi met and it was agreed that Dayan should have the Defense Ministry. This meeting lasted no more than 10 minutes.

An hour later, the Rafi leadership met in Ben-Gurion's house. After two hours of discussion, Ben-Gurion approved Dayan's appointment. By 11 p.m. the cabinet met and Dayan's inclusion as Defense Minister was among the three additions made.

It is now a controversial issue in Israeli politics as to who should be given credit for the decision to strike and for the successful conduct of the war. Dayan's admirers claim that when he entered the cabinet the decision to fight had yet to be taken, and add that no detailed plan of attack had been worked out.

Brig. Gen. Ezer Weizman has said that when Dayan became Minister of Defense, "he knew that there was a possibility that the decision to go might not be taken." Others claim that the Eshkol government was too fearful to make the decision without him. They wanted Dayan included so that if the whole thing ended in disaster they would not have to hold the bag alone.

Eban and Allon recall events differently from Weizman. Eban says that the decision to fight had been reached by June 1: it was dictated by the pact

between Nasser and Hussein. Allon agrees. He says that prior to the defense pact there was a division in the cabinet, a majority still hoping for a diplomatic solution. But after May 30 war was inevitable.

Dayan was included in the cabinet because the Eshkol government was being forced to two unavoidable conclusions: Israel had no alternative but to fight, and the Israeli government needed Dayan because the nation demanded it and because it needed his knowledge, courage and optimism.

Just as it had taken Hitler to make Churchill Prime Minister in 1940, so, as Dayan put it shortly before the start of the war, "It took 80,000 Egyptian soldiers to get me into the Israeli cabinet."

By the time Harold Wilson and Lyndon Johnson met in Washington on June 2, it was too late for a diplomatic formula to succeed. War was certain. Only the date was open.

Safe to Act

BY THE FIRST WEEKEND in June while diplomacy was taking its course in the world capitals, two things were clear to the Israelis. First, that they would not incur the wrath of the President of the United States as they had done in 1956; secondly, the Soviet Union would not intervene.

Whether this was merely a shrewd assessment of the situation by the Israeli

intelligence or whether in fact some wink had been received through unofficial channels from Mr. Johnson is impossible to say. Anyway, the Israelis felt that it was safe for them to act should the situation demand it.

The strategic situation outlined by Gen. Yariv, head of Israeli intelligence, was black. In addition to the fateful kiss between Nasser and King Hussein, the Israelis now knew that Egypt's Gen. Riadh had arrived in Amman to establish an advance command post and that Jordanian forces had been placed under his command. Besides this, on the evening of June 4, the vanguard of an Iraqi infantry division reinforced by more than 150 tanks began crossing the Jordan River into the West Bank area.

The Iraqi buildup would be complete by the middle of the week and posed a grave threat to the security of Israel. While she could cope with 800 or more Egyptian tanks in Sinai, Israel felt that the presence of 300 or 400 enemy tanks so close to her major air bases and centers of population was an intolerable danger.

In addition, the Egyptian air force was getting cocky. For 10 years there had been no intrusion or violation of Israeli air space by Egyptian aircraft. Now, in the past two weeks, at least three flights had been made by Egyptian Mig 21s over Israel from the Dead Sea toward El Arish, a route over some of Israel's major air bases and the area in which the bulk of her armor was deployed.

Anguished Decision

ISRAEL'S FINAL DOUBTS and hesitations were swept away or overcome. By the evening of June 4 the soldiers and airmen knew that the following morning they would be at war.

It had been an agonizing and anguished decision for the cabinet. When Gen. Hod, the head of the air force, told them that their air force could destroy the air force of Egypt and any other Arab power that intervened without Tel Aviv being subjected to enemy bombardment, they found it hard to believe.

So much had been heard of the new Russian - trained Egyptian air force, equipped with more than 400 modern jet fighters and bombers—how was it possible to knock out such a force with one blow and be sure that Tel Aviv would not be bombed?

But Moshe Dayan was an optimist and he was one of the few who knew that the air force could do what it promised. Dayan's influence over the cabinet was perhaps his most decisive contribution to the victory.

When Dayan assumed the office of Defense Minister June 1, he was already very clearly in the picture. For the previous two weeks, with the permission of both the Prime Minister and the Chief of Staff, Gen. Rabin, he had been visiting the troops in the field and, in particular, going over all the plans with the individual commanders.

Between June 1 and June 4, there can be no doubt that he made several alterations to the plans within the framework of the original conception of the battle. This had been to hold the line of the Jordanian and Syrian fronts while destroying the Egyptian army in Sinai.

For instance, the day before his appointment, Dayan visited Gen. Narkiss, the central commander whose task it was to guard Tel Aviv, the densely populated coastal strip and the Israeli part of Jerusalem from attack, principally by Jordan. They met in Jerusalem and went over the plans, and then went to a vantage point outside Jerusalem from which they surveyed the whole area.

Dayan suggested that Israeli troop movements be kept to the bare minimum so as to offer no provocation to the Jordanians. In case of a Jordanian attack, which it was felt would probably be a local one and in the nature of a demonstration of solidarity with his fellow Arabs by King Hussein, Dayan warned Narkiss: "Don't bother the general staff with requests for reinforce-

ments. Grit your teeth and ask for nothing."

Dayan was known to be a man of action, and on hearing of his inclusion in the Israeli government, many people felt that this would mean that a decision to fight would come soon.

One of the first tasks he set himself was to disabuse the world of any such idea by a brilliant deception campaign and thus regain the element of surprise which was vital to Israel. It was at once pointed out that the army, which after two weeks of mobilization and waiting in the desert was demanding that a decision be taken, would accept a decision not to fight far better from a government which included Dayan.

Dayan's first public appearance as Minister of Defense-designate was at a press conference June 3. He said it was too late for a spontaneous military reaction to Egypt's blockade of the Tiran Strait and still too early to draw any conclusions of the possible outcome of diplomatic action. He added: "The government—before I became a member of it—embarked on diplomacy; we must give it a chance."

The following day, the day immediately preceding the outbreak of war, newspaper offices throughout the world received pictures of Israeli troops on leave relaxing on the beaches. Several thousand Israeli soldiers had been authorized to go on leave that weekend.

Following the cabinet sessions at which the decision to strike had been taken, the communique designed for use by papers June 5 mentioned only a banal agenda of items ranging from a new bond issue to the ratification of a cultural accord with Belgium.

There can be no doubt that overall, the Israeli deception achieved its purpose. Egyptian generals were seen that weekend on the tennis courts of Cairo.

Plans Like Bricks

THE ARMED FORCES that Dayan was about to lead into battle made up a remarkable and unique military machine, largely composed of farmers, fruit dealers, taxi drivers and businessmen in uniform. In the defense of their own land, they were one of the finest armies the world has ever seen.

There was no overall plan of campaign. Gen. Weizman, director of operations, said: "We have got a plan for everything—even for capturing the North Pole. The plans are like bricks. They can be used one by one to build a structure as the situation develops. We don't go in for preconceived and, therefore, inflexible master plans."

Although the credit for Israeli's air victory was to go to Gen. Hod, it was Gen. Weizman who over the past ten years had been architect of the air force. It was his decision to devote available resources to create a strong force of fighter-bombers rather than squander them by having a bomber force as well. A bomber's major role is to bomb centers of civilian population, which Israel had no interest in doing. Gen. Weizman wanted an air force that could destroy any enemy force and which could give support to ground troops.

It was hard to find anyone in Israel in the weeks before the war began who openly wanted war, but without fuss or bother, the men—and women—left their jobs to go and fight for their country. Their greatest strength was that they knew what they were fighting for. They realized that while defeat for the Arabs would mean the loss of an army, for Israel it would mean the end of her existence as a state and the annihilation of her people.

As an Israeli officer who had served with the British army in World War II and who had fought at Alamein put it: "This would have been a second Biblical massacre of Massada. When the Egyptians got here they would have found no one alive. I would have killed my wife and daughter rather than let them fall into their hands. And I don't know anyone who wouldn't have done the same."

From the forthcoming book, "The Six-Day War" by Randolph S. Churchill and Winston S. Churchill, to be published by Houghton Mifflin and Co. © 1967 by Randolph S. Churchill and Winston S. Churchill.

Gen. Dayan to Gen. Narkiss: "Don't bother the general staff with requests for reinforcements. Grit your teeth and ask for nothing."

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Putting Up with an Itch

Logic Impels U.S. to Allow Time to Pass Before Seeking Middle East Settlement

By Joseph Kraft

IMPASSE IN THE Middle East has bred the usual American itch to promote a settlement. But logic still argues for a waiting game, aimed at allowing the forces now dominant in the Arab world to play themselves out.

The initiative in the Arab world, ever since the Israeli victory, has rested with the extreme left-wing regimes of Algeria and Syria. These governments have been pressing the other Arab states and Russia to keep the pot boiling. On two occasions, they have been able to head off steps that might have been the prologue to a settlement with Israel.

First there is the matter of a summit meeting of Arab leaders. It has been ardently advocated by King Hussein of Jordan. At a summit meeting, Hussein could ask the other Arabs to put up or shut up on the question of helping his shattered state survive. If they failed to meet his needs, as seems certain, the whole world would know about it.

At that point, Hussein would be in a good position to turn to the United States for help, and even for an approach to talks with Israel. But the Algerians and Syrians have, of course, foreseen these possibilities. And so far, they have been able to head off any summit meeting.

A SIMILAR situation exists over the matter of a compromise United Nations resolution. As the sponsors of the special session of the General Assembly, the Russians were eager to get some kind of resolution through in order to show that the effort had

not been in vain. The United States worked out with the Soviet Union a compromise resolution that would have, at least dimly, recognized Israel's right to exist.

But the Algerians and Syrians saw the resolution as a kind of Soviet quit-claim—freeing the Russians from the obligation to undo Israel's victory. They refused strong Soviet pressure to support the resolution, and they were able to swing the rest of the Arab world with them. That is why the General Assembly had to turn the problem over to the Security Council.

This deadlock has induced among some American officials a keen disposition to find a way out. Behind the scenes there have been heavy Administration pressures on Israel for one-sided concessions. At one point, the United States very nearly switched its United Nations vote from abstention to aye on a Pakistani resolution which in effect called for unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Jerusalem.

This disposition to give way is particularly disquieting because beneath the surface of events there has been a considerable drift away from the extremist lead of Algeria and Syria.

Jordan is obviously eager for talks. The oil-rich states, insofar as they have boycotted Britain and the United States under pressure of the extremists, have the best reasons for wanting a return to business as usual. Most important of all, there is the case of the countries bordering Algeria and Syria.

In MOROCCO, the regime has been strong enough to

jail a well-known labor leader for stirring up anti-Jewish sentiment. In Tunisia, President Habib Bourguiba is ready to recognize Israel diplomatically as soon as peace talks begin. And Iraq—a country dependent on Syria for pipeline access to the Mediterranean — has just seated a new cabinet which looks away from Syria and toward Egypt.

Egypt, of course, is the fulcrum of Arab opinion, the point where decisive swings can be made. And so far, on such issues as the Arab summit and the United Nations resolution, President Nasser has tried to balance among factions in order to maintain top position in the Arab world.

But Egypt is about the last country in the world able to hold a half-way position in international affairs. It imports food and a wide variety of goods consumed by its middle classes in Alexandria and Cairo.

Every day the Egyptians are losing millions of dollars in foreign exchange from Suez Canal tolls foregone, from an absence of tourists and from the closing down of oil prospecting in Sinai. The country is in serious economic trouble. And for all their generosity with cast-off weapons, the Russians show no sign of picking up the tab.

In this situation, doing nothing can be a paying proposition for the United States. The more time goes by, the more the impasse draws on without an agreement, the more there will be promoted the sense of realities which must precede any settlement.

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Abie Nathan Served With Detention Notice

New York Daily News Service

TEL AVIV, July 30 — Abie Nathan, hospitalized with exhaustion after his latest unsuccessful effort to talk peace with Egyptian President Nasser, was served with a seven-day detention warrant today by a local magistrate who came to the peace pilot's bedside.

Nathan, 39, landed on an airstrip near here Friday evening after his unauthorized peace mission to Egypt, which followed an equally abortive trip last year.

Bull Seeks Accord to Open Canal

From News Dispatches

Gen. Odd Bull, chief U.N. truce observer in the Mideast, flew to Cairo yesterday in an attempt an Israeli-Egyptian agreement that would open the Suez Canal to world shipping.

Before leaving Jerusalem, it was reported he suggested that both Israel and Egypt not use the Canal for a month and accept a cease-fire demarcation line drawn by the U.N.

The cabinets of both nations convened, but there was no indication that they would be discussing Bull's proposal.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian government again announced it would not open the Canal as long as Israeli forces remain on Egyptian territory.

Israel claimed last week that the cease-fire line runs down the center of the 100-mile-long waterway. But Egypt has insisted that the line runs along the eastern bank.

The usually well-informed military correspondent for Israel's Nadriv newspaper yesterday that both Egyptians and Israelis were plying small boats on their respective sides of the Canal.

In other developments in the Mideast:

- Sources in Amman said Jordan's government was on the verge of resigning, and King Hussein was preparing to appoint his uncle, Sherif Hussein ben Nasser, premier of a new cabinet.

- Israel's ambassadors to Washington, London, Paris, Brussels and the United States were scheduled to arrive for talks in Jerusalem Tuesday, as the Arab foreign ministers' conference opens in Khartoum.

- Egypt has threatened to withdraw most of its forces in Yemen if the Yemeni government does not share the cost of the remaining 25,000 Egyptian troops.

Amid the Soviets An Eternal Russia

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW—No observation by a foreigner irritates Soviet ideologists more, especially in the 50th anniversary of the Communist Revolution, than an allusion to the persistence of immemorial Russia—"la Russie éternelle," as General de Gaulle puts it. To a dedicated Communist it is unthinkable that a "socialist society building communism" should still so often and so sharply recall the empire of the Tsars.

Yet in truth most of the foreigners who with sighs and often tears invoke eternal Russia do so with warmth and admiration for this vast land and unusual people. They are touched by the boundless horizons of the landscape, the majesty of the great rivers, the survival of the Orthodox faith, the indestructibility of the peasants (then serfs, now collective farmers) who still constitute nearly half the population.



TO BE SURE, peasants by the millions now have television sets, but the aeriels sprout above the simple roofs of the traditional *izba* and often television has preceded running water. Similarly, the great cities are full of construction and renovation—scaffolding is ubiquitous—but a closer look often reveals their sites to be in a state of very human confusion: some at work, some busy escaping it, others involved in endless discussion of how the work should be done if and when one actually gets to do it.

Despite an administration as centralized and regulation bound as any on earth, personal connections and face-to-face talk—for hours if necessary—remain indispensable to any but the most routine transaction. In such talks one discovers the full galaxy of human types immortalized in prerevolutionary literature, from obdurate bureaucrats and self-important careerists to merciful grandmothers and self-Westernized youths.

Dig a little deeper, and one finds the classic 19th century divorce between the state and society, between the ruling officials and thinking people in the arts, sciences and professions. One of the amazing phenomena of 50 years under Lenin, Stalin, Khrushchev and Brezhnev has been the survival and even reproduction of that unique breed, the Russian intelligentsia. Despite revolution, civil war, emigrations, purges, the Nazi invasion and new purges, Russian society has been able to produce in Andrei Voznesensky a poet in the elegant tradition of Pushkin, and in Alexander Solzhenitsyn a novelist with the directness and moral courage of Tolstoy. Needless to say, like their forebears they are in trouble with the authorities.

Yet, far beyond the uniquely gifted few, today's Russian-intellectuals hark back to ancestral ways. A librarian in Leningrad described recently how a group of friends discussed, from supper almost to dawn, the questions of who really belongs to the intelligentsia and what was its proper role in society. They reached agreement that an intellectual is someone who realizes that to every question there are at least two answers—a definition which goes back to Chekhov but which stands in sharp contradiction to the official pretense that Marxism-Leninism offers monolithic truths for all occasions.

As in olden times too, the intelligentsia somehow manages despite official barriers to maintain contact with its other half, Russia-in-exile. "Of course" Soviet writers know all about Vladimir Nabokov, and admire him, even though that proud son of liberal nobles refuses to set foot in a Communist land. Russian artists have been pressing for months to permit an exhibition of the many works still here by Marc Chagall, and just the other day a group of Moscow painters set out on a pilgrimage to Chagall's native Vitebsk in the hope of turning up a few more of his works.



CONSIDERING that today's ruling party itself sprang from the rebellious old intelligentsia, native and emigre, it is indeed remarkable how the traditional divisions and attitudes of the 19th century appear to have reasserted themselves. For it is hardly a matter of stagnation or inertia, of "eternal Russia" simply prolonging itself without challenge or interruption. To be sure, one now gains entry to officials through the same guards, passes and formalities as in Tsarist times—but as late as the 1930s one could simply walk in, and in the revolutionary days Lenin himself was telephoning correspondents and offering food in the Kremlin to hungry workers. Nowadays no workers go hungry, but correspondents learn as little about Russian policy as in the era when the "Eastern question" meant Serbia, Bulgaria and the Straits rather than Egypt, Israel and the Suez Canal.

Israel Seizes Four Arabs Linked With Jerusalem Resistance Drive

From News Dispatches

Israel military police in Jerusalem Sunday night arrested four prominent Arabs said to have led a "noncooperation with Israel" movement.

The men were not identified.

The move was interpreted as a warning to Arabs who have been trying in the past few days to upset relations between Jews and Arabs in Jerusalem and on the Jordan River's West Bank, both occupied by Israel since the June war.

Latest sign of this agitation according to officials here was a letter from professional organizations in Jerusalem's Old City opposing "all measures . . . aimed at detaching Jerusalem from our Arab land."

The letter was reportedly sent to the West Bank's Israeli military governor, Gen. Uzi Narkiss, by Arab doctors, dentists, lawyers, pharmacists and engineers.

Israeli officials maintain, however, that incidents of noncooperation are confined to a small number of prominent Moslems in Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the leaders of Iran, Turkey and Pakistan yesterday said withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territory is essential for the establishment of lasting peace in the Mideast.

After two days of talks, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Prime Minis-

ter Suleiman Demirel of Turkey, also reiterated in a communique their sympathy for the Arabs.

Ayub and Demirel flew home after the two-day meeting in Iran's Caspian Sea resort of Ramsar.

Addressing the Israeli Parliament in Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban called on Arab leaders to join with Israel in negotiating a settlement to their differences.

But, Israel will demand assurances that a peace treaty would be observed before it signs any such agreement with the Arabs, according to a highly placed source in Jerusalem quoted by United Press International.

Other Israeli sources said Prime Minister Levi Eshkol fears the United States is trying to work out a compromise with the Arabs that would give all Israeli-occupied territory back to them. In exchange, the sources said Egypt would be expected only to allow Israeli ships through the Gulf of Aqaba.

In other developments in the Mideast:

- Israel introduced its own currency as legal tender in the occupied territories of Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

- Ahmed Shukairy, militant

leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, demanded a military solution to the Arabs' problems with Israel. He spoke in Khartoum, Sudan, on the eve of a conference of Arab foreign ministers there.

- Israel returned 47 prisoners of war to Jordan in return for two Israeli prisoners and the bodies of two pilots shot down in Iraq. Twenty-one wounded captives were also returned to Egypt.

- The Cairo correspondents of Pravda, the official Soviet newspaper, charged that Israel sent armed Egyptian prisoners back to Cairo last month with orders to topple President Nasser's government.

Russia Expects a Fair Grain Harvest: Excellent Ukraine Harvest ...

By Anatole Shub Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 3, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

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Russia Expects a Fair Grain Harvest

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSCOW — Soviet economists and planners are anxiously watching the lands east of the Volga—Kazakhstan and Western Siberia—this month. The harvest of spring rains there which is just beginning, will largely determine whether 1967 will be a good or just an average year for Soviet Agriculture.

Few Soviet officials are pre-

dicting a repetition of last year's "record-breaking harvest," when wheat production jumped from 60 million to 100 million tons. But with winter wheat harvesting nearly completed, it is already clear that the Soviet leaders need not fear another disastrous year like 1963 or 1965.

Excellent Ukraine Harvest

The winter wheat harvest in the Ukraine appears to have been excellent, although the

crop in the neighboring North Caucasus has apparently suffered from dry weather in some places.

The spring wheat in Kazakhstan's "new lands" and Western Siberia suffered from a dry pre-seeding period but received ample rainfall just after seeding in late May. Isolated reports from the region note that July has also been dry—especially in eastern areas—but good weather in

the next few weeks may be decisive.

Wheat sown in spring normally accounts for about 60 per cent of the total Soviet wheat crop.

Adequate Consumers' Reserves

While last year's banner harvest insures adequate reserves for Soviet consumers in any event, Russia this year faces the problem of feeding Egypt and perhaps other Arab clients as a result of the Mideast conflict. Last year Russia contracted to buy 3 million tons of wheat annually from Canada between 1966 and 1968, and it was disclosed this week that Russia has bought \$150 million more of Canadian wheat and flour for delivery between now and next July.

Observers here believe that even though Soviet agriculture may be unable to cover foreign-aid needs, it has been responding well to the Brezhnev-Kosygin program of higher investments and higher collective-farm incomes.

Although some crops like cotton in central Asia have been hit by unfavorable weather, production should be up significantly across the whole range of non-grain products. The livestock sector has recovered from the forced slaughters of 1964, and state procurement totals this year have shown strong gains.

Fertilization Moves Forward

The long-range program of fertilization, irrigation, land reclamation and mechanization is also moving forward—although not at quite the pace envisioned in the 1966-1970 five-year plan.

While supplies of fertilizer continue increasing sharply, delivery of agricultural machinery appears to have slowed down this year. In the first half of this year only 46,000 trucks were delivered to farms, as against 52,000 in the same period a year ago. Whether the drop is due to production for Vietnam and Mideast needs is not known.

Renewed Firing Mars Truce in Middle East

From News Dispatches

Jordanian and Israeli troops yesterday exchanged machine-gun fire across the Jordan River for the second straight day.

Israeli officials in Tel Aviv said that three Israeli soldiers were wounded in the two one-hour exchanges. The Israelis charged that the shooting began when Jordanian troops fired on Israeli patrols about two miles north of the Damiya Bridge.

A Jordanian communique accused the Israelis of moving armored vehicles to the river bank and opening fire on Jordanian positions. No Jordanian casualties were reported.

The area was the scene of two brief shooting incidents Tuesday, in which no casualties were reported.

Yesterday marked the fifth time the cease-fire has been violated along the Jordan River since the end of the six-day war in June.

In diplomatic activity yesterday, foreign ministers of 13 Arab states meeting in Khar-

toum reportedly rejected any form of peace negotiations with Israel.

The ministers met for three hours, amid reports of growing difficulties in their attempts to agree on an agenda for an Arab summit conference to deal with "Israeli aggression."

Conference sources said Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Tunisia insisted that propaganda attacks upon them by Egypt, Algeria and Syria must stop before a summit meeting can convene.

To avoid splitting the conference further, the delegates reportedly dropped proposals that all Arab nations sever relations with the United States, Britain and other nations regarded as having aided Israel in the war, and that they withdraw their currency reserves from these countries.

Sources also said Egypt offered at yesterday's session to revive the agreement President Nasser signed with Saudi Arabia's King Faisal at Jeddah in 1965, to end the civil war in Yemen. That agreement, never implemented, called for creating a caretaker government in Yemen, followed by a plebiscite within 18 months.

In Amman, Jordan's Pre-

mier Saad Juma'a formed a new government at King Hussein's request. Juna'a resigned Tuesday in order to effect the Cabinet reshuffle.

He personally retained the defense ministry in his new Cabinet. Ahmed Toukan, formerly Foreign Minister, became Deputy Premier, while Mohammed Adib al-Aamiri was brought into the Cabinet as Foreign Minister. Other key posts remained unchanged.

In developments elsewhere, Khaled al Jundi, considered the most militant Marxist in Syria's ruling Baath Party, lost his executive post in the powerful Confederation of Trade Unions and on the Trade Union Board.

At Geneva, the Soviet Union dropped its attempts to have the U.N. Economic and Social Council adopt a resolution calling upon Israel to pay war reparations to its Arab neighbors.

Capitol Punishment . . . By Art Buchwald

Liberez de Gaulle

PRESIDENT CHARLES de Gaulle has just completed one of the most successful goodwill visits in the last 100 years. His trip to Canada has been the talk of diplomatic circles on five continents and every country is vying for the President of France to honor them with a visit soon.



Buchwald

But President de Gaulle is exhausted after making so many friends in Canada and is taking it easy for the moment, catching up on his mail and attending to the social amenities for which he has become so famous.

"Did I ever get a thank-you note from Prime Minister Lester Pearson?" de Gaulle asked his secretary the other day.

"No, Monsieur le President, there is nothing from Monsieur Pearson."

"That's strange," de Gaulle said. "You would think the least he would do is thank me for visiting his country."

"Perhaps he is waiting for you, Monsieur le President, to thank him for his hospitality during your visit."

"Alors," said the President angrily. "The President of France cannot send the Prime Minister of a province of France a thank-you note. It would be like thanking the Mayor of Burgundy for letting me visit his wine cellar."

"THIS IS TRUE. But the Canadians are strange people, Monsieur. Some of them do not even recognize that Canada is historically and culturally part of France."

"Not even after my visit?"

"It's true that you did much to clear the air, but you still have pockets of resistance in Canada, particularly in the higher positions in government."

"They are so short-sighted," de Gaulle said. "What has been the press reaction to my trip?"

"Wonderful, Monsieur le President. It was described on French National Television as a 'veritable triumph.' The French National Radio called it 'A voyage that will long be remembered,' and the French Minister of Information has said he can't remember when a head of state left such a mark on a country as you left on Canada."

"What about the newspapers?"

"They lied as usual."

"Oh, well, it doesn't matter. History will show I was right. Where do you think we ought to go next?"

"IT'S HARD to say, Monsieur le President. You have received so many invitations since your trip to Canada. Pakistan wants you to visit India, Israel wants you to visit Egypt, the United States wants you to visit the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union wants you to visit Red China."

"They seem to forget I'm only human."

"It is very hard for them to remember," the secretary agreed.

"Did the Canadians receive my gift?"

"Our Ambassador to Ottawa reports the Canadian government was overwhelmed by it. He said the bronze statue of you, with the words 'Liberez Quebec' on the tri-color banner you are holding, brought tears to their eyes. Because of what you've done for Canada,

they want to put it somewhere near Expo 67."

"Near Expo 67?"

"Yes, the last place mentioned was the bottom of the St. Lawrence River."

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Republicans Offer Plan To Bring Mideast Peace

United Press International

The Republican leadership charged yesterday that the Johnson Administration ignored or misjudged events leading to the Israeli-Arab war. The leaders offered a program aimed at bringing a stable peace to the Middle East.

Their statement was approved July 31 by the Republican Coordinating Committee, composed of former presidential nominees, governors, congressional leaders and other GOP functionaries.

The GOP statement said the Administration had no ambassador to Egypt during three months the crisis was developing and ignored warnings from U.S. Charge d'Affaires David G. Nes at Cairo.

Israel's victory, the committee said, offered an excellent opportunity to work toward peace in the area. Its proposals included:

- International supervision

of Holy Places in Jerusalem to permit free worship by people of all faiths.

- A rehabilitation and resettlement program for Arab refugees with Israel, the Arab states and Russia sharing in the effort.

- A broad Middle-Eastern development plan like that once proposed by former President Eisenhower to provide water, work and food.

- U.S. efforts to prevent extension of "Soviet imperialism" into the Middle East and North Africa and U.S. aid only for countries following non-aggressive, non-Communist policies. (The committee said Egypt had received more aid than Israel.)

Bridge over the Jordan River.

The exchange, the fifth in the past 36 hours, lasted about 20 minutes. The Israelis reported no casualties.

Egypt to Keep Its Ships Out of Suez for Month

Reuters

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3
—Egypt agreed to keep its vessels off the Suez Canal for one month, an Israeli Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He said the U.N. truce representative Norwegian Lt. Gen. Odd Bull secured the Egyptian agreement not to use the waterway as a cooling off measure during his latest visit to Cairo.

The Israelis, who occupied the east bank of the Canal in the Israeli-Arab war in June, previously agreed to Bull's proposal providing the Egyptians did the same.

The Israeli army also reported a small arms clash with Jordanian troops this morning north of the Damiya

Egypt Urges Yemen Peace

Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 3 — The Arab foreign ministers conference here today proposed to set up a three-man commission to settle the dispute between Saudi Arabia and Egypt over the Yemen civil war.

Conference sources said the plan called for Saudi Arabia and Egypt each to nominate one country to the commission and the conference would choose the third, probably to serve as a neutral chairman.

The dispute between the two states is one of the chief obstacles to Arab unity which the foreign ministers are trying to forge in order to continue the Arab struggle against Israel. It was reported in Cairo Wednesday by the authoritative Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram that Egypt called for the immediate implementation of the Yemeni ceasefire agreement signed by Egyptian president Nasser and King Fiesal of Saudi Arabia in 1965.

Withdrawal of Forces

The agreement, signed at the Saudi Arabian capital of Jeddah, was never implemented. It called for the withdrawal of Egyptian forces, formation of a caretaker government comprised of leaders of the Egyptian - supported Republicans and the Royalists backed by Saudi Arabia, and a plebiscite within 18 months to choose a new government.

Sources said Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad hinted at the start of today's session that his government would welcome a settlement of the Yemen issue.

Other foreign ministers quickly took the hint and drew up the proposal for a three-nation mediating commission, the sources added.

[The Egyptian minister was understood to have raised the subject during unofficial contacts with Saudi Arabian and other delegates to the 13-nation meeting, the Associated Press reported.

["We say we are ready to

respect the Jeddah agreement. That's all," said Riad. "It is very simple."

[Egypt's move was seen as a gesture of reconciliation to the Saudis, with whom Nasser's regime has long been feuding. It may have cleared the way for the Arab summit meeting the foreign ministers are trying to arrange.]

Controversy Avoided

They said that apart from the Yemen issue, the foreign ministers were shying away from other controversial issues to avert a clash between "moderate" and "revolutionary" Arabs.

Delegates felt an Arab summit meeting would be held within a month barring last-minute hitches, the sources said.

The Tunisian delegation tried to walk out of the meeting tonight but was persuaded by other delegates to remain in the conference hall.

The flare-up came when Ahmed al Shukairy, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, spoke of Tunisia's hostility toward the organization and of its criticism of him.

Tunisia's chief delegate, Justice Minister Mongi Slim, and his delegation rose and began to walk out.

Sudanese Premier Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub and some of the Arab ministers persuaded the Tunisians to remain.

Way Out of Yemen

President Nasser needs Yemen like a hole in the head, which, for him, it is. In pursuit of his dream to dominate the Arab world, he has long had tens of thousands of troops there manipulating one Yemeni group against another manipulated by his arch Arab rivals in Saudi Arabia. The expense, the exacerbation of his diplomatic problems, the debasement and disrepute of using poison gas: these considerations have not altered Nasser's determination to "liberate" the Yemeni brethren.

The disaster of the June war, however, seems to have induced Nasser to question whether his country can continue to tolerate this great drain on its budget and diplomatic capital. According to his own news agency, he now proposes to revive the 1965 Jidda agreement with Saudi Arabia; never implemented, it called for a ceasefire, withdrawal of foreign forces, caretaker administration and plebiscite. He would create a three-man implementation committee—one man to be chosen by Egypt, one by Saudi Arabia and one by the Arab foreign ministers currently meeting in Sudan.

The chief difficulty is whether Cairo would withdraw without being sure it had left behind a semipermanent political structure sympathetic to it; this is no small matter since not even 25,000 Egyptian soldiers have been able to create such a structure so far. A second problem is whether Egypt and Saudi Arabia could deflate their Yemen rivalry and detach their prestige from it. Experience affords slight reason for hope.

Yet Nasser's decision to phase out would reap him major economic and diplomatic gains and help enable him to focus his country's resources and enthusiasms on domestic development. He must consider whether "prestige" lies in continuing to bleed and fail in Yemen, or in cutting his losses. All the countries which desire progress in the Mideast have cause to ease his path out of Yemen.

Busy Eisenhower: Not Very Retired

By Marquis Childs

United Feature Syndicate

FAR FROM fading away, America's most distinguished old soldier, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is returning to the political wars. While he has missed several of the quarterly meetings of the Republican Coordinating Committee, the former President was very much present to help draft the recent statement putting the blame for Nation-wide riots on the Johnson Administration.

Greatly improved in health, as he has told recent visitors, Eisenhower is actively supporting a dramatic plan to provide water and power for the Middle East through nuclear energy. The plan originated with Lewis Strauss who was head of the Atomic Energy Commission in the Eisenhower Administration. Strauss has maintained a close relationship with the former President since he left the White House.

Strauss's detailed memorandum that enlisted Eisenhower's enthusiasm calls for construction of three nuclear power plants producing fresh water from sea water and vast amounts of electric energy. The first plant to be built would turn out 400 million gallons of desalted water a day—equal, according to Strauss, to the flow of the Jordan and all its tributaries, to make the desert bloom.



STRAUSS knows there will be a dispute over the cost but he is convinced it would be less than the 21 to 21.6 cents per thousand gallons of Los Angeles's big desalting plant. As he envisages it, the water would go to Israel, Jordan, Iraq and perhaps even to Egypt through a pipe line under the Suez Canal. Construction of the three big plants would provide jobs for thousands and cheap power would attract industry.

The plan would be financed through a corporation patterned after Comsat, which operates the communications satellites. Government and private capital, supplemented by an offering of stock to the public, would combine to provide the money. The first plant alone would cost an estimated \$200 million.

So fired up was Eisenhower that he got in touch with President Johnson and urged him to give serious consideration to the proposal. At the President's initiative his science advisor, Dr. Donald F. Hornig, has already had one conference with Strauss and they will confer again. There is enthusiasm for the plan in the Atomic Energy Commission where the need to find an outlet for the flow of fissionable material increases as the demand for weapons use declines. The United States would supply fissionable material for the project through the International Atomic Energy Agency.

With renewed energy and bored by retirement, Eisenhower told former associates who visited him at Gettysburg recently that he hopes to go to Vietnam in the late fall. He has been urged to go by Johnson, who has pointed out what a morale builder it would be if the commander of the Allied armies in Europe in World War II and former President made a personal visit to this newest war.



IKE WAS assured that he could go to Saigon with a minimum of discomfort and strain. The President offered to provide two planes for his trip. He would have for his own use one of the Air Force jets at the disposal of the White House. A second plane would take members of his party and presumably the press wanting to accompany him on an historic mission.

Eisenhower has given the President active support on Vietnam. In a recent statement calling for a declaration of war he went considerably beyond the restraints Johnson has imposed on the conduct of the undeclared conflict.

Strauss's plan for the Mideast is by no means the first blueprint to make over the desert country. Eisenhower sent the late Eric Johnston on a mission to draft a plan for water use. In 1949 President Harry S. Truman named a study team headed by Gordon Clapp, then chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to survey Arab-Israeli water resources. The Clapp mission came up with a comprehensive proposal for use of Jordan River water and other sources for irrigation. As with later proposals for sharing the waters of the Jordan it ran into bitter Arab resentment of the Jewish state and a stubborn determination to oppose any sharing proposal. This may be the fate of the plan for nuclear energy to produce fresh water and power.

Certainly, if Eisenhower goes to Vietnam—over the reported objection of Mrs. Eisenhower, concerned for his health as he approaches 77—President Johnson will have reason to be grateful to him. A visit by Ike would give a bipartisan look to support for the war.

Egypt Said To Support Peace Plan

Backs U.S.-Soviet Mideast Proposals At Arab Conference

By Osgood Caruthers
Los Angeles Times

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 4—Egypt asked the Arab foreign ministers today to give serious consideration to a joint Soviet-American plan for negotiated settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The specific terms of the plan were not disclosed by the informed sources who reported Cairo's latest initiative in the 12-nation foreign minister's council now going on here.

It was understood, however, to resemble the proposal approved by the two great powers in the special session of the United Nations General Assembly last month.

[The resolution, blocked by opposition led by Algeria and Syria, embraced a sweeping compromise. According to U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations Arthur J. Goldberg, "It provided that the withdrawal of Israel's troops would be linked" with Arab acknowledgement of the right of all states to enjoy "the right to maintain an independent national state of its own and to live in peace and security . . ."

[The proposal also called on Arab states to renounce their belligerency against Israel and to open the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel.]

According to the sources here, the Soviet-American plan also asks the Arabs to agree to indirect negotiations through a third party such as the United Nations.

There has been no outward indication from Arab diplomats and political circles since the U.N. session proposal that they have altered their opposition to the demands made.

But the fact that President Nasser's envoy to the Khartoum conference, Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, has presented the new East-West proposal is taken as confirmation of reports that the Egyptians are beginning to favor some kind of indirect, face-saving negotiations which would end the Israeli occupation, reopen the Suez Canal, and provide a truce in the Middle East, if not a final peace settlement.

According to informants here, Moscow has been pressing the Arabs to accept the Soviet-American proposal. This was said to have been the reason for the lengthy stay of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's chief trouble shooter Jakob Malik, in Cairo last month.

Rather than give an immediate reply to Malik, Nasser is understood to have decided

See ARAB, A15, Col. 5

Egypt Reported Backing Soviet-American Plan

to submit the proposal to the foreign ministers' conference.

Algeria and Syria, the two most uncompromising of all of the Arab states, were said still to be opposed to any kind of formula which would link a demand for unconditional withdrawal of the Israelis with agreement to Israel's right to exist or to use the waterways of the area freely. They are understood to continue to insist that the Israelis must withdraw first before any kind of settlement in the area can be negotiated.

Along with Egypt, those who appear to be moving toward acceptance of some kind of formula linking Israeli withdrawal with indirect negotiations on other issues are said to be Jordan, the Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia. The position of other states were not known at this time.

[Jordanese Premier Saad Jumaa denied in Amman that Jordan might reach a separate settlement with Israel in return for Israeli withdrawal from Jordanian territory.]

At any rate, no final decision is expected to be made at the present meeting. If it is not totally rejected the expectation is that the ministers will agree to put it high on the agenda for discussion by the Arab heads of state at the summit meeting that is now being prepared.

[The Arab foreign ministers concluded five days of talks tonight with an agreement in principle to hold an Arab summit meeting, Reuters reported.]

[Sudan's Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub said the Sudanese delegation was asked by the ministers to prepare an

agenda for the summit. A draft agenda would be placed before the foreign ministers Saturday and a final statement would be issued later in the day, he said.]

LBJ Denies He Saw Israeli Withdrawal

By Murray Marder

Washington Post Staff Writer

The White House denied yesterday a report which implied that President Johnson said Israel will withdraw from conquered territory if the Arabs have patience.

"There's no foundation to the report," said White House Press Secretary George Christian.

He was commenting on an article in the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram by Hassanein Heikal, a confidant of Egyptian President Nasser. The newspaper quoted the President as having told an unnamed Arab leader that with the exercise of "patience," the Israeli troops "will withdraw from positions occupied now."

In a new commentary yesterday, editor Heikal wrote that it is essential for his country to have diplomatic relations with the United States. Egypt severed diplomatic relations with the United States in June.

In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda sounded its own appeal for moderation in the Middle East. It said that "certain Arab leaders who have no relation to Arab governments have done no small harm to the Arab peoples by their ill-considered speeches." Pravda scored "the hysterical appeals of the shouters."

U.S., Israel Sign Pact On Food Aid

The United States signed an agreement yesterday to provide Israel with \$27.6 million worth of agricultural products under the Food for Peace program.

Although the sales agreement is similar to many with Israel in recent years, it has added sensitivity at this time because it is the first such pact to be signed since the Israeli-Arab war in June.

U.S. officials say the United States is continuing to review all its aid programs to the Middle East. A resumption of arms sales to the area has been held up, largely because of the controversy on Capitol Hill over weapons sales.

The new U.S.-Israeli agreement was signed in private at the State Department, although the formal announcement was made by the Agriculture Department.

In another development, the State Department today notified Rep. J. Herbert Burke (R-Fla.) that it is canceling its plans to ship grain to Sudan after Burke complained that the grain would be transhipped to Egypt.

The Department told Burke it would not honor an agreement made on June 3 to ship \$11,500,000 worth of grain sorghums and tobacco to the Sudanese.

Arab Ministers Agree On Sudan Summit Talks

By Ernesto Mendoza
Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 5—Arab leaders will hold their first full summit meeting since 1965 in Khartoum, but the date has not been decided, the Arab foreign ministers announced tonight at the end of their five-day conference.

A communique at the end of largely inconclusive talks on policy towards Israel and Morocco, in September, 1965

its supporters said the foreign ministers would meet here again Aug. 26 to draw up a summit agenda.

Arab finance, economic and oil ministers will meet in Baghdad Aug. 15 to evaluate Arab economies following the June war with Israel and to decide on a future role, the communique added.

Arab heads of state last met in full session in Casablanca, in September, 1965

—their third summit conference.

Sources at the conference here said no agreement was reached here on controversial issues such as tightening the oil and trade boycott against Israel's alleged Western allies in the war.

Tonight's communique also made no mention of the Yemen dispute between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Egypt is backing the Republicans and Saudi Arabia the Royalists in the four-year-old civil war there. Observers said this indicated that an Egyptian proposal had met with some difficulty.

The Saudi Arabians were said to be annoyed that Egypt did not approach them directly and that the proposal was published in a Cairo newspaper before they learned about it officially.

Sources said Sudanese diplomacy had staved off major open clashes during the conference, but left divergent Arab views on certain issues substantially unchanged.

This posed the question of whether even the Arab heads of state could do much towards eliminating underlying differences.

The sources said a moderate line was strongly advocated by Tunisia, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The sources said Egypt did not oppose a general moderate line at the conference, and went out of its way to seek a settlement with Saudi Arabia over the Yemen.

[It was reported yesterday that Egypt had asked the foreign ministers to consider a joint Soviet-American plan for a negotiated Mideast settlement. The plan was said to resemble the proposal approved by the two superpowers at the United Nations General Assembly.]

Algeria and Syria were quiet during much of the discussions. Before the conference they were considered the most militant Arab nations.

[Reliable sources here were quoted in Cairo by the Middle East News Agency as saying Sudan is under pressure not to conclude an arms deal with the Soviet Union. The sources said the United States had expressed readiness, through a third country that is friendly with Sudan, to provide Sudan with arms instead of the proposed Soviet agreement.]

Money on the West Bank

Israeli Currency Along the Jordan Indicates Tel Aviv Plans to Retain Conquered Land

By Rowland Evans and Robert Norak

THE LATEST evidence of how the crisis in the Middle East is still deepening, just two months after the war, is the introduction of Israeli currency into the economy of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

That fertile land belonged to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan when the war started. In the six-day conflict, it fell intact to Israel—and Israel has refused to consider returning it to Jordan, along with other occupied land, until the Arab countries end their state of belligerency with Israel and accept Israel's independence.

Now, however, the unannounced decision to make Israeli currency legal tender in the West Bank region is the strongest indication yet that Israel will never return the West Bank to Jordan, just as Israel has publicly said it will never return Jerusalem.

This doesn't mean Israel intends to keep the West Bank as part of Israel. That might happen, of course, but a likelier conclusion is that the West Bank will end up as a semi-connected part of Israel, with a relationship something like the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States.

The obvious implication of the currency move is that Israel wants to integrate the economy there with its own. Other steps toward that goal have already been taken.

A footnote: The Soviet Union continues to replace Egypt's lost military equipment. Almost 400 new Mig fighter planes, equal to 100 per cent of the losses suffered by Egypt in the war, have now arrived in Egypt, bringing its air force back to full strength.

As for tanks, the Soviet replacements now equal about 50 per cent of the Egyptian tanks lost in the war.

Commission Worries

NEW YORK CITY Mayor John V. Lindsay, a Republican, and some other members of President Johnson's new Commission on Civil Disorders are concerned over evidence that the White House intends to dominate the Commission's work.

Top staff aides to the Commission were handpicked by the White House starting with David Ginsburg (the hard-working Washington lawyer who turned down President Johnson's offer to become Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs in 1966).

Neither Lindsay nor other members blame the White House for wanting a voice in staffing the Commission, but they're worried about indications that the staff will find itself taking orders from the White House and not from the Commission.

Moreover, Lindsay aides say frankly they don't see how a fulltime mayor of the Nation's largest city can take a full two days a week off the job. Gov. Otto Kerner of Illinois, the Democratic chairman of the Commission, has

the same problem but it is not nearly so acute.

Consequently, Lindsay is now looking for a deputy to sit in for him at hearings in Washington when he can't attend. The Commission plans to meet two full days this week, as it did last, and probably it will continue that schedule for several weeks.

Although Mr. Johnson called for an interim report from the Commission by March, members now say the first report will be out far ahead of that date.

Morton's Criticism

BEFORE MAKING his stern criticism of the Republican Coordinating Committee for blaming the Detroit riot on President Johnson, and of President Johnson for his "equivocation" on sending troops, Sen. Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, the former Republican national chair-

man, telephoned Thomas E. Dewey. Dewey was the main drafter of the top-level statement by the Coordinating Committee.

Dewey gave a lame reply. Anyone who knew President Johnson, said Dewey, knew that the President would try to take political advantage of Gov. Romney's predicament in Detroit. Therefore, it was only fair that the Republicans get in their own licks against the President first.

A footnote: Within hours of Morton's statement criticizing both his own party and the President, Mr. Johnson telephoned Morton and complained bitterly about his old friend Thruston attacking him that way. Morton replied that he could hardly be expected to criticize his own Party and not the Democrats. That seemed to pacify the President, an old pro who understands the laws of politics.

1967, Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

Plans Trip to Cairo

Tito Giving Nasser A New Peace Plan

By Katharine Graham

President, The Washington Post Co.

BRIONI, Aug. 6—Yugoslavian President Tito confirmed here today that he will shortly visit Cairo with the hope of finding some road to peace in the Middle East.

He will describe to Egyptian President Nasser his own formula for breaking the current stalemate between the Jews and Arabs.

[Tito will begin his state visit Thursday, the semiofficial Middle East News Agency reported today from Cairo, according to the Associated Press.]

Tito's plan for peace—or at least a first step toward it—is his version of a compromise between the two camps, whose opposing claims have not yet been settled in the United Nations. Substantially it is as follows:

Israeli forces must withdraw from conquered territories. In exchange for this, Israeli will receive an international guarantee of its borders as they were before the June war extended them into Egypt,



PRESIDENT TITO
... to give his formula

Jordan and Syria. Their security, and thus her independence as a state, will be assured by the U.N. Security Council, or by the four big powers.

This plan is a substantial advance from the originally Yugoslavian resolution placed

See TITO, A10, Col. 1

Yugoslavia's Tito Carrying New Middle East Peace Plan to Nasser

before the U.N. General Assembly's emergency session, which called for Israel's withdrawal before discussion of any future guarantees.

The new plan would in effect constitute a de facto, if not explicit, Arab recognition of Israel and so bring an end to the Arab state of belligerency against it—a prime Israeli demand. At the same time, the Tito plan would relieve any Arab leaders of the need to recognize unilaterally—an act which the Yugoslav president feels they cannot make and survive politically.

Tito outlined his thoughts during a social visit with him at his summer home at Brioni

on the Adriatic coast. It is a delightful hideaway island, and within it Tito is a perfect host. At 76 he appears in fine health—sun-tanned, full of energy and easy laughter.

Our meeting was not a formal interview, but the President's thoughts, conveyed through an interpreter although Tito speaks rather good English, mainly turned on his Cairo trip, its chances of success and the aftermath of the Mideast war.

We met in the modern living room of his private island home, looking out onto a beautiful high garden wall of green.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia had visited Tito the

day before. Now Tito was preparing his trip to Cairo to "think aloud" with Nasser, his friend of 12 years.

Tito said he was going with a "dash of optimism" that some middle road could be found through the deadlocked bitterness of both sides.

We sat together on a couch in his living room. With us also was Vladimir Popovic, Secretary General of the Presidency, and one of Tito's most influential aides.

Tito said he does not feel that the growing unity of action between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia indicates he is abandoning his nation's traditional independent policy. If anything, he maintains, Russia

has joined him because their ideas coincide on matters before them. He said his policy leaves him free enough to run parallel with whatever side he happens to agree with at the moment.

He said he values good relations with the United States and hopes they will be resumed some day, despite present difficulties.

"Realistic" was the key word Tito used constantly in explaining the Yugoslav position on the Middle East impasse. "Realistically," for example, one must look toward the future. Within a few years, when the Arabs have better arms than they have today, what will prevent them from redressing their alleged wrongs by force? Tito asked.

It is a mistake to assume that the Arabs are poor fighters because they were caught by surprise, he says.

The nonaligned nations have a duty, as Tito saw it, to make

certain Israel is aware of this—just as the Arabs must realize that Israel is here to stay and cannot be liquidated.

He described the activities of some circles inside Israel as reminiscent of Hitler's methods.

How is it possible, he wondered, that they could resort to methods from which they themselves suffered so much?

As long as Israel remains on the Suez Canal, it will not be opened, he said, thus damaging the interests not only of Egypt but also of other countries, including his own. He described Israeli demands for opening the Canal as unrealistic because it is Egypt's only bargaining point.

To support his theory that Israel was the aggressor despite Nasser's threats and the closing of the Gulf of Aqaba, he recalled a great deal of history.

Although he admitted Israel was the victim of the 1948 clash, he said Israel had defied its un-delimited borders and, through aggression, conquered area in the Negev down to the Gulf of Aqaba. Another thorn in the Arab flesh was created by the one million Arab refugees driven from their homes in that war.

In 1956, the Arabs again suffered, he said. Many were killed and Port Said was destroyed. In spite of U.N. resolutions, Tito said, Israel refused to allow U.N. units to be posted on their side of the border or in any refugee settlement.

All these things led up to what Tito called Arab propaganda that they would destroy Israel. The "propaganda" had reason to intensify, Tito said,

since he who is weak makes the biggest noise.

Through this propaganda the Arabs wanted to force not only Israel, but also other countries to realize that the problems were acute and had to be solved, according to Tito.

On the other hand, using this as a pretext, he said, Israel was preparing to attack Syria. Had Egypt not asked for the withdrawal of U.N. forces, Syria, he thought, would have been rapidly overrun. The demand for withdrawal of the U.N. forces he saw as a pure show—a reaction to the concentration of Israeli forces.

The lightning war, he said, succeeded only because the Arabs were caught off-guard. He blames this particularly on assurances to them by the U.S. and others that Israel would not attack. Accordingly, he said, the attack found the best Egyptian armored division withdrawn toward the

interior and their planes all on the ground—where, of course, they were immediately destroyed.

If the Israelis are not persuaded to give up the conquered territory, it will set a precedent which others will use, Tito claimed.

The Arabs cannot and will not capitulate, he said. It would drive them into despair, and thus inevitably into conflict again, he asserted.

Replying to objections made to the Soviet rearming of Arabs, Tito said the Soviet Union is giving them arms in proportion to what they had before. Israel, he claimed, was better armed than the Arabs at the onset of the war and today with its booty is doubly so. The Arabs, he stressed, have a right to have defensive, if not offensive, arms.

The President said he went to Moscow in June to help the nonaligned nations, be-

cause the Soviet Union was in a position to give them the most arms. Similarly, he went to Budapest to see what economic assistance could be obtained and what could be done after the U.N. failed to solve the Mideast crisis.

Tito said he wants only peace and feels certain this is also Nasser's predominant desire. Since he is an old friend of Nasser, he said he will try to work out solutions with him along these lines. In Cairo, he said, they will "think aloud" together on the best way to solve the problem.

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Arab Summit on Postwar Problems Reported Set Aug. 29 in Khartoum
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 7, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A12

Arab Summit on Postwar Problems Reportedly Set Aug. 29 in Khartoum

From News Dispatches

Press reports out of Cairo said yesterday that an Arab summit conference will be held in Khartoum, Sudan, Aug. 29 to deal with the consequences of the Middle East war with Israel.

Foreign ministers of the 13 Arab states wound up their meeting in Khartoum Saturday with a call for a summit meeting, but they announced no firm date.

Cairo newspapers, quoting informed sources, set the date for the summit conference only three days after the foreign ministers reconvene in Khartoum. This meeting is to set the summit agenda, and Khartoum sources have said the session of Arab kings and heads of state would be held shortly thereafter.

In Yemen, meanwhile, Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Sallam said Egypt's renewed proposal for a plebiscite to choose

between a republican and monarchist form of government constituted interference in his country's internal affairs.

At the foreign ministers conference, Egypt suggested implementation of the agreement signed in 1965 by President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to end the war in Yemen.

The agreement called for an immediate cease fire between the republican and royalist forces; an end to Saudi assistance for the royalists; withdrawal of Egyptian troops, who are backing the republicans; establishment of a coalition caretaker government and a plebiscite within 15 months.

us simply because another "To impose a plebiscite on country wants it would constitute interference in Yemen's affairs and trespassing on its independence," Sallam said.

In Khartoum, Sudanese

Commerce Minister Ahmed el Sayed said Soviet-made tanks and planes are on their way to Sudan, following an arms deal with Moscow last week.

A Sudanese government spokesman denied a report that Sudan accused the United States of exerting pressure to prevent the deal during the Arab foreign ministers conference.

In Tel Aviv, Israel's army announced that Lt. Col. Modchai Gur, 37, hero of the battle for Jerusalem, has become commander of the Israeli army in the Gaza Strip and northern Sinai.

Military newspaper commentators regarded Gur's appointment as indicative of a new approach to the problems of Gaza and northern Sinai, both captured by Israel in the June war. They held that the presence of the regular army commander meant that Israel intended to remain in those areas for an indefinite period.

U.S. and Egypt Add Envoys Despite Break

The United States and Egypt have increased the number of diplomats each has in the other country, although there still is no direct diplomatic combat.

Donald C. Bertus, the former Egyptian country director in Washington, now heads a staff of 13 Americans in Cairo, up from the half dozen left behind at the time of the Arab-Israeli war and the break in formal diplomatic relations. The Egyptian staff here has grown to 12 under a first secretary, Hassan el-Abbadl, who never went home. Each side has agreed to a maximum of 14.

In addition, the Americans in Cairo are now permitted to reoccupy the American Embassy building although it still flies the flag of Spain, as the Egyptian embassy here flies the Indian flag. Spain and India are formally in charge of the respective American and Egyptian interests. Thus America and Egyptian diplomats can act only

through the diplomats of those protecting nations.

Bergus' post here will be filled by Richard Parker, who was the political counsellor in Cairo before the war.

The United States has been attempting to win agreement from Iraq on a representation formula similar to that with Egypt but Iraq so far has balked. If the plan falls through, the few Iraqis here will have to leave. There are currently no Americans left in Baghdad.

The Sudan and the United States have about a third of their normal staffs in each capital, and the Egyptian formula may also be applied in this case. Only a few diplomats of Algeria are left here, and the same is true of the Americans in Algiers. The Syrian and Yemeni embassies here and those of the United States in those two nations are now empty. In Beirut, Lebanon, and Washington only ambassadors were withdrawn.

Militancy or Moderation: 3 Assessments

Which Way the Arab Camp?

Russia

By Anatole Shub
Washington Post Foreign Service
MOSCOW, Aug. 8—Soviet policy in the Mideast has been proceeding along two tracks:

- Russian diplomats have been keeping options open while waiting for the Arab states to sort out their own policies.
- Soviet propagandists have been reshaping the history of the Mideast crisis in an effort to turn military and political defeat into eventual propaganda victory.

Limited Maneuvering

Although it has been clear since Premier Kosygin went to the United States to meet with President Johnson that Russia wants a settlement rather than renewed war in the Mideast, diplomatic maneuvering is limited by two hard facts: Russia cannot and will not force the Arabs to accept terms they consider humiliating, and only the United States—certainly not the Soviet Union—can prevail on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories.

Thus Soviet diplomacy has been seeking to influence Egyptian President Nasser, primarily, toward a bargaining position which Moscow thinks Washington would consider reasonable enough to press for Israeli withdrawals. A mutually acceptable arrangement would call for the Israelis to withdraw in return for some sort of Arab declaration of nonbelligerence.

This sort of deal, if it can be struck, appears to Moscow greatly preferable to the guerrilla-type war being demanded by some Arab extremists, or to prolonged stalemate leading ultimately to separate peace between Israel and moderate Arab states like Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

Unity Ranked First

In the Soviet view, Arab unity behind Nasser is essential to impress Washington when Nasser's willingness to proclaim nonbelligerence (and open the Suez Canal and Tiran Strait to Israeli shipping) falls short of Tel Aviv's demands for a formal peace settlement.

The diplomatic maneuvering, however, will consume months, with major decisions by Soviet policymakers probably unnecessary until well into the autumn.

In the meantime, though, the propagandists are having their day, with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries leading the campaign to get Israel to withdraw from occupied territories.

If and when the Israelis do withdraw—even as a result of American diplomacy and Arab concessions—it will be another great victory for the Socialist “forces of peace,” according to the propagandists’ strategy.

Early last month the Soviet Union and its Arab friends were insisting at the United Nations that censure of Israel and her unconditional withdrawal from occupied lands were preconditions to a Middle East settlement. But there have been reports in the past weeks that the Kremlin has adopted a softer line, and that it has persuaded Egypt and some other Arab nations to follow along.

Some reports date the shift to a purported Secret understanding between President Johnson and Soviet Premier Kosygin at their Glassboro summit.

Those who see the Soviet Union exercising a moderate influence point to these events:

- On July 21, as the special session of the U.N. General Assembly moved to adjournment, the Soviet Union tentatively accepted a compromise resolution that linked withdrawal of Israeli forces with recognition that all states have a right to exist. (Opposition, led by Algeria and Syria, blocked General Assembly acceptance.)
- The Syrian Communist Party last week urged the Arab nations to abandon their vituperation against Israel and work toward productive ends.
- Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram and a confidant of Egyptian President Nasser, wrote last week that diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States—broken by Cairo—were essential.
- At the recent Arab foreign ministers’ conference in Khartoum, Sudan, Egypt reportedly asked its allies to give serious consideration to the U.S.-Soviet plan they had helped sabotage at the United Nations.

The three accompanying articles assess these apparent shifts from intransigence to flexibility.



... has flexibility replaced intransigence in Mideast?
PRESIDENT NASSER



PREMIER KOSYGIN

Egypt

By Victor Zorza
Manchester Guardian

LONDON, Aug. 8—Strong evidence of a struggle between militants and moderates in the Egyptian leadership was provided today in a Cairo journal’s attack on Mohammed Heikal, the editor of Al Ahram who has long been regarded as President Nasser’s closet political confidant and spokesman.

Al Gomhouria, the official organ of the Arab Socialist Union, attacked Heikal as a “defeatist” who wanted reconciliation with Israel.

Last week Heikal advocated the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States, on the ground that Egypt could not afford a head-on clash with it. Even the Soviet Union, he wrote, sought to avoid such a clash.

This, it is now clear, was only part of a much broader argument about the future direction of Egyptian policy.

Today’s Al Gomhouria told its readers that “what the chief editor of a certain Egyptian newspaper writes expresses no more than his own view.” This will certainly be a surprise to them, for Cairo has always sought to foster the impression that what Nasser thought today,

Heikal wrote tomorrow—or even yesterday.

The question now is whether Heikal really did represent President Nasser’s view in last Friday’s article, or whether he had gone over to the “opposition.”

Whatever the explanation, the original article and today’s attack on it reveal the existence of men in the Egyptian leadership who want to forget about the confrontation with Israel, and those who still have dreams of revenge.

The chief editor who called for the liquidation of our battle,” Al Gomhouria wrote, was a “defeatist.” His views meant that “we have no alternative to submission,” which was contrary to Nasser’s own call for a continuing struggle.

On the face of it, Al Gomhouria’s argument represents the left-wing view, which identifies progress to socialism with extreme anti-Israel policies. But while progress to its own type of socialism is something the Soviet Union would welcome, the Kremlin certainly does not wish to see a resumption of the war with Israel.

Israel

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service
JERUSALEM, Aug. 8—

Foreign policy officials here discount recently reported Egyptian proposals for a settlement of the Middle East crisis as not being seriously intended and in any event utterly unacceptable to Israel.

The compromise that Egypt reportedly is now willing to accept would involve withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied territories in exchange for an end to the Arab belligerency against Israel and some kind of recognition of its right to exist.

Israeli officials are certain that Egypt does not seriously contemplate giving Israel what would be the immediate corollary of a state of “nonbelligerency”—free passage in the Suez Canal to Israeli ships and cargo.

What Does It Mean

Yet, the Israeli officials argue, what else would “nonbelligerency” mean if it did not mean a state of peace in which that right was acknowledged. Israel would obviously not withdraw troops unless it was acknowledged.

Israeli foreign affairs officials are fairly certain that the Soviet Union has not yet set its future policy in the Middle East and accordingly has not yet called on its allies and clients in the Arab world to make the concessions necessary to obtain a settlement with Israel.

These officials minimize the significance of recent Soviet recommendations to the Arabs that they abandon their vituperation against Israel. They say that the suggestion was only a tactical one, and not indicative of basic policy. They feel that the Russians merely implied that the continued Arab call for Israel’s extinction was hysterical and unrealistic, and not likely to win sympathy for the Arab cause.

“Russia is not trying to defuse the Middle East,” one Israeli policymaker declared. “It is simply trying to defuse the United States.”

Soviet’s Interest

It is in the Soviets’ interest to lull the United States in order to gain time and rebuild its position, Israel feels.

That the United States might be lulled has been a constant Israeli fear since the six-day war with the Arabs ended.

Israel was infinitely relieved that the American-Soviet resolution in the United Nations proved unacceptable. Israel saw a resolution leading to joint East-West pressure for concessions — principally the withdrawal of its troops—as fatal to what it considers its defense necessities.

Neither “nonbelligerence” nor international guarantees are acceptable to Israel. Peace, in its view, can derive only from direct negotiations and a settlement between the immediate parties—Israel and the Arabs.

Arab Panel Said to Seek Yemen Peace

From News Dispatches

A three-man committee has been formed to work out a peace formula in Yemen's four-year-old civil war, the newspaper Al Akhbar reported in Cairo yesterday.

The committee is reportedly composed of Sudanese Premier Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and Omar Sakkaf, secretary of the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry. It will get to work early next week, the paper said.

Another Cairo newspaper, Al Goumhuriya, said the Sudanese government is considering arranging a high-level meeting between Saudi Arabia and Egypt in Khartoum.

Egyptian forces are the mainstay of the Republican regime in Yemen, while Saudi Arabia supports tribesmen fighting for return of the monarchy.

The Soviet Union wants to develop an air base in Yemen, which has made a counter request for Soviet military aid, informed military sources in Aden said.

Russia reportedly asked for landing facilities and later developments of a complete air Base near the Yemeni capital of Taiz according to United Press International.

In neighboring South Arabia, a terrorist group said it had no confidence in the United Nations' ability to settle the British territory's future and would continue its armed struggle to take over the government. The statement was made by the National Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (N.L.F.).

A Plea to Goldberg

Poison Gas in Yemen Is Urgent

By Roscoe Drummond

ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG,
U.S. AMBASSADOR TO
UNITED NATIONS.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

In your recent statement you express "strong concern" over Egypt's use of poison gas in Yemen, but announce that the United States "is not taking the lead" in bringing the issue before the United Nations.

In all candor, Mr. Ambassador, why not?

You say "we are deeply disturbed" but prefer to let somebody else take the initiative.

In all candor, is a let-somebody-else-do-it policy good enough for the United States of America in a matter which involves violation of the Geneva Treaty, transgression of the U.N. Charter and a heinous offense against humanity?

Isn't this the kind of international crime which the U.N. was created to deal with and which the U.N. is capable of dealing with?

But the U.N. can do nothing unless the issue is brought before it.

Is it really good enough for the United States to pursue a course of let-somebody-else-do-it?

YOU KNOW as do the rest of us that under present circumstances nobody else is going to do it.

The Yemeni people who are being gas-bombed can't get their protest to the U.N. because their government does not represent them. The present Yemeni government either approves the use of poison gas against its dissident people or is so completely the tool of Cairo that it can't do otherwise.

And it seems clear that no other government is going to stand up first at the U.N.—at least not in time to accomplish anything—and say for the conscience of the world: This must stop!

NO ARAB state is going to do it. No neutral state is going to do it.

If there were a real choice between the United States "not taking the lead," as you put it, and somebody else doing so, it might be understandable for the United States to yield the initiative to another.

But, Mr. Ambassador, there is no such choice. Nobody else is ready to take the lead. Nothing is being done and nothing is going to be done to demand an end to this hideous crime unless the United States takes the lead to demand that something be done.

To any objective observer the facts are not in dispute. The on-the-spot investigations by medical teams of the International Red Cross confirm the repeated use of poison gas against soldiers and civilians in villages held by the Yemeni rebels. The gas has been delivered to its targets by Soviet planes flown by Egyptian pilots.

Not a very pretty situation. It cries out for U.N. action. The people of the poisoned Yemeni villages have cried out for U.N. help.

THERE HAS BEEN no U.N. action. There has been no U.N. help despite the fact that the Geneva convention is being broken, the U.N. Charter flouted and humanity treated with horrible inhumanity.

At the moment a voice or

two is being raised by Arab leaders urging Nasser to get out of Yemen entirely, withdraw his 25,000 troops and end his illegal intervention. But exactly such an agreement was signed by the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia and nothing came of it. Perhaps the losses sustained by Egypt in the six-day war with Israel will force Nasser to retire from Yemen—for a time. But you can't count on it.

The issue remains: Nasser's pilots flying Soviet-provided planes have been repeatedly using poison gas against Yemeni villages. Is the U.N. going to stand by and let the resolution against the use of poison gas, which it once passed overwhelmingly, lie in tatters?

Is the United States going to stand by and refuse to take the initiative on the sterile theory of let-somebody-else-do-it?

Mr. Ambassador, there are quite a few of us who hope not.

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Around the World: Dayan Tells His Party: No Border Deals

From staff reports and news dispatches
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 10, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. C1
Around the World

Dayan Tells His Party: No Border Deals

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Wednesday night in Tel Aviv the Jewish State must never shrink back to its pre-1949 borders. Surrender of land won in the Mideast war would invite new attacks, he said.

Dayan's speech at a political rally, attended by 5000 members of the Rafi Party, widened the rift between him and Premier Levi Eshkol, who belongs to the opposing Mapai Party.

Eshkol said earlier Wednesday Israel must double its population to 5 million by the end of the century if it wishes to survive.

In Cairo, the government charged Israel with violating the U.N. Charter and the Geneva Convention by forcing Egyptian citizens out of the Sinai Peninsula.

A former Jordanian Cabinet minister was quoted in Jerusalem as saying Jordan would soon open talks with Israel.

The Jerusalem Post quoted the former minister, Ismail Hejazi, as saying he thought the talks would begin "within ten days, Allah willing."

Hejazi, who held the post of development minister in the Jordanian Cabinet which submitted its resignation last week, told the newsmen that Jordan would announce to the forthcoming Arab summit conference its inten-



CLARK KERR
... refused visa

tion of negotiating with Israel.

Refused Visa

JOHANNESBURG—Clark Kerr, former president of the University of California, has been refused a visa to lecture at Cape Town University according to the Rand Daily Mail.

The Johannesburg newspaper said the government told the university no visa would be granted to Kerr, who had been invited to deliver the annual T. B. Davie Academic Freedom lecture on Aug. 24.

The report said no reason was given for the refusal. In the past the government has

refused to comment on denials of visas or even to confirm refusal of a visa.

Fierce Yemen Action

ADEN—Egyptian planes and ground troops are hitting back fiercely at mounting action by anti-republican forces in Yemen, according to scattered reports reaching Aden.

A Yemeni army private who defected to this British Red Sea colony Tuesday said Egyptian and republican troops fought a big battle against dissident republican elements at Mawiya, in the extreme south of Yemen.

The defector said nine dissidents, three Egyptians and five republican soldiers were killed. Later, the Egyptian-backed republican troops burned the property and houses of the dissidents, he said.

Boat Disaster

VIENNA—Between 100 and 300 persons were believed drowned in a pleasure boat disaster on Lake Tei near the Romanian capital near the Rumanian capital to unofficial reports reaching here.

Rumanian officials have maintained total silence about the accident, reported to have occurred Sunday.

The unofficial reports said

many on board the pleasure steamer, which normally plied across the lake, were women and children.

Greece Arrests

ATHENS—Twenty-five to 30 college students from half a dozen countries are in jail at Alexandroupolis serving sentences or awaiting trial on charges of smuggling marijuana across the frontier from Turkey into Greece.

The U.S. Consulate at Salonika reported that about 10 of these are Americans.

A U.S. Consular officer went from Salonika to Alexandroupolis to see the American students, check on the conditions under which they are held, arrange for lawyers, and see that their parents are notified—if they so desire.

For the Record

- A Brazilian federal court judge has ruled that the Brazilian government's banishment of the editor-publisher of a Rio de Janeiro newspaper to a remote island was legal. A time limit, however, must be set on the confinement of the journalist, Helio Fernandes.

- The Soviet Union has launched No. 172 in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites, the fourth sent aloft in the last three weeks.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Around the World: Tito Arrives in Cairo With Mideast Peace Proposals

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A15

Around the World

Tito Arrives in Cairo With Mideast Peace Proposals

President Tito of Yugoslavia arrived in Cairo yesterday for three days of talks with Egypt's President Nasser, apparently aimed at seeking a peace formula for the Mideast.

Tito received a message from President Johnson a few days before leaving Yugoslavia, in which Mr. Johnson was believed to have expressed support for Tito's mediation mission to Egypt.

However, cries of "We shall fight to victory" greeted Tito at Cairo and diplomatic sources predicted his peace proposals will be unacceptable to the Arabs and the Israelis.

Donald C. Bergus, sent to Egypt by the State Department to look after U.S. interests, Wednesday was re-

ceived by Nasser's top aides. It was the first time since Egypt broke relations with the United States that diplomatic contact had been renewed at this level.

Reports from London, meanwhile, said the Soviet supply of arms to Arab nations has slowed recently, and the Soviets are taking their time in considering new arms requests from their Mideast allies. Israeli sources in Jerusalem disputed this, and said tons of Soviet arms are being flown into Cairo daily.

Greeks Freed

ATHENS — Two former Cabinet ministers jailed following the April 21 military coup have been released by the ruling junta. Ioannis



ANDREI VOZNESENSKY
... says officials lied

Tsouderos and Constantine Stefanakis said they refused to sign pledges to stay out

of politics, despite the military government's demands. Tsouderos, 45, had been an American citizen and a U.S. Army paratroop captain during World War II. He later taught sociology and economics at colleges in America, before returning to Greece.

Soviet Poet

PARIS—Poet Andrei Voznesky accused the Soviet Writers' Union of deceit in a letter written to Pravda protesting against being forbidden to attend the New York City Art Festival last June. The Soviet newspaper never published the letter, written June 21, but it appeared in the Paris newspaper, *Le Monde*. Voznesensky said the

union refused him permission to attend, saying the time was "not opportune," and he accordingly cabled his regrets.

"Then I suddenly learned by radio that the Soviet government had authorized me to attend," the poet wrote, but that reports were circulating that he was ill. He concluded that he and other writers are frequently tricked because, "for the Soviet Writers' Union, such a policy of lies is habitual."

Indonesia Unrest

DJAKARTA—Three detachments of paracommandos have been flown to East Java, following reports of unrest there. Brig. Gen. Widjojo Sujono, visiting Surabaya, the region's capital,

said the arrival of the troopers would help eliminate pro-Sukarno elements who "defy government policy."

At the same time, it was disclosed that acting President Suharto has approved formation of the Indonesian Moslem Party, the first political party to be formed in the nation in a decade.

U.S. Citizen Held

An American citizen was jailed in Rumania after his car was involved in a fatal traffic accident. State Department press officer Robert J. McCloskey said in Washington that George Diak, 47, of Troy, Mich., had been held at Caram Sebes since July 27, when his car allegedly struck a couple on

a motorcycle, killing the man and injuring the woman. McCloskey said the U.S. Embassy was not informed of Diak's arrest until contacted by Diak's sister, but that he subsequently has been released pending trial.

For the Record

- Bolivia is expected to try Jules Regis Debray, the French Marxist accused of aiding guerrilla bands, sometime this month, but the date, place and duration of the trial appeared uncertain.

- The West German Cabinet approved a \$1.3 billion program of additional government investment to help revive the ailing economy.

From staff reports and news dispatches

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Tito Presents Peace Plan To Nasser

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, Aug. 11—Egyptian President Nasser met with Yugoslav President Tito today as Mohammed Heikal, editor of the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, wrote that only a "miracle" could prevent another armed clash with Israel.

Tito met at Nasser's Koubbeh Presidential Palace to discuss a peace formula for the Middle East. He plans to confer for three days with Nasser, an old personal friend.

The plan Tito is discussing with Nasser reportedly calls for Israeli withdrawal from territory occupied during the June war in return for guarantees by the big powers or the U.N. Security Council of Israel's pre-war borders.

The first round of talks lasted about two hours but a second meeting scheduled for tonight was postponed without explanation. Tito has been under doctors' orders to restrict his activities.

A belligerent note on Arab-Israeli relations was sounded as Tito and Nasser began their talks by Al Ahram's Heikal, who is a close friend and confidant of Nasser's. "Only a miracle will prevent a return to the battlefield, and I do not think we live in an age of miracles," Heikal wrote.

He said that the first task facing Egypt is "restoration of the army to its fighting readiness."

(In Amman, King Hussein declared that Jordan "is determined to die" before it surrenders the Arab sector of Jerusalem.

(At the United Nations, Secretary General U Thant said today that both Israel and Egypt had agreed to a one-month suspension of boat traffic in the Suez Canal. Thant also said that Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, chief of the U.N. truce force along the Canal, has proposed an increase in cease-fire observers from 32 to 50.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

TOPIC IS ISRAEL—Jordan's King Hussein, left, greets Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Aref at Amman.

U.S., Russia Leave Open Their Next Mideast Move

By Murrey Marder
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States and the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Soviet Union are holding open of India, who once nourished an option to renew private at-tempts to reach a Middle East compromise, but it is up to Moscow to move.

Since the abortive attempt at the United Nations last month to push through a Soviet-American settlement of the crisis, which stunned the militant Arab allies of Moscow, the Soviet Union has fallen into what U.S. officials call a wary "stock-taking" position.

Afterward, it is now learned, the Soviet Union indicated to the United States through private diplomatic channels a Russian interest in further discussions at some point. The United States registered its readiness to talk.

U.S. officials are waiting to see if the Soviets want to proceed in that direction, possibly late this month or in early September, in advance of the new U.N. General Assembly that meets Sept. 19.

This weekend, Middle East crisis probings by the smaller powers dominated the public spotlight in Cairo, Amman and Damascus.

Yugoslavia's President Tito held the center stage in Cairo with a second day of talks with Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Attention on the Tito visit increased with reports that he brought an "urgent" Soviet message on the Middle East crisis, in addition to at least two private communications Tito has had with President Johnson.

An added measure of expectation was provided by the Yugoslav newspaper Borba. It reported that Tito, Nasser and

United States officials are wishing well to Tito or other emissaries who might help curb the continuing tensions of the six-day Israeli-Arab war last June. But American officials deny firmly that Tito is carrying any new U.S. peace plan.

Portions of proposals unofficially attributed to Tito in

See **POLICY**, A22, Col. 5

U.S., Russia Defer Mideast Action

Cairo are in direct conflict with U.S. policy, U.S. officials said. Among them was a Cairo report that a Tito "plan" proposed that Israeli ships might traverse the Suez Canal under other nations' flags. The U.S. seeks outright free transit for all nations. A Yugoslav spokesman in Cairo was quoted as denying that Tito brought any specific proposal to Nasser.

To Visit Syria, Iraq

All that publicly emerged from the Tito-Nasser talks yesterday was a statement that the two Presidents were discussing how "to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression." Israeli's sweeping military victory left it occupying portions of Syria, Egypt and Jordan. Tito is scheduled to visit Syria and Iraq before returning to Cairo Wednesday.

Iraq's President Abdel Rahman Aref, meanwhile, arrived yesterday in Amman, Jordan, to be greeted by King Hussein, after talks in Damascus, Syria, on the same topic: "Ways to remove the results of Israeli aggression."

Bristling Evident

Although militant Iraq and moderate Jordan were longtime enemies, Aref in Jordan will inspect an estimated 16,000 Iraqi troops stationed there during and since the war.

The United States and the

Soviet Union are presently being very silent about their possible future moves in the crisis. But the bristling attitude of the militant Arabs toward any "dictated" peace was evident in the communique following the Iraqi-Syrian talks.

It said:

"The two sides emphasized their confidence that the Arab nation was capable of repelling aggression and foiling humiliating solutions on the basis of capitulation to enable the enemy to repeat the fruits of aggression."

Last month's abortive U.S.-Soviet peace proposal, at the U.N., although couched in roundabout language, would have tied Israel's withdrawal from Arab territory to an end of the 19-year-old state of belligerence between the Arabs and Israel, and full recognition of Israel. It also would have opened the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli ships.

Bedrock U.S. Position

Vehement Arab opposition prevented that plan from ever reaching the U.N. floor, but it remains the bedrock of the

U.S. position. The Soviet Union, which is certain to remain in intense competition with the United States for influence in the Middle East, has yet to disclose clearly if it will risk its Arab interests by pursuing the direction in which the resolution pointed.

With the more volatile elements of the Middle East crisis subsided, the Johnson Administration's strategy-making processes for dealing with it have reverted to a more normal structure.

Bundy Here Infrequently

The Special Committee of the National Security Council that the President designated on June 7, during the Israeli-Arab war, is no longer operating as such. McGeorge Bundy, president of the Ford Founda-

tion, who was brought back to the White House to serve as the group's executive secretary, now comes down to Washington from his foundation office in New York only on occasion.

Administration officials noted, however, that the conduct of policy is little changed because the members of the Special Committee were the major department chiefs, with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, the chairman, and Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, the leading principals.

Operational direction of U.S. policy in the crisis, both then and now, has been centered in an interdepartmental Control Group, headed by Eugene V. Rostow, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

Egypt Said To Purge 600 Officers

London Observer

LONDON, Aug. 12—More than 600 Egyptian officers have been dismissed in a purge of the armed forces after the war with Israel, according to East European diplomatic and military sources. They are being held in a detention camp outside Cairo.

The sources say the dismissals are only partly for military incompetence. Many were made after the failure of an attempted political coup on June 9, the day President Nasser announced his intended resignation. According to one account, the officers involved were barred from entering the Presidential Palace by the mass of people gathered outside imploring Nasser to remain.

The officers are said to have bitterly resented the dereliction of duty by many Egyptian generals, 34 of whom were accused of using their positions to engage in commercial sidelines.

Meanwhile, Soviet and other East European arms ship-



The Washington Post Aug. 13, 1967

SCENE—Russia claims Red Guards stormed aboard one of its ships at Dairen.

ments to Egypt are said to have ceased abruptly while Soviet advisers consider the feasibility of reconstructing the Egyptian officer corps on a more soldier-like basis.

[Israel plans to retrain Arabs to police areas occupied in the June war, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. A government announcement of the scheme was seen by observers as further indication of Israel's determination to consolidate its control over the occupied territories.]

Foreign Aid Overhaul Urged by GOP Leaders

Associated Press

Republican leaders urged a major overhaul of foreign aid yesterday and questioned help for nations whose leaders engage in intemperate abuse of the United States as they said Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser does.

Only Nasser is specifically mentioned in this section of a report by the Republican Coordinating Committee. A table in the report lists Nasser's United Arab Republic as the recipient of \$1.1 billion in aid through the 1946 to 1965 fiscal years.

The Senate begins debate today on the authorization bill for foreign aid for fiscal 1968.

In another Republican report touching on foreign affairs, a House group asked a reassessment and refurbishing of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with special emphasis on upgrading Europe's role.

The GOP House Committee on Western Alliances said the NATO crisis has been allowed to fester "with the governments all but blind to the alarming evidence of decay that no amount of official posturing can hide."

The Coordinating Committee, made up of Republican

congressional leaders, governors and former presidential nominees, says foreign aid should not be conditioned upon the recipients' support of U.S. foreign policy.

But it says aid should not ordinarily be given to "those nations which give military aid to our enemies in Vietnam or which engage in military aggression, or those nations which, in contravention of international law, harass American citizens engaged in commerce, or confiscate American-owned property without fair compensation."

The report endorses the purposes of foreign aid, but makes 16 recommendations for change.

"Discouragement and erosion of support for foreign aid," the report says, "have come about, not initially because of disagreement with these purposes, but because

See AID, A5, Col. 1

GOP Asks Overhaul of Foreign Aid

of mounting evidence of waste, misuse, and downright failure in far too many cases."

The report was approved at a meeting of the coordinating committee here July 24 but only released yesterday.

Other Recommendations

In addition to the Nasser suggestion, these are among other recommendations:

- No aid without a commensurate self-help effort by those aided.
- Increased emphasis on spreading American agricultural knowledge and techniques.
- Greater reliance on private enterprise to encourage development abroad.
- Care against letting aid be used to bolster corrupt and self-perpetuating oligarchies.
- Efforts to develop regional marketing plans giving small developing nations a wider market.
- More emphasis on projects that visibly reach the masses.
- Concentration of the major part of aid in countries of special importance to the United States. The report names Tunisia, Turkey and Iran as important in that they have ordered timetables for eliminating the necessity for economic aid; South Korea, South Vietnam and Turkey as important militarily, and Indonesia and Ghana as important politically in that Communists have failed and new governments want help in free enterprise development.
- Examination of what it says is evidence that technical aid is often a better stimulant to growth than large monetary help.
- More attention to realistic evaluation of what U.S. aid is actually accomplishing.

Tito Sees Syrian Leader on Arab Tour

From News Dispatches

DAMASCUS, Syria, Aug. 13 —President Tito of Yugoslavia conferred on the Middle East situation here today after flying in from Cairo to meet Syrian head of state Nureddin al-Atassi. He was greeted at the airport with chants of "No peace with Israel."

Tito will fly to Iraq Monday for further talks before returning to Cairo Wednesday to resume discussions with President Nasser.

There has been no official comment here so far on reports that Tito has proposed a peace formula under which the Arab states would recognize Israel and guarantee her right of free navigation in return for getting back the territory Israel has occupied since the June war.

[In Amman, Jordanian King Hussein and Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif wound up two days of talks today by calling for an Arab summit conference to "remove the results of Israeli aggression" against the Arab world.]

Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Any "compromise" peace plan that President Tito may be suggesting to Arab leaders is totally unacceptable to Israel, discussions with high officials of the Foreign Ministry made clear today.

The Israeli government, they insist, will not withdraw its forces from Arab territories occupied in the six-day war in return for only international guarantees of peace and "tacit" or unspoken concurrence by the Arab states. Israel's unvarying position since the war has been that direct negotiations with the Arabs are the only avenue to any change from the present cease-fire arrangements.

Viewed as Propaganda

Israeli officials feel that Tito's maneuvers are purely tactical and propagandistic, aimed at propping up his long-time friend, President Nasser of Egypt, and at restoring some influence to his now relatively impotent bloc of "unaligned nations."

They note that the bloc, once a force to be reckoned with, included such figures as Presidents Nkrumah of Ghana and Sukarno of Indonesia, Premier Ben Bella of Algeria and Prime Minister Nehru of India. Of the one-time leaders, only Tito and Nasser are left.

If Tito were really serious about trying to arrange a settlement, Israeli Foreign Ministry officials add, he would first move to restore diplomatic relations with Israel, broken off by Yugoslavia at the time of the Arab-Israeli war.

Passed Up by Eban

Foreign Minister Abba Eban appeared to have dismissed the reported Tito formula as not worth taking up at an Israeli Cabinet meeting today. A spokesman said Eban told the ministers it was not worth going into seriously, inasmuch as it failed to take into consideration Israel's basic rights.

Eban also reported that the Arab position of refusing to deal directly remained unchanged and that there had been no indications of Arab states' seeking to make moves toward peace.

Without exception, Israeli policymakers in and out of the government declare they will not accept what they have come to call "third-party," solutions; i.e., agreements made by each side with other nations, and backed by international assurances, but without direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

The Jerusalem Post, commenting on Tito's trip, said today in an editorial: "Anyone who would seek to give advice to Col. Nasser and other Arab leaders would do well to help them face reality rather than to nourish illusions that by some intricate diplomatic maneuvering military defeat can be turned into political victory . . ."

Year Needed To Restore Suez Canal

BELGRADE, Aug. 14 (UPI)
—The Suez Canal cannot be made fully fit for navigation in less than a year after its reopening, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today from Cairo.

Tanjug said Egyptian experts on the Canal Administration estimated they could remove sunken ships and reopen the Canal for navigation in three months. But it would then be able to handle only ships drawing up to 36 feet of water—not 38 feet as before the June war with Israel.

The experts say the Canal bottom is being filled with sand blowing in from the desert because normal maintenance work stopped when Egypt closed the canal during the war.

Pumps have been destroyed or damaged or have ceased to operate and embankments have been damaged in several places, Tanjug said.

Israel Hints Delay in Action If It's Denied Use of Canal
Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 15, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A13

Israel Hints Delay in Action If It's Denied Use of Canal

Washington Post Foreign Service
JERUSALEM, Aug. 14—
Third parties seeking to promote a compromise settlement in the Middle East will be doing a disservice." Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban warned today, repeating his country's demand for a peace obtained through direct Arab-Israeli negotiations.

On another issue, Eban gave the impression at a news conference that Israel might not take obstructive action against the opening of the Suez Canal even if Israeli ships were temporarily denied access to it.

Immediately after the six-day war there was comment by the highest officials that Israel would not insist at once on rights of passage if Egypt chose to put the Canal back into operation. A few weeks later, by placing and moving of small craft in the Canal, Israel seemed to be serving notice that if the Canal were not opened for Israel it would not be opened at all.

Today, however, Eban stressed that it was entirely within Egypt's power to reopen the Canal by moving the ships sunk at both ends, and that thereupon Israel would not shoot at ships entering on innocent passage."

If the Canal were opened, he continued, "We would recall our position that we have the same rights as everyone else."

Eban declined to expand on what sort of action Israel would then take, whether it would merely "recall" its position in a diplomatic context or would undertake a more direct physical response.

[The Associated Press reported that Yugoslav President

Tito flew from Syria to Baghdad to discuss the prospects of a Middle East peace with Iraqi officials.]

Arthur J. Dommen of The Los Angeles Times reported from New Delhi on Indian attitudes toward the Mideast situation:

Criticism of India's pro-Arab stand in the Middle East is widespread in India's four largest cities, a public opinion poll revealed today.

The poll apparently contradicts Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's repeated claims that her government's Middle East policy enjoys considerable backing in the country. Exactly half the persons interviewed said they felt India should have taken a more impartial stand. Only 27 per cent said they thought India's position had been right.

The poll was conducted in

New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Indian government approved Egypt's request for withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force from its territory and President Nasser's blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, and supported the thesis that Israel was the aggressor in the war.

Economic and Human Problems Facing Israel on the West Bank

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14—

"Never mind the future political status of the West Bank. Whatever it is, we've got to prove now that what the Arabs didn't do for the refugees for 19 years, we can do."

The speaker, an Israeli official, was voicing Israel's inherited moral responsibility for some half million Arab refugees who live in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan River and who were displaced from what now is Israel during the 1948 Palestine war.

The problem of these refugees—and, in a broader sense, of the West Bank occupation—is enormous, and a successful solution is no better than an even-money bet. The difficulties are two-fold: The personal one of Arab cooperation and the economic one of availability of resources.

The premise on which the Israelis are operating is that Israel, which has occupied Gaza and the West Bank since the June war, will be in possession of them for a long while. Majority opinion here is that Gaza is an integral part of Israel and should never be returned to Egypt, under any circumstances. And the unanimous opinion is that the West Bank must not be returned to Jordan without a directly negotiated peace and cooperation treaty with that country.

A second premise is that economic relations with the West Bank will be much the same whatever its ultimate disposition. Either it will be annexed to IQSRAEL, BE-annexed to Israel, become an independent state or be returned to Jordan.

Israel has already taken some steps to restore the West Bank's economy. It has made the Israeli pound legal tender, which means an infusion of new money into the area. It is paying the salaries of all former civil servants, including some teachers. It has picked

up all developmental projects scheduled in the former Jordanian budget, and has added to them. It is operating a program of public works—mostly roads and building projects. It has guaranteed the purchase, at previous prices, of all the harvest that is not disposed of through commercial channels.

But if the refugees of Gaza and the West Bank, including those who fled across the Jordan after the June war and who will return shortly, are to be given decent lives, much more must be done—and the costs will be greater.

Per Capita Income

A measure of the problem is provided by per capita income statistics. On the West Bank it is about \$200 to \$250 per year. Israel's is about \$1000 to \$1100, with the quarter of a million Arab citizens enjoying perhaps three-fourths of the national average.

As for the 1948 refugees, hundreds of thousands of new jobs, and only part of them in agriculture, will have to be created if the refugees are to be able to lead more productive lives than was possible in United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNWA) camps.

One possible solution to the West Bank problem has three elements. The first is the creation of modern agricultural methods.

As it is, Israel can bring to the West Bank new supplies of water, insecticides and fertilizers, better seeds and much more intensive farming. For example, as soon as next year it should be able to triple the tobacco crops.

But improved agriculture is in itself not enough. The second task is creating new industries. At present, the West Bank has very little. It will require a great deal of money—no one knows how much at this stage, but much more than Israel can supply.

It has been suggested that the money must come from foreign sources, some from world Jewry and some from

the "have" nations. Following the June war, there was an outcry in those "have" nations about the said plight of the refugees, and some Israelis feel that concern should now be matched by funds to alleviate the condition of the refugees.

Still A Gap

But even new investments, however generous, coupled with better farming would still leave a gap. The third element would be to find jobs for many of the refugees some place other Israel, Gaza and the West Bank. The Arab states are mostly underpopulated and in need of manpower. But for the time being the possibility of the refugees settling there as citizens is remote.

Another possibility that has been suggested is that jobs be looked for in such manpower-hungry countries as Canada and Australia and in Latin America. But those nations want only skilled workers.

Israeli planners, therefore, are beginning to feel that they must provide vocational training for refugees on a large scale. It is believed that if the refugees are given training and offered appropriate jobs many will agree to migrate.

But the whole process—improved farming, new investment and massive training—is a long-time proposition. It is surely a five- or ten-year task, and one to be accomplished only with generous help from the rest of the world.

It is to be accomplished, also, only if the Palestinians themselves will cooperate in it.

Tito Confers With Iraq's Arif; Total Oil Embargo Proposed

From News Dispatches

Yugoslav President Tito held more than two hours of talks yesterday in Baghdad with Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Arif on the Middle East situation.

Marshal Tito arrived in Baghdad Monday night after meetings in Cairo with Egyptian President Nasser and in Damascus with Syrian President Nureddin al-Atassi. Tito is expected to return to Cairo today.

He is making the tour to discover if there is common ground among Iraq, Syria and Egypt toward reaching a Middle East settlement and to find out if Yugoslavia can play a role in seeking one.

However, at a Monday press conference, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban rejected third-party mediation in the Arab-Israeli dispute. He said that Israel would accept no substitute for a directly negotiated peace settlement.

Full Oil Embargo

Meanwhile, Arab finance, economic and oil ministers meeting in Baghdad heard an Iraqi plan for cutting oil supplies to the entire world for three months as a political weapon against Israel.

Iraq is the fourth largest oil producer in the Middle East. The area produces 25 per cent of the world's oil.

After three months of complete stoppage of Middle East oil, the supplies would flow

again to "friendly nations," Arabs who fled Israeli-occupied Jordan during and after the war have applied to Israel to return to their homes. There were these other developments: reserves in Europe, where present stocks are being maintained by more costly imports from the United States and Venezuela.

The Iraqi plan was understood to have caused a split in the Arab camp. Other major oil-producing countries feel that the proposed embargo would hurt the Arabs more than the Europeans at a time when they need revenue to continue the struggle against Israel.

100,000 Returnees

In another development, the International Red Cross reported that more than 100,000

• United Nations Secretary General U Thant named Ernesto A. Thalmann, a Swiss Foreign Office official, to head a U.N. fact-finding mission in Jerusalem.

• Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson said he was encouraged by his talks with Soviet Deputy Premier Dmitri Polyansky on their agreement that the withdrawal of Israeli forces from captured Arab land must be linked with a recognition of Israel's existence and guarantees of its boundaries.

Tito Reported Planning to Send Arabs' Views to World Leaders

From News Dispatches

Yugoslav President Tito will send President Johnson and other heads of state a "complete summary of the Arab leaders' views on the Middle East crisis" at the end of his tour of Arab capitals, the authoritative Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram said yesterday.

Tito will also send personal messages to Soviet leaders and the heads of European countries and nonaligned nations, emphasizing that economic aid is urgently needed by Arab countries to counter the effects of the war, Al Ahram said.

After his return to Egypt yesterday from Baghdad, Tito and Egyptian President Nasser met in Alexandria, where the Yugoslav leader reviewed his trip.

A joint statement issued in Baghdad after Tito left said he and Iraqi President Arif devoted "special attention to the efforts being made to remove the consequences of the Israeli aggression against the Arab states."

Tito's Purpose

Tito's trip to Syria, Iraq and Egypt is to discover if there is any common ground

among them for approaching a Mideast settlement, and to see if Yugoslavia can play a role.

Meanwhile, the International Red Cross in Geneva announced that Arab refugees of the June war will begin Friday returning to their homes on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

And in Amman, the Red Crescent said that about 150,000 of more than 200,000 refugees have applied to return to the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Jordan Urges Return

Don Cook of The Los Angeles Times, in a dispatch from Jerusalem, said that the refugees are being urged by Jordan to go back and join the Arab noncooperation movement on the West Bank. In the face of the expected heavy flow of returnees to the Israeli-held land, Jordan is broadcasting charges over Radio Amman that the Israeli military government is following policies of economic strangulation, deportation and interference with religious freedom.

Following a call by Iraq for a worldwide three-month embargo of Arab oil, Saudi Arabia, in a broadcast by

Mecca Radio, said yesterday the suggestion "runs counter to Arab interests."

The Saudi view came as Arab economic, finance and oil ministers met in Baghdad to discuss the aftermath of the war. The Middle East produces roughly 25 per cent of the world's oil and its sale earns the area's oil-producing countries the majority of their income.

The official Soviet newspaper Pravda urged the Arabs yesterday to apply economic sanctions against nations friendly with Israel.

There were these other developments:

- Syria Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous said that Syria will not accept peace with Israel as the price for the return of occupied Arab territory.

- Al Moharrir, a Beirut pro-Egyptian newspaper, reported that Syrian commandos captured an Israeli-held observatory on Biblical Mt. Hermon.

- King Hussein of Jordan, who is on a tour of Arab capitals, held talks with Kuwaiti leaders concerning the proposed Arab summit, now scheduled for Aug. 29 in Khartoum.

Tito Says Arabs Accept Necessity Of Political Solution

From News Dispatches

President Tito of Yugoslavia said yesterday in Egypt he had found understanding among all the Arab leaders he had talked with on the necessity of a political settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Tito had a brief meeting with newsmen after talking in private with President Nasser for more than two hours at the Ras el Tin Palace in Alexandria.

"There is an understanding among all Arab leaders whom we spoke to on the necessity for a political solution of the present situation in the Middle East," Tito said in a prepared statement.

Yugoslav sources said that during their talks the Arab leaders had maintained that a peaceful political solution could be attained only upon the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

During his six days in the Middle East Tito met leaders in Syria and Iraq as well as in Egypt.

Tito did not disclose details of any agreement reached during his visit but said: "I would not like to enter into details because in due course you will hear about them."

He emphasized Yugoslavia's peace-seeking role in the Middle East crisis and said: "From the very outset of aggression Yugoslavia was trying to exert great efforts to solve the question of aggression in a most favorable manner for the Arabs."

Tito said he was returning home with optimism. He is concluding a seven-day visit to Egypt, Syria and Iraq. He was reported to have brought with him a formula for Middle East peace that Nasser turned down.

"The situation at present is in an impasse," Tito commented. "We came in the first place to hear the views of leaders

whom we met and see what should be undertaken."

Tito said that in coming to the Arab countries he knew the attitude of the big powers and he wanted to outline the Yugoslav attitude for "further action." He is said to have received a message from President Johnson before leaving for Cairo.

He added: "Not only the non-aligned but other countries as well were involved. We are returning to our country with optimism regarding the talks which we had here."

Tito's statement is regarded as an indication at least of a partial success for his mission aimed at influencing Arab leaders to adopt a realistic approach for settlement of the Middle East crisis.

[The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug predicted in Belgrade that Yugoslavia would now intensify its diplomatic and political activity in the United Nations. This would be accompanied by contacts with non-aligned and other countries interested in bringing about peace in the Middle East and safeguarding peace in the world, the news agency added.]

Israel and Jordan announced that Arab refugees would start returning to their homes in the Israeli-occupied West Bank Friday. But new broadcasts by Amman Radio calling for resistance to Israeli rule threatened to halt a mass return.

Israeli authorities announced in Jerusalem the return of the Jordanian emigres would begin at 7 a.m. at the Allenby and Damya bridges with as many as 1000 expected to cross the Jordan River the first day.

Amman Radio also broadcast a statement by 45 dignitaries of the Nablus region, calling on the Jordan people on the West Bank to hold out against Israeli occupation and continue their resistance against illegal Israeli measures.

Potomac Fever

By Jack Wilson

Romney wants the GOP to be the peace party. He's for peace in Vietnam, Egypt, Detroit . . . and he'd appreciate a friendly word from the Goldwater folks.

Sen. McIntyre says he can do better in the market by throwing darts at the stock quotations than by listening to experts—and you should see what the experts can do by sticking pins in a McIntyre doll.

A psychologist says surveys show most people would be glad to have a son in Congress. For one thing, he could frank all their Christmas cards.

Another nice thing about having a Congressman in the family—you meet such interesting lobbyists at the testimonial dinners.

E. Germany Sees Cairo Workers' Drive

By Dan Morgan Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 19, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A7

E. Germany Sees Cairo Workers' Drive

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Foreign Service

BONN, Aug. 18—East Germany's official Communist Party newspaper has begun publishing accounts of a workers' movement in Egypt aimed at cleansing the Cairo government of "capitalistic" elements.

A description of the movement—together with a call for stepped up political action to overcome "obstacles"—was contained in a long article Wednesday by the Cairo correspondent of Neues Deutschland.

The article was of interest here because of the dearth of news from Egypt, but more significantly because the East German Party paper is occasionally used to foreshadow shifts in Soviet Communist plans.

The purpose of the "National freedom movement with its noncapitalistic core" is to insure the "territorial integrity of the country" the report said. Another goal was to "strengthen the revolutionary regime."

However, the leader of the regime, President Nasser, was named only twice in the article.

According to the article, education and weapons training for 18-to 50-year-old workers have already begun at youth camps and sport fields in the Nile Delta and the large cities.

At present, for instance, 5000 workers in the industrial center of Shubra el Kheima, north of Cairo, are trained and armed, the article states. "These first participant groups in the People's Opposition are ready to defend and protect their production places," the reporter observes.

Hard tasks lie ahead, he notes.

"Functionaries still sit in the state apparatus—and the various economic organizations—whose interests stand in conflict with the noncapitalistic way. There are class forces which apparently want to use the chance for counter-revolutionary action," he writes.

Moreover, there remain other obstacles such as the fact that "the production movement is not organized enough."

A basic program of political action and political work is still lacking, according to the writer's assessment. But he declares that the general secretariat of Egypt's only political party, the Arab Socialist Union, is now discussing just such a political action program.

Up to now, except for "spontaneous, local actions the ASU

has not been entirely successful in the political mobilization of the masses," he concedes.

As a result there has been a reassessment of the approach to the threat of internal capitalistic tendencies and outside imperialistic aggression. Demands have been heard from the chief editor of the Cairo paper *Rose el Joussef* for a new emphasis. This would replace military activity with political, and would substitute "scientific analysis and revolutionary preparation" for "emotionalism."

The recent reorganization of the army was part of the plan to support the People's Opposition movement, the article stated.

How much of the article accurately reflects conditions and how much is Communist dreaming is hard to assess. The word "Communist" was not used, but even so a clearer script for a Communist-style maneuver has seldom appeared. Other Communist publications are also reported to

have spoken of workers and peasants "rescuing the revolution."

The People's Opposition movement was reported earlier to have first been announced on May 28, with registration bureaux opening June 3, two days before the Arab-Israeli war.

The article in Wednesday's *Neues Deutschland* gives a stark description of the "sacrifices" being "volunteered" by Egyptian laborers.

The work week has been extended to 48 hours, shifts of 12 hours are not uncommon, and factories have "renounced" part of their revenues. Moreover, workers have been "returning" one day's pay a week in some plants. Many have "renounced" daily rations of milk, the article said.

Some workers have been working longer shifts so their colleagues can receive weapons training and education, it was reported earlier.

These sacrifices are all the more reason to struggle for the liberation from capitalistic opponents, the paper declares.

Syria Finds Defeat Is Easy to Forget

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A16

Tough Policy, Soft Living

Syria Finds Defeat Is Easy to Forget

London Observer

DAMASCUS, Aug. 19 — In Syria's houses of government, the socialist Baathist regime steadfastly blocks Arab moves toward negotiating peace with Israel. In the clubs after dark, the middle classes dance the nights away to Western pops.

Neither the austere government nor the high-living middle class seems to be paying much attention to the Israeli forces occupying the Southwest border area only an hour's drive away.

Despite higher gas prices, increased taxes, a ban on luxury imports and the virtual exclusion of all Western tourists, this capital has returned to normal ten weeks after Syria and her allies lost the war to Israel.

Indeed, since the war, two new night clubs have opened in the city—contrasting oddly with the image the Baathist regime has put abroad of left-wing socialism and enmity towards the West. The bands owe more to Mick Jagger than Mao Tse-tung. They wear Carnaby Street suits and pound out Western tunes on electric guitars while the patrons eat truffles and frogs' legs.

There are few indications left of the war. Though there is something febrile about this gay night life, perhaps the bourgeoisie do not take the Baath Party as seriously as her Arab neighbors do.

Of all the active combatants, it is thought that Syria lost the least in munitions, men

and territory and gained the fewest refugees.

Informed sources here say the Syrians flew most of their Russian Mig fighters to inland airports and even to Iraq when news came of the crippling Israeli attacks on Egyptian airfields. The sources say the government anticipated by about 10 hours the surrender of El Quneitra, principal town of the 45-mile-long and 10-mile-wide strip now occupied by Israel. The result was that the garrison retreated with slight losses and the cease-fire was accelerated.

Having lost so little and been more or less self-sufficient for day-to-day needs, Syria of all the combatants can afford to continue her un-

yielding stand against Israel. With Egypt losing \$5.6 million monthly in dues through the closure of the Suez Canal, her tourist trade ended, the regime split and her armed forces in shreds, Syria sees the chance of taking over leadership of the Arab socialist camp.

So Syria remains intransigent, keeping the pressure on her Arab neighbors. And neither Egypt's President Nasser nor Jordan's King Hussein can afford to make any dramatic concessions to the Israeli foe.

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2 Private U.S. Schools in Egypt Allowed to Open for Fall Term

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 21, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A12

2 Private U.S. Schools in Egypt Allowed to Open for Fall Term

Los Angeles Times

CAIRO—In spite of the complete rupture of relations between the United States and Egypt, the Cairo government has approved the regularly scheduled fall opening of two American schools for foreign children in Egypt.

The approval permits the re-opening under harshly reduced circumstances of the American College at Cairo, a lower and secondary school in the residential suburb of Maadi, and the American School of Alexandria, a Presbyterian mission boarding school in that Mediterranean port city.

The approval is regarded as another small sign of the cautious and gradual relaxation of bitter animosity generated by the government of President Nasser against the United States because of his charges of American aid to the Israelis during the June Middle East war.

Both of the privately operated schools will open with greatly reduced enrollment because most American pupils were evacuated with their families during the war.

Another American school, the big American University of Cairo, which offers university and graduate education to

Egyptian students, has been Egyptian students, has been sequestration and its staff "Egyptianized."

The Maadi school will start with American and other foreign teachers, all of them wives of Egyptian citizens, plus a Greek athletic coach and three Egyptians. The school in Alexandria is normally staffed by American missionary trainees and it is not yet known whether they will be permitted to return.

Both schools are financed by private American funds and their regular operational expenses are met through tuition and donations.

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microfilm.

United Press International

WINCHESTER 'DIG'—Archaeologists are being aided by helpers from throughout world at dig-in at famed Winchester Cathedral in England. View is to north side of church, where the archaeologists are searching for foundations.

Future of 'Scrolls' Museum Now Up to Israel

By Don Cook
Los Angeles Times

JERUSALEM — Eight months before Israel's lightning conquest of the Arab lands, one of the Mideast's great cultural institutions—the Palestine Archaeological Museum, built and endowed in Old Jerusalem by the Rockefeller Foundation—was nationalized by Jordan.
As a result, the Museum, with its priceless collection of Dead Sea scrolls and other treasures, has become the property of Israel.
The Museum was established in 1929 under John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s grant of \$1 million for a building and \$1 million to exhibit the Scrolls. When endowment for the acquisition of a collection and the museum's maintenance and operation. The legal title and administration of the institution was then in the hands of the British mandate government of Palestine.
When the mandate ended in 1948, the Museum property and the Rockefeller endowment portfolio were transferred to an international board of trustees. This was done for

two reasons. Under a decision of the United Nations that was never carried out, Jerusalem was to have been "internationalized." And there were no Jordanians at that time sufficiently competent in archeology to run the museum.
Subsequently the Dead Sea Scrolls emerged as the greatest archaeological find since the opening of the Pharaohs' tombs in upper Egypt. The resources of the Rockefeller grant went into the bargaining for the purchase of the scrolls, which had turned up in Bedouin hands.
In 1965, the Museum received an offer of a grant to build a special wing in which the trustees sought an adjoining piece of land for the wing. The Jordanian reaction seemed favorable, but nothing happened. Instead, the authorities began preparing the takeover.
The Israelis are already shaping plans to merge and coordinate the Rockefeller collections with those of the modern Israel National Museum in New Jerusalem.
They say, with justification, that the administration of the

Rockefeller Museum was weak, that its minor treasures regularly found their way to the souvenir shops of Old Jerusalem, and that its collections are poorly organized and unimaginatively displayed.
So far there has been but one formal contract between the old and the new museum

regimes—and that concerned the plans for the Dead Sea Scrolls. Top officials of the Israeli cultural world, headed by Dr. Yigal Yadin, Israel's top expert on the Scrolls, met with a group formerly concerned in affairs of the Rockefeller Museum, headed by Father Ronald de Vaux, the French priest

who did the original excavation of the Essene monastery overlooking the Dead Sea.
The Israelis gave assurances that no scholarly studies in progress would be interfered with, and that all publication commitments made under Father de Vaux's supervision would be honored.

Israeli Show of Force Defeats Arab Shop Strike: 1908 More Return ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 22, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A20

Israeli Show of Force Defeats Arab Shop Strike

From News Dispatches

A threatened strike of Arab shopkeepers in the Old City of Jerusalem failed to materialize yesterday in the face of a show of force by Israeli authorities.

The strike apparently was called to coincide with the arrival of Ernest A. Thalmann, who has been sent on a fact-finding mission to Jerusalem by U.N. Secretary General U. Thant.

Shutters on the shops were removed shortly after military authorities began sending army and police patrols through the streets of the city.

Two weeks ago, after a more effective strike, Israeli authorities ordered four stores and

an Arab bus line to suspend operations. Before the Mideast war Jordan had control of the Old City.

1908 More Return

Another 1908 refugees from the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River returned to their homeland yesterday, bringing to 4350 the number who have returned since the repatriation began last Friday.

Israel has set Aug. 31 as the deadline for the refugees to return and refused at a Cabinet meeting Sunday to extend the date. Observers say that at the present rate only 30,000 of what Jordan claims is 200,000 refugees can be sent back.

An Israeli official admitted yesterday that plans to introduce new textbooks into Arab schools in the West Bank region had been abandoned. The proposal had been opposed by Jordanian teachers.

The Israeli books would have replaced Jordanian texts which were found to contain strong anti-Israeli sentiments. As a compromise, offending pages and passages in the old books will be removed or blacked out.

Veterans Return Medals

Former Jewish fighters with the Russian and Polish armies yesterday sent back more than 1000 World War II medals in protest against Communist policy in the Middle East.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said several "disputed" questions which arose at the 13-nation conference of Arab economic officials would be referred to a meeting of foreign ministers scheduled for Aug. 28 in Khartoum. The Arab chiefs of state are to meet in the Sudanese capital the day after.

Presumably the "disputed" questions include Iraq's call for a three-month stoppage of all oil shipments to the West. Saudi Arabia has proposed that each nation be able to decide its own course of action.

Sudanese Premier Seeks Yemen Peace

Reuters
Sudan Premier Mohamed

Ahmed Mahgoub left Khartoum yesterday for Riyadh for talks with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia aimed at securing a lasting settlement of the Yemen problem.

Mahgoub has expressed his determination to do all he can to end the five-year-old Yemen war, where Egyptian-backed Republican forces are fighting Royalists supported by Saudi Arabia.

Yemeni royalist leader Imam Mohamed alBadr was quoted in a mecca newspaper as saying the 1965 agreement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia to settle the civil war was void and that Royalists no longer

Events Today

Today is Tuesday, August 22, the 234th day of the year. French composer and pianist Claude Debussy was born in 1862.

Meetings

20-30 CLUB—Of All Souls Unitarian Church, Jordanian diplomat to speak, 8:15 p.m., 16th and Harvard sts. nw.
RECOVERY, INC.—For nervous and former mental patients, 8 p.m., Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church, 10123 Connecticut ave. nw.

Art Notes

ACRYLICS AND OILS—Virgil McMahan, Potter's House Gallery, 1658 Columbia rd. nw., 8 p.m. to midnight, daily through Sept. 10.
CLASSES—In all media, for adults and teens, sponsored by Art League of Northern Virginia, for further information and registration, call 522-4586.

Films

CHILDREN'S FILM PROGRAM—D.C. Public Library, 2:30 p.m., Takoma Park Branch, 5th and Cedar sts. nw., public, free.
"JOURNALS OF LEWIS AND CLARK"—And others, Arlington County Library summer film program, 7:45 p.m., Central Library, 1015 N. Quincy st., Arlington, public, free.
"NEW YORK, NEW YORK"—And others, 2 to 4 p.m., Mt. Pleasant Branch Library, 16th and Lamont sts. nw., public, free.
"WASHINGTON, CITY OF THE WORLD"—And others, Fairfax County Public Library "Family Film Night" program, 7:30 p.m., Richard Byrd Branch, 6400 Cumberland ave., Springfield, public, free.
"WELCOME TO WASHINGTON"—12:15 and 12:45 p.m., Department of Interior Museum, C st. between 18th and 19th sts. nw., public, free.

Music

BAND CONCERTS—U.S. Air Force Band, 8 p.m., Capitol steps; U.S. Army Band, 8:30 p.m., Watergate Theatre, D.C. end of Arlington Memorial Bridge, public, free.
BAND CONCERT—Neighborhood Military Band Concert series, sponsored by D.C. Recreation, 7:30 p.m., New York Avenue Recreation Center, 1st st. and New York ave. nw.

Points of Interest

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY—Rare books and manuscripts of the 16th and 17th centuries, also scale model of the Globe Theatre and full-size theatre in the style of the Shakespearean period, 201 East Capitol st., 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday.
GUNSTON HALL—18th century plantation house, elaborate gardens, south of Mt. Vernon off U.S. Rte. 1 or Shirley hwy., Lorton, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, admission.
ISLAMIC CENTER—Mosque, library, museum, etc., shoes are left at door, 2551 Massachusetts ave. nw., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, admission.
OCTAGON HOUSE—Fine example of late Georgian architecture, one-time temporary executive mansion, haunted house legend associated, now owned and occupied by American Institute of Architects, 18th st. and New York ave. nw., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.
ROCK CREEK NATURE CENTER—Includes small planetarium, outdoor nature trails, bee hive, aquarium and terrariums, Military and Glover rds. nw., 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 1 to 5 p.m. Sunday.
TEXTILE MUSEUM—Collection of 500 Oriental rugs and several thousand textiles primarily from Egypt and Peru but also from Near East, Oceania and Asia, 2320 S st. nw., 1 to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday.
ADD 1—EVENTS
THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND—Natural area, maintained by National Park Service, pedestrian bridge from parking area on GW Memorial Parkway south of Key Bridge, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, for info., call 381-7417.
U.S. BOTANIC GARDEN—Tropical and subtropical plantings, Maryland ave. between 1st and 2d sts. nw., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mon. through Fri. and Sun., to noon Sat.

Special Events

BLOODMOBILE—Prince George's Co.: 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Federal Bldg. No. 3, Suitland; Prince William Co.: 2 to 7:45 p.m., Baptist Church, Sudley rd., Manassas; Washington: 9 a.m. to 2:45 p.m., Safeway Store, 6501 Georgia ave. nw.; 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Red Cross Center, 2025 E st. nw.
EXHIBITS—Simulated trip to the moon; world's largest frog; unique diorama on Alaska; Explorers Hall, National Geographic Soc., 17th and M sts. nw., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays, to 5 p.m. Sat., noon to 5 p.m. Sun.
INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCING—8 to 10 p.m., Chevy Chase Community Bldg., Connecticut ave. and McKinley st. nw., free instruction.
ISRAELI FOLK DANCING—6:30 to 8 p.m., Jewish Community Center, 16th and Q sts. nw., public, nominal fee, for info., call DU 7-6162.
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE EVENTS—10 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., Lafayette Square Tour, meet Jackson Statue; 2 p.m., East Mall Tour, meet Grant Memorial Kiosk; 2 p.m., Fort Washington Tour, meet drawbridge entrance.
PARADE—Marine War Memorial Sunset Parade, includes appearances by Marine Drum and Bugle Corps and Silent Drill Platoon, 7:30 p.m., Iwo Jima Memorial, Arlington Blvd., public.
SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCING—8 p.m., St. Columba's Episcopal Church, 4201 Albemarle st. nw., public, fee, call EM 3-4576.

Conventions

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS—Ends Fri., Washington Hilton.
AMERICAN PHYSIOLOGICAL SOC.—Ends Sat., Howard University.
AMERICAN PHYTOPATHOLOGICAL SOC.—And Soc. of Nematologists, ends Thurs., Sheraton Park.
JAZZ WORKSHOP—Featuring Eddie Henderson Quintet, sponsored by New Thing Art and Architecture Center, 8 to 10:30 p.m., St. Margaret's Church, Connecticut ave. and Bancroft pl. nw., refreshments, public, nominal admission, for further info., call 234-9271 or 483-9310.
MONTGOMERY—County Council, 9:30 a.m., County Bldg., Rockville.
SERTOMA CLUB—12:15 p.m., Willard.

4 Swiss Are Arrested

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 23, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A11

4 Swiss Are Arrested

CAIRO, Aug. 22 (UPI)—
Four Swiss nationals were arrested on charges of smuggling 3108 watches into Egypt, the newspaper Al Ahram said today.

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U.N. Suez Team Leads a Spartan Life: Need More Vehicles

By Osgood Caruthers

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 23, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A17

U.N. Suez Team Leads a Spartan Life

By Osgood Caruthers

Los Angeles Times

ISMAILIA, Egypt—The handful of officers from four nations and their civilian staff serving as United Nations watchmen over the tense cease-fire along the Suez Canal are living a grimly Spartan life here amid what was once the height of luxury.

Their rations of food, drink and smokes must be either flown in weekly from their headquarters in Jerusalem or brought into Port Said, 80 miles to the north, by ship. Not much can be bought in the sparsely supplied local market.

There are only 13 vehicles for the 13 officers and the U.N. field service men. Most of the vehicles must be used to patrol the Egyptian-held west side of the Canal in two sectors—from Ismailia north almost to Port Said and the same distance from here al-

most to the southern end of the Canal at Port Suez.

There is no form of diversion or entertainment and the men have not received any mail for the last 14 days.

Need More Vehicles

"We are working on ways to improve the situation," the Swedish officer in charge, Lt. Col. Carl Olaf Rosenius, told a group of foreign correspondents who were taken by Egyptian press officials to investigate the cease-fire operation. "Our present primary difficulty is the lack of vehicles and of really good communications equipment."

Rosenius and his operations officer, Swedish Maj. Karl Erik Nittve, stood on the handsome terrace of a building that was built for the Empress Eugenie of France when she attended the opening of the Suez Canal. It was a rest house for VIPs until the U.N.

took it over as observation headquarters on the Egyptian side of the Canal.

Only 100 yards away on the calm and deserted Canal, a white and blue Israeli flag flew at the water's edge on the eastern bank. Beyond it one could see Israeli sentries atop the high sandbank.

Constant Watch

Observation points along the Canal are manned 24 hours a day, and the patrol cars move along the highway on the western bank during the day. Most of the time the patrols can see their fellow U.N. observers with their blue flags and white vehicles moving along the Israeli-held eastern bank. But they are not permitted by the Egyptians to communicate with each other except to wave a greeting.

The teams on both sides must report their observations to the main headquarters

under Norwegian Lt. Gen. Odd Bull in Jerusalem by radio in Morse code. Gen. Bull can either return instructions or pass on reports to the office of Under Secretary Ralph Bunche at U.N. Headquarters in New York.

This communications setup is considered adequate. Messages can reach Jerusalem in two or three minutes.

Since the U.N. operation started, the observers said, not a single boat has tried to move along the Canal on either side. The only military activity they have seen were a few high-flying jets which they could not identify.

Blocked by Sunken Ships

The observers said as far as they could determine, the Canal was blocked only by two ships sunk just south of Lake Timseh near Ismailia and one ship sunk south of Port Said near Ras-el-Eish.

An Egyptian liaison major who works daily with the observers denied that the forces of President Nasser had sunk a couple of barges filled with cement. Such obstructions had been reported in June by British Foreign Secretary George Brown in the House of Commons.

The observers said that despite the harsh life and low pay, their morale is high.

Besides the regular military pay they receive from their own governments, they get a daily allotment of \$10 from the U.N., from which they must pay for their food and board. They get nothing from the Egyptian Army, which has turned Ismailia into a virtual military camp.

"All we hope is that the other side will not shoot at our lovely headquarters here," said Col. Rosenius, "and that this side won't place its installations too near it."

Israel Offers Talks on Jerusalem Holy Places

From News Dispatches

Israel is prepared to hold talks with international bodies about providing free access to all holy places in Jerusalem, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said yesterday in Jerusalem.

Eban met with U.N. Secretary General U Thant's representative on Jerusalem, Ernesto Thalmann. Eban told him Israel wants to preserve the city's unity and sanctity and will meet with representatives of any world religious organization. The status of the holy places have been at issue since Israel gained control of the Old City of Jerusalem in the June war.

In Amman, Jordanian Foreign Minister Mohamed Adib Ameri said Israel has no right to set a deadline for the repatriation of Arab refugees.

"The United Nations resolution concerning repatriation of refugees to their homeland has not limited the period of repatriation," Ameri said. "No one from either side, Israel or Jordan, can define or limit this period as long as there is a suitable reason for giving refugees an opportunity to return home."

Red Cross officials estimate that only about a quarter of the refugees who have expressed a desire to return to their West Bank homes will be able to cross the Jordan River by the August 31 deadline set by Israel.

Friction between the Arab states was indicated in a report by the semi-official Egyptian news agency, MENA, that Syria has suggested postponing the Arab foreign ministers'

conference scheduled to open Saturday.

The conference was to pave the way for an Arab summit meeting August 29 in Khartoum, Sudan. MENA did not say why Syria asked for the delay.

The just-ended conference of Arab financial ministers in Baghdad was informed by Egyptian Economic Minister Hassan Abbas Zaki that Egypt will keep the Suez Canal closed "until all traces of Israeli aggression have been eliminated."

Zaki's remarks were reported in Cairo by the authoritative newspaper, Al Ahram. The paper, which reflects Egyptian government policy, said the decision is "a defensive economic measure against hostile countries who exploited Arab wealth to consolidate Israel militarily and economically."

The Palestine Liberation Organization, concluding a week-long meeting in Beirut, rejected any negotiated settlement of the Middle East problem and called anew for "the liberation of Palestine."

In Kuwait, Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif warned that another Mideast war is

"inevitable" unless Israel withdraws from Arab territories it occupied during the June war.

Elsewhere, reports reaching Aden said Yemini Royalists claim to have captured Jehan-na, 28 miles southeast of the Republican capital of Sanaa.

The Royalists said the town fell when their forces stormed positions vacated by the withdrawal of Egyptian troops. Egypt supports the Republicans in the civil war, while Saudi Arabia supports the Royalists.

Nasser, Faisal to Discuss Yemen

From News Dispatches

Egypt's President Nasser has agreed to meet with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia in an effort to end the five-year-old civil war in Yemen, Sudanese Premier Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub said in Cairo yesterday.

Egypt has backed Yemen's republican government in the war, while Saudi Arabia supports the royalists.

Mahgoub reportedly obtained Nasser's agreement to a Sudanese plan calling for the withdrawal of Egyptian forces from Yemen. Sudanese, Algerian and Tunisian troops would keep peace in the region, pending a referendum to determine the country's future.

Mahgoub earlier obtained King Faisal's agreement to the proposal. Faisal and Nasser are expected to meet with Mahgoub to work out details of the agreement during the Arab summit meeting scheduled to open in Khartoum next Tuesday.

Yemen May Object

There was no immediate reaction to the announcement from Yemen. When Egypt broached a proposal earlier this month to revive a 1965 plan for a plebiscite to permit the Yemenis to choose their form of government, Yemen's republican regime objected.

Yemen Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Sallam said the Egyptian move constituted interference in his country's internal affairs.

Meanwhile, sources in Beirut said Arab leaders have decided to open their summit meeting in Khartoum on schedule, despite a possible boycott by Syria and Algeria.

The conference will seek to unify Arab policy in the wake of the setbacks suffered by the Arab states in the June war with Israel. The Yemen issue has been one of the big stumbling blocks to Arab unity.

50 Arabs Arrested

Elsewhere, Israeli troops arrested about 50 young Arabs trying to cross the River Jordan near the Damiya Bridge. The men, some wearing army boots, were believed to be members of the Palestine Liberation Army, which had been active in guerrilla raids into Israel before the war.

In Jerusalem, Israeli paratroopers and police patrolled the Old City to prevent disturbances during a visit by Ernesto Thalmann, U.N. Secretary General U Thant's personal representative in the Mideast.

There were rumors of demonstrations planned by the Arabs, possibly when Thalmann visits the El Aqra Mosque today.

Jordan's King Hussein was

scheduled to return to Amman of Lebanon. Hussein also visited Beirut today, after re-ed Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, viewing the Mideast situation Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Iran and with President Charles Helou Kuwait during his 10-day trip.

The Shah of Iran's Quest for Certainty

By Marquis Childs

United Feature Syndicate

WITH a considerable record of achievement behind him a state visitor is here this week to ask some searching questions. The Shah of Iran wants to know what American policy in the Middle East really is. If he gets an answer he will succeed where a lot of others putting the same question have failed. But for the Shah it is more than an academic exercise. He must know whether the Johnson Administration at a moment of uncertainty and unease at home and abroad can make the commitments implied by the posture of far-reaching power America wields.

Coming just when it does, the Shah's visit has a symbolic significance beyond the formal flummery of such occasions. The Senate has put a severe limitation on credit sales of arms. The Foreign Relations Committee is questioning the authority of the executive to make commitments without the sanction of the Congress. Foreign aid has been pared back to the lowest level thus far and certain inhibitions have been written into the act. This reflects, it is hardly necessary to add, the deepening shadow of the overwhelming involvement in Vietnam.

At the same time the British are saying they can no longer afford to maintain their commitments east of Suez. Pulling out of Singapore and Aden, they will leave a vacuum of power. How, the Shah is asking, will it be filled?



HE does not come as a petitioner. For the Shah and the men around him have been extremely resourceful. With substantial help from the West they have developed a number of big projects, dams for power and irrigation. With this has gone land reform on a sufficient scale to make at least a dent in the primitive peasant mass.

But, on the other side of the fence, the Shah has entered into a far-reaching deal with the Soviet Union. A pipe line is being built, to be completed in 1970, that will supply the Soviets with \$15 billion of natural gas over a 15-year period running to 1985. The line is being built with only a small fraction of Soviet capital, the rest supplied by Western contracting and engineering firms doing the construction.

In return Iran gets handsome benefits. The Soviets are about to build a \$200,000,000 steel plant at Isfahan. Dams and power plants by the score are part of the deal with the neighbor across the Caspian Sea on the north.

It is, however, the military item in this formidable shopping list that worries policy-makers here. State Department officials put the total at \$110,000,000. They say most of it is on the unsophisticated side — anti-aircraft, armored vehicles. As a foot in the door this could be the beginning, the fear is, of an extensive military aid program meshing Iran's entire military operation with that of the Soviets.

At this point troubling questions arise not only for the visitor from Iran but for those trying to direct American policy. Does this give the United States an obligation to provide the arms Iran needs or wants? Or is it merely another, in the critical perspective of a majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of the far-flung commitments that strain America's capacities just as the cruel dilemma of the urban ghettos presses hardest?

Credit arms sales to Iran total \$250,000,000 over the past four years as grant military aid has tapered off. If the prohibition put in by the Senate stands, credit sales might no longer be possible, the State Department says.



WHEN the Shah asks what commitments the United States can make he is speaking up, in effect, for Turkey and Pakistan as well, two Moslem nations that have remained comparatively aloof from the fierce factional strife stirred by Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Will the United States commitment extend to picking up the pieces left behind by the British, and what about Yemen and the power struggle there?

For most Americans, if they have ever heard of it, Yemen is a fly-blown, sun-scorched desert without even the virtue of oil. For Iran and the anti-Nasser states it is a key piece on the Middle East checkerboard, with 25,000 Egyptian soldiers still there hoping to swing the balance in a prolonged and ruthless civil war. Will the United States make a commitment, however private and unannounced, to help frustrate Egyptian ambitions in this key piece that flanks Aden?

The Shah is not likely to go home with any final—or even very satisfactory—answers. But his quest for certainty should at the very least stir at the highest level here a new sense of urgency.

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Salute for the Shah

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 26, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A12

way down. Visiting the White House this week, the Shah quite deserved the President's salute for the progress his country has made.

The Iranian student demonstrators who harassed the Shah while he was here serve as a reminder that the development of representative institutions in Iran has not kept pace with the growth in economic strength and national pride. But it is worth noting that the demonstrators' leader is 33 and that their number, although not their persistence, seems to be on the wane.

The chief interest of the Shah's trip was to confirm Iran's shifting international outlook. The American-Iranian collective security arrangements of past years were directed at a threat from the Soviet Union. But Iran has improved relations with its northern neighbor to the point of making a deal to buy \$110 million worth of Soviet military equipment (trucks and anti-aircraft). It now feels a threat from the radical Arab states, particularly Egypt, Syria and Iraq. The Shah fears that British withdrawal from the Arabian peninsula will leave a power vacuum and a resultant danger to Iran. This is the political basis on which the United States committed itself to sell him two squadrons of F-4s, the most advanced American jet fighter in the air.

Salute for the Shah

Barely five years ago, despite its huge oil reserves and lavish American handouts, Iran was on the verge of a national breakdown. Poverty gripped the peasantry, corruption and palace intrigue were rampant, and the outlook for reform was black. Unable to translate his dreams for his people into reality, the Shah was manifesting a reactionary tendency to bow to his cronies and the police.

Iran's turnabout since then is a standing warning to those who judge any country by its immediate prospects. For, despite its plight, Iran had three notable assets: its oil; its strategic location, assuring continued American aid; and, in the Shah, a leader with untapped reserves. In five years Iran has conducted vigorous programs of land distribution, literacy and investment. Oil revenues have more than doubled, wheat is now in surplus, and the economic growth rate is near 10 per cent. This year the country is "graduating" from American economic aid, and the level of military grants is

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Virtually Urges Israel's Recognition

Tunisian President Decries Arab Policy

From News Dispatches

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has criticized Arab belligerency against Israel and virtually called for Arab recognition of the Jewish state.

In a sharply worded statement released yesterday, Bourguiba also by implication accused Egypt of provoking the Arab-Israeli war in June.

Bourguiba's criticism came as Arab foreign ministers gathered in Khartoum to prepare an agenda for the Arab summit conference scheduled to begin Tuesday. Sources in the Sudanese capital said most ministers were displeased at the timing of Bourguiba's statement, but not surprised at its contents. Bourguiba is expected to attend the summit.

Bourguiba, who has long urged Arab moderation toward Israel, called in 1965 for recognition of Israel within her pre-1948 borders. His proposal was bitterly attacked then by Arab leaders.

His latest statement was made Thursday at Kef, 90 miles southwest of Tunis, but not released in full until yesterday.

The speech urged Arab nations to abandon their "dead-end policy" of belligerency.

"Policies adopted hitherto have deprived (the Arabs of) all sympathies . . .," Bourguiba said. "The State of Israel has been recognized by both the United States and Soviet Rus-

See MIDEAST, A14, Col. 1

Tunisian President Decries Arab Policy

sia . . . its existence is challenged only by Arab countries.

"In these circumstances," he said, "it is useless to continue ignoring the reality and claim to wipe Israel off the map. In so doing, one drives himself into near-total isolation."

Although Bourguiba did not call directly for Arab recognition of Israel, he "underlined the negative attitude which consists of ignoring systematically the fact that this state is not only recognized but protected . . . by the converging attitude of the United States and the Soviet Union," the Tunis Afrique Press news agency said in an "authorized comment."

Without naming Egyptian President Nasser, Bourguiba implied that he sparked the Arab-Israeli war.

Although "Israel was satisfied with its frontiers . . ." Bourguiba said, "deliberately and without weighing well the risk, steps had been taken to ban Israel from access to the gulf of Aqaba . . ."

In Khartoum, meanwhile, Sudanese Premier Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub urged that Israel be driven from the Arab territory it occupies. In a speech welcoming the 13-nation foreign ministers' conference, Mahgoub said, "Let our motto be to wipe out the consequences of aggression and to drive out the imperialist enemy from Arab territory . . ."

The conference adjourned

until Sunday after Mahgoub's 10-minute address.

The summit, called to devise a common policy to counteract the Israeli victory in the Mideastern war, is expected also to discuss economic sanctions against Western nations who allegedly aided Israel in the war.

Informed sources said the foreign ministers will include in their draft agenda for the summit three main points:

- Detailed recommendations for an oil embargo against the United States and Britain.
- The severing of relations with these two nations.
- The withdrawal of Arab financial reserves from the West.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

WELCOME—President Abdel Aref of Iraq, left, is greeted by President Charles Helou of Lebanon on the Aref's arrival in Beirut Friday for conferences.

Arabs Reshape Anti-Israel Policies

By Osgood Caruthers

Los Angeles Times

CAIRO—Trying to get a clear picture of what is going on in the Arab world today—the attitudes and political positions, the dreams and the capabilities—is like looking through a kaleidoscope while riding a camel.

With each jog of the camel's stride, the pattern seems

News Analysis

to change, but the colors and shapes of the individual pieces remain the same, and no matter how they are shaken up they remain within the tight confines of the basic theme.

That theme is how to prevent Israel from establishing as a permanent fact the political, economical and territorial gains she so quickly and easily wrested from the Arabs in that one disastrous week in June.

The first phase of this "struggle of destiny," as it is seen in Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad and Amman, is now going on.

Turning to Politics

It involves a concerted effort to prove to the Israelis and the rest of the world that the initial victory will not have been as easy as it seemed at first, and that in the end it will not have achieved the aim of guaranteeing peace and security to the Israelis.

Having lost so much of the

wherewithal to accomplish this by military means—with recuperative powers seriously hampered by their economies and a hopeless shortage of trained personnel—the Arab leaders most vitally affected are turning now to the economic and political front.

Since there is almost no way in which the Arabs can directly squeeze or pressure the Israelis in the economic area, they feel forced to seek ways of striking out at all of those they accuse of backing Israel. Every Arab in the entire Middle East is absolutely convinced that without outside backing—particularly from the United States and its allies in Western Europe—Israel could not stand up to its present aims and would have to pull back unconditionally to the old unstable status quo ante bellum.

The slogan one hears throughout the Middle East has been changed. It no longer drums out the holy-war theme of driving the Israelis into the sea. Now the cry goes out to "bring the imperialists to their knees" through boycott and blockade and force them to make Israel withdraw.

Agreement Not Reached

But the Arabs have not been able to agree on the economic means needed to wreak calamity on their enemies. Some leaders suspect that such drastic action as a complete oil boycott against the West and the withdrawal of oil earn-



PRESIDENT TITO

... explored Arab positions

ings from Western banks might, in fact, be calamitous for the Arabs.

Egypt Claims Sacrifice

Differences of opinion were quite apparent despite the surrounding secrecy, in this week's meeting in Baghdad of the petroleum and finance ministers of the Arab nations. The "have" nations of the Middle East oil-producing areas showed far less enthusiasm for sacrificing their sole source of wealth than did the "have-not" nations. The only exception was Iraq, whose revolutionary leaders were in the vanguard of those demanding the sacrifice. The Iraqi offer was naturally welcomed by the Egyptians, whose own nationalized but American-financed oil production—

barely enough to meet home needs—apparently would not be affected.

But the Egyptians claim they are making the heaviest sacrifice of all by keeping the Suez Canal closed. Their implication is that they are prepared to deny themselves the canal's \$250 million annual revenues until the Israelis give up all of the Arab territories they overran in the war.

So urgent is the need to weld together a unified front that none of the acrimony generated in Baghdad has erupted in print or public statement. Instead the conferees patched together a set of recommendations for further discussion and debate by the Arab foreign ministers who will meet this weekend in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum.

Their expressed hope is that the foreign ministers will be able, in the short time allotted them, to work out a set of formulas that can be agreed upon and finally implemented by the Arab presidents, kings, sheikhs and emirs who are tentatively scheduled to hold their long-heralded summit meeting in Khartoum a few days later.

Politics May Be Crucial

There are other problems besides economic ones confronting the Arab leaders. It could well be that politics will be the most crucial area.

When the United Nations General Assembly convenes

its regular session in the latter half of September, the political battle will reopen, too. The very imminence of this world debate is pressing Arab leaders to get-together beforehand despite the reluctance of some. There have already been efforts to assess political possibilities.

Tito's Mideast Trip

The most overt came during the visit to the Middle East of President Tito of Yugoslavia, although no definite formula was reached as a result of his interventions.

Tito found his most affirmative response in several meetings with his old "nonaligned" friend, President Nasser. He reportedly turned a negative reception in Damascus into reluctant agreement to consider a political solution by asking the Syrian leaders, "How are you going to carry on the military struggle against the Israelis? On a camel?" And in Baghdad, his aides said the Yugoslav leader was satisfied that the reception to his efforts was affirmative.

Israel Simply Wants to Hold Its High Cards: Cynical Toward U.N. ...

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 27, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. B2

Israel Simply Wants to Hold Its High Cards

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM—With more melancholy than pleasure, Israeli officials repeat a gag said to have made the rounds of the United Nations General Assembly after the six-day war: "The Americans are so unaccustomed to having a victory that now that they have won one, they're looking around for someone to give it away to."

The wisecrack encapsulates Israel's chief current worry: that the sharp diplomatic as well as military lines left at the war's end will be fuzzed by third parties, including Israel's friends, seeking a compromise settlement too soon before its enemies are constrained to make a safe one.

Israel feels that its victory left it in an infinitely better situation than it has enjoyed since it came into existence in 1948. Militarily, its border with Jordan is less than half its previous length and runs along the Jordan River, a natural defensive line. It has put the whole Sinai Peninsula between it and Egypt. It holds the Golan heights in Syria, whence once artillery fire poured down on its settlements.

Diplomatically, it now holds something the Arab states want, namely, part of their territory, and therefore those states might ultimately be willing to do what they have refused to do for 19 years: bargain with Israel to get it back. Israel desperately wants such bargaining to achieve its two fundamental aims: recognition from the Arabs of its right to peaceful existence and military arrangements providing for its security.

Cynical Toward U.N.

IN A COUNTRY otherwise full of argument, there is none on this point. Israel is determined not to abandon its improved military position for anything short of the agreements it feels essential to its future security. It is equally unanimous in its conviction that agreements with anyone other than its immediate Arab neighbors will not provide that security.

Its experience with the Soviet veto in the Security Council, with the United Nations as a whole, with the pious statements of 15 or more nations in 1957 about defending its rights in the Gulf of Aqaba and with their nonfeasance in obtaining its passage through

the Suez Canal—all this has left it utterly cynical about the value of international guarantees and international organizations.

Israel has seen, to put the matter the other way, that only its own unaided military power won it victory. It is therefore not inclined to put its trust in anything else.

The nation's leaders believe, in addition, that through Israel, America also won a profound conflict of interest between the United States and the Soviet Union in the Middle East. They note that on the day before the war, America's position was close to being in ruins.

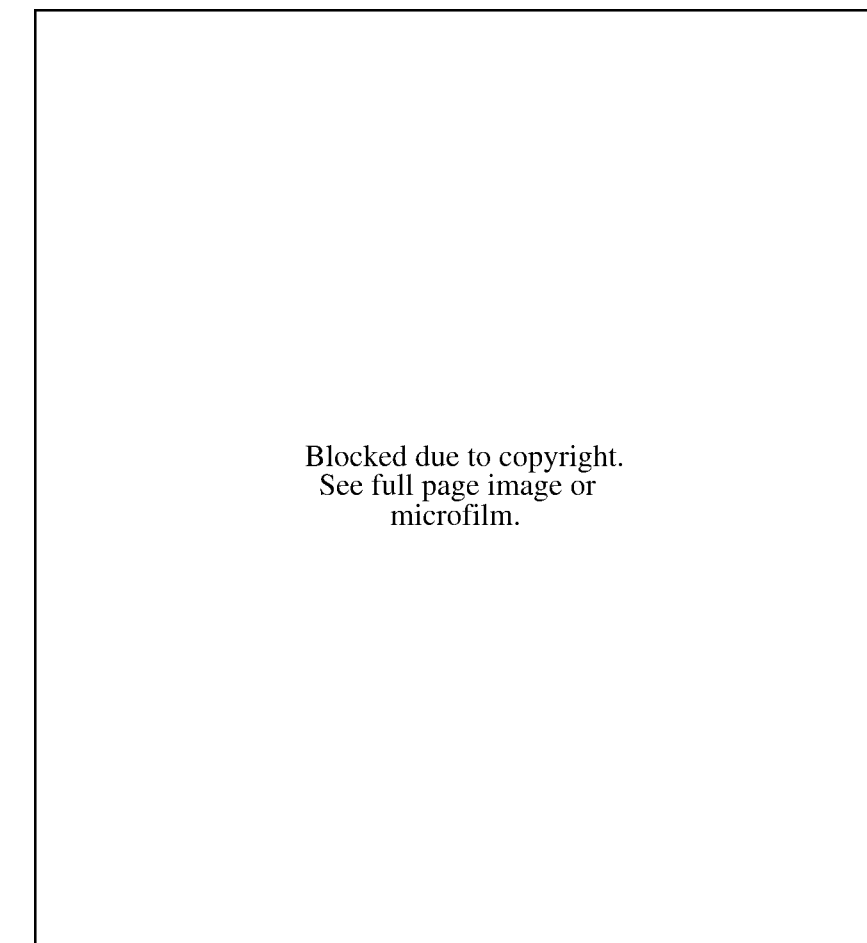
Spewing violent tirades against the United States, President Nasser had become top dog in a few weeks of brilliant psychological, military and political maneuvering. America's client—almost its ward—King Hussein of Jordan had made his pilgrimage to Cairo, the latter-day Canossa, and humbled himself before his new liege. Other West-looking Arab states, notably Morocco and Tunisia, had been forced into Nasser's camp. The fence-sitters had dropped down on his side. The future course of Saudi Arabia was not hard to forecast.

Russia Came Close

AND THE REALITY behind all that was that the U.S.S.R. was within an inch of achieving its objective for the entire area. It was the effective power in the Middle East, the nation to which the Arab governments had to turn for permission to live or die. And no one would put money on how long the two other truly consequential states of the Middle East, Iran and Turkey, could hold out against it.

What Nasser, with Soviet support, accomplished in May, Israel undid in six days in June. The United States, to be sure, did not achieve the position the Soviet Union almost had. But its status in the area is better now than it has been for a decade. Elementary common sense, then, the Israelis argue, would be for the victors to sit tight for a while.

The position that both Israel and the United States find themselves in is eminently tolerable. It is not relatively expensive and it is not threatened by a new outbreak of war; the Arab states are totally incapable of resuming fighting and there are no signs that Russia



THE KANSAS CITY STAR

"What gets me is those Israelis don't realize how much 'face' they've lost in this affair!"

wants to play America's Vietnam role in the Middle East.

Compared to America's greatly reinforced military and diplomatic position, the price to be paid in oil and the closure of the Suez Canal is minimal and decreasing day by day. Indeed, in terms of the Vietnam war, the closing of the canal hurts Soviet shipments of weapons to Hanoi, not American shipments to Saigon.

Yet the situation, as Joseph Kraft noted in a recent column, "has bred the usual American itch to promote a settlement." The Israelis argue that it is time to put up with the itch, for scratching will not cure it but rather give a new lease on life to its cause.

The Israelis ascribe four reasons for what they fear is an American yearning to get a settlement before the conditions for a safe settlement exist:

- A characteristic American unhappiness over unwrapped packages, over unfinished business. America is uncomfortable about ball games that do not end and permit the score to be counted.
- A conviction that America dare not allow the Arab states to remain unhappy with it and that Washington feels that there should be a return to the notoriously unsuccessful policy of past years of trying to give the Arabs "somewhere else to turn to" than toward the Russians.
- Continued pressure from commer-

cial interests, principally oil, to restore old patterns.

• An American desire for an agreement with the Soviet Union on *something*, regardless of its contents or importance, in the belief that any settlement of anything with Russia is good per se.

What the Israelis say they must guard against, therefore, is what they have come to call a "third party" settlement cooked up by an enemy—say Tito, at the moment—but acceded to by the United States, which will join to put pressure on Israel to accept.

Willingly Obnoxious

SUCH A SETTLEMENT would have a pattern easily foreseen: the granting to Israel of rights of navigation in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba; some international declarations about its right of existence and legitimacy; some assurances about the security of its prewar borders—in return for Israel's withdrawal of its armed forces behind them.

Thus a new situation of "nonbelligerency" would ensue. And that, the Israelis reply, was the formal name for the situation that existed from 1957, after the Sinai war, until last June 5. And look where it led to.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who may not always speak the unanimous voice of his country, nevertheless did so earlier this month when he rejected the term "nonbelligerency." Let there be, he said, either peace, by treaties with the Arab countries that provide security for all and for which Israel will negotiate new borders, or else let there be what there is now, which is war with a cease-fire, something Israel can tolerate for a long time.

"In our insistence on this position," one of Eban's top officials said in a recent conversation, "We are prepared to be more obnoxious than you have ever known us. Our policy is surely not to be at loggerheads with the United States. But we will endure pressure and sanctions and whatever else before we will change what we have for anything less than peace directly negotiated with the Arabs."

Suppose, as the Israelis earnestly hope, the United States sees the situation as Israel does and puts up with the itch. What can be forecast for the future? No thoughtful official here thinks that Russia will abandon its strivings in

the area, but from that point on, opinions differ.

The optimists see the Soviet Union as ultimately deciding that it cannot afford the huge economic drain of supporting Egypt and Syria in their present state of belligerency and finally will force them to terms.

Some, like Eban, see the position of Egypt becoming so intolerable that it must agree to direct negotiations in a few months. Eban points out that always in the past, both Russia and the United Arab Republic bit the bullet when the resistance to them remained firm and there was no other way out. But the pessimists entertain no such hopes for early movement.

They point to what they consider Nasser's chief asset, the infinite capacity of his population to endure misery. With a continuation of some Soviet support, he and his allies can go on crying for a holy war, make demonstrations and rock along for a good while to come.

An Optimistic View

IT MAY BE, therefore, that the present state of affairs in the Middle East will prevail for a long time. Israel surely has the patience and the capacity to endure it and the will to resist any proposals to restore the old situation, whatever the minor improvements, that led to war in June.

It argues that the old Western policy never forced the Arab states to face reality but always offered them some way out. It proposes that a new policy be tried which requires them to face the fact of Israel's existence and to deal with it.

In the interim, Israel thinks that it can take care of itself if it must but ardently wishes American support to help it along. What it fears is American demands for "movement," because the only movement contemplated is Israel's—backward from where it is.

When the compromise formulas are proposed, as they surely will be, and with covert Soviet and Arab backing, Israeli policy-makers hope that the United States will stand with it in exploding them or, if that is not possible, at least will not join in the clamor for accepting them. In that situation, the Israelis appeal in the terms of that old Brooklyn-Jewish expression: "Sammy, don't mix in."

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Algerian President May Boycott Arab Summit
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 28, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A6
Tunisia's Bourguiba Also Won't Attend

Algerian President May Boycott Arab Summit

From News Dispatches
The threat of further dissension in the Arab bloc appeared yesterday as Arab foreign ministers approved an agenda for the summit conference called in Algiers that President Houari Boumedienne, opposed to recent calls for moderation toward Israel, may not attend the summit scheduled to open

Tuesday in Khartoum, Sudan. Boumedienne was said to feel that Arab differences are so deep that the meeting would achieve little.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, who Saturday criticized Arab belligerency toward Israel, named State Secretary Bahi Ladgham to replace him at the conference.

There had been previous speculation that Boumedienne and Syrian President Nureddin al-Atassi would not attend the summit. They are considered the strongest Arab advocates of militancy against Israel.

King Idriss of Libya is also likely to miss the meeting because of bad health, sources said.

Meanwhile, Yemeni Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Sallam told the Khartoum foreign ministers' conference that a proposed plan to end the Yemeni civil war would constitute "overt interference" in the nation's internal affairs. The Sudanese-proposed plan, reportedly accepted by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, was thought

to have removed the major obstacle to a summit meeting.

In Yemen, a royalist radio broadcast said royalist leaders backed by Saudi Arabia had ordered the immediate cease fire proposed by Sudan. The report comes as republican President Abdullah al-Sallah arrived in Cairo for talks with his President Nasser, whose troops support the republicans.

The foreign ministers' meeting ended yesterday after the 13 delegates approved a summit agenda drafted by Tunisia, Libya and Sudan.

In another development, Tel Aviv sources said Israel today will stop issuing permits to Jordanian refugees who wish to return to the occupied West bank region. The decision was made because only 10,000 of the 22,000 permits issued so far have been used, the sources said. The repatriation operation is scheduled to end Thursday.

Nasser Said to Foil Coup Threat: Journalists Restricted Intelligence Purge Weapons Found

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Aug 30, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A19

Nasser Said to Foil Coup Threat

Reuters

PARIS, Aug. 29—Egypt's President Nasser has carried out a massive purge of possible opponents to guard against a coup d'etat while he is in Khartoum for the Arab summit conference, the independent Paris newspaper *Le Monde* said today.

In a dispatch from Khartoum, *Le Monde* correspondent Eric Rouleau said the precautionary measures began Friday night when former Egyptian Deputy Supreme Commander Marshal Adhel Hakim Amer was placed under house arrest.

The report said press censorship has been tightened in Egypt and foreign press dispatches dealing with the internal situation have been held up.

Journalists Restricted

Beginning Friday night, journalists have been prevented from contacting their newspapers, it said.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the internal situation of (Egypt) is at present dramatic.

"When I left Cairo, on Tues-

day at dawn, political circles were deeply worried. There was in particular talk of the threat of a coup d'etat," the correspondent said.

Rouleau said about 50 officers, including former War Minister Shamseddin Badran, were arrested.

Intelligence Purge

"The head of the intelligence service was relieved of his post and his deputy charged with plotting," the report said.

It added that the purge reached throughout the intelligence service, whose loyalty to the regime was considered suspect. Police were ordered to use their weapons if any members of the service resisted arrest, it said.

Troops were confined to barracks and military police patrolled the streets of Cairo while soldiers armed with sub-machine guns guarded public buildings and bridges, *Le Monde* said.

Without quoting any source, the *Le Monde* report said Nas-

ser was understood to have personally informed Amer that he was under house arrest.

Weapons Found

An arsenal of light weapons and seditious tracts were reported found at Amer's residence, it said.

Amer resigned as deputy supreme commander and first vice president of Egypt during the Middle East war in June.

He announced his resignation from all his posts on the same night that Nasser made his own unaccepted offer to resign.

[Nasser arrived in Khartoum today for the summit meeting.

[Donald H. Louchheim of *The Washington Post* reported that *Le Monde's* story said a factor in the situation in Cairo was Nasser's reported determination to seek a peace with Israel and to get the rest of the Arab leaders to agree with the plan at Khartoum. Nasser's aims have split Egyptian officialdom into soft-liners and hard-liners. The militants want

to get the army out of politics, end personal power, and create a belligerent, broad-based party which refuses to settle with Israel.]

8 Arab Leaders Meet in Khartoum

By John Talbot
Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 29 — The first Arab summit conference since the war with Israel last June formally opened here tonight, but with five leaders absent.

All Arab states were represented at the conference. However, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and Syrian President Nureddin al-Atassi—two of the Arab leaders who have demanded an uncompromising stand against Israel and its alleged allies, the United States and Britain — did not personally attend the meeting.

Three moderate North African rulers, Moroccan King Hassan, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Libyan King Idris, were also absent, though they too sent representatives.

Eight Arab heads of state or government were present — from Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Egypt and the Yemeni Republic.

The avowed aim of the conference was to remove all traces of "Israeli aggression" and determine the roles of the Arab states in a united front in the military, diplomatic and economic fields.

The mood tonight appeared to observers to be moderate and inclined toward eliminating some of the inter-Arab differences which have hindered a united stand against Israel.

While leaders here still advocated a tough line against those countries they considered pro-Israel, mainly the United States and Britain, the summit was not expected to adopt extremist resolutions which would be difficult to implement.

Saudi Arabian King Faisal and Egyptian President Nasser were among the last to arrive.

They landed within minutes of each other but Nasser, the first to land, caused some comment by not waiting to greet Faisal, with whom he was due to have bilateral talks on ways of solving the five-year-old civil war in Yemen.

Egypt has backed the Republicans and Saudi Arabia the Royalists in Yemen.

[A cease-fire arranged in Yemen last weekend has already broken down, according to reports today in Aden.

[Egyptian planes were said to have bombed Royalist villages in the Jauf area, and the Royalists have reportedly renewed operations within a few miles of Sanaa.]

U.S. Gets Mideast Proposal

Tito Envoy Sees LBJ on Plan To Bring Peace

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister arrived here last night and immediately presented President Johnson with a Middle East peace plan.

Foreign Minister Marko Nikezic went directly from the airport to the White House to see the President. Earlier yesterday Koca Popovic, a former Yugoslav Foreign Minister, flew to Paris to call on President de Gaulle, presumably to explain the same peace plan. Both Nikezic and Popovic are former envoys to Washington.

This sudden diplomatic move by Yugoslav President Tito came amid mounting reports that Egypt's President Nasser, Tito's long-time close friend, earlier this week nipped a coup by arresting many army officers who apparently were planning to oust him.

Connection Unclear

What connection, if any, there is between the two events was unclear last night.

What was clear yesterday was that Israeli sources viewed Tito's peace efforts as no more than a self-appointed mission by an Arab partisan designed chiefly to save Nasser's political neck. These sources said they saw no sign that Tito had come up with anything that could resolve the impasse in Arab-Israeli relations in the wake of the six-day Middle East war in June.

There was no official confirmation of what Nikezic and Popovic were putting before Presidents Johnson and de Gaulle. But the key elements appeared to call for some form of Arab recognition of the end of belligerency against Israel in exchange for Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories. In addition, Tito is thought to be proposing a big-power guarantee, perhaps through the United Nations Security Council, of Arab-Israeli frontiers and recognition of Israeli shipping rights through the Strait of Tiran but not through the Suez Canal. A reactivated U.N. border force may also be in the plan.

The Tito proposals appear to be the result of his recent visits to Egypt, Syria and Iraq although he outlined the substance earlier this month before his trip during an inter-

See MIDEAST, A17, Col. 1

Tito Offers Mideast Peace Plan

view with Katharine Graham, the President of The Washington Post Co.

In Khartoum, Sudan, yesterday, where Nasser was attending the Arab summit conference, the Egyptian President briefed his fellow leaders on Tito's visit. The Associated Press reported that Nasser told the other Arab leaders that Tito had in fact brought to Cairo a plan for peace but Nasser gave them no details.

Far more exciting in Khartoum, however, were the widespread reports that Nasser had nipped an attempted coup. From both Khartoum and several other Arab capitals it was widely reported that Nasser, before leaving Cairo, had arrested Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, his former right-hand man. Amer had been fired after the war from his posts as first vice president and supreme commander of Egypt's armed forces.

Amer's arrest was accepted as a fact in Washington yesterday along with the report that a large number of fellow offi-

cers had also been detained. The Khartoum reports said as many as 150 officers had been arrested.

Armored cars and security forces suddenly arrived at Amer's villa and held him and about 12 other officers then with him, the Khartoum reports said according to the Associated Press. The officers were placed under house arrest at Amer's villa in a Cairo suburb.

Description of Move

Diplomatic sources said the same report had been picked up in most Arab capitals. One account said the move could be described as "pre-emptive house arrests." The arrests took place on Sunday or Monday. Nasser flew to Khartoum on Tuesday.

The source of dissatisfaction by the Egyptian officers clearly related to their army's debacle in the war with Israel. But the intentions of Amer and his colleagues were not clear.

The Associated Press said Egypt's leadership has been reported badly split between extreme leftists, moderate leftists and those who say Egypt must improve relations with the West. Others see a division between soft-liners and hard-liners, the latter desiring to get the army out of politics and end Nasser's personal power.

Israeli sources said they believe the Egyptian officer corps, disgraced by Nasser and publicly criticized by the Soviet Union, wanted an end to foreign adventures.

Offers to Resign

Rumors in Algiers have had it that an earlier attempted coup against Nasser was forestalled by Nasser's public offer to resign immediately after the cease-fire. This has yet to be confirmed, however.

American officials said they doubted that the Tito proposals had any direct relation to the reports of a planned coup. Nasser himself has seemed undecided on how he would resolve the postwar impasse.

Tito's relations with the Soviet Union currently are quite close and it is a reasonable assumption that his plan has Moscow's approval. The Soviets, by many accounts, have been urging compromise on the Arabs but have been rebuffed by the extremists.

The United States from the beginning has been skeptical of Tito's efforts but President Johnson has exchanged at least two letters with the Yugoslav leader. From the Israeli standpoint, a plan that had the combined support of Moscow, Washington and Cairo would present major problems but there is no sign, as yet at least, of any such agreement.

Nonetheless, the United States has encouraged Tito to try to find a formula for a lasting peace without suggesting what it should be. Nikezic's appointment with the President was requested on Monday, officials said.

Visit With de Gaulle

In Paris, Popovic refused to go into details after his 50-minute call on de Gaulle at which Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville was also present. French sources said the Tito message was similar to others presented to Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Popovic told newsmen that "we have had a detailed conversation on the Middle Eastern problems, followed by an exchange of views. We realize that on a large number of issues there is a great identity of view between our two countries." He added that de Gaulle "is now preparing a reply for President Tito."

After Nikezic's call on President Johnson he was due to fly to New York to hand a similar message to U.N. Secretary General U Thant.

Shortly before Nikezic's White House call the new Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States, Bogdan Crnobrnja, presented his credentials to the President. The appointment was announced only an hour in advance.

Egypt Withdraws From '68 Olympics

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (AP)—
Egypt will not take part in
the 1968 Olympic Games in
Mexico City because of the
Middle East war, an Egyptian
Olympic Committee
spokesman announced today.
All Egyptian sports have
stopped in order to concentrate
on military training, he
explained. He said Egypt has
already apologized for not
taking part in the Olympic
soccer eliminations, and
apologies for other cancellations
would follow soon.

Syrians Boycott Arab Summit

From News Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 30—The Arab summit convened behind closed doors today after Syria boycotted the meeting because of differences with other Arab nations.

Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous resisted the urging of Egypt's President Nasser and Sudanese Premier Mohamed Mahgoub to attend the session, saying he had not received any instructions from Damascus.

The Syrian head of state, Nureddin al Atassi, has stayed away from the summit meeting altogether. Syria has been one of the most militant of the Arab countries since the Mid-east war in June, advocating an uncompromising stand toward Israel and her alleged allies, the United States and Britain.

Wants Oil Embargo

Conferences sources said Makhous told other delegates there was no point in attend-

ing the meeting because the three leading oil-exporting Arab nations want to end the oil embargo against the United States, Britain and West Germany.

According to the sources, pressure for ending the embargo is coming from Saudi Arabia, Libya and Kuwait.

One Syrian delegate said in an interview, "The Arab setback requires a new mentality. But the way of thinking among many of the participating states here has not changed."

Makhous to Leave

Makhous reportedly was even encouraged to join in the talks by Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, the foreign minister of Algeria. His country is also counted among the Arab militants. Makhous said later he would leave Kartoum Thursday. The Syrian objections tend to support the impression here that the summit is headed for a moderate approach to Arab problems.

Conference sources said President Nasser hinted today that the time might not be right to consider embarking on a new stage of active warfare against Israel.

(In Algiers, President Houari Boumedienne was quoted as saying in a speech to military trainees that "the Algerian people and 99 per cent of the Arab masses" reject a political settlement to the Middle East crisis. Boumedienne, who is also staying away from the Khartoum meeting, said, "No Arab nation has the right to sacrifice a cause which interests a whole exiled people.")

Nasser Meets Faisal

Nasser, backing up a call for Arab unity that he was said to have made, met with his long-time enemy King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and posed for photographers with him at the Sudan Hotel today.

Nasser had snubbed the King on Tuesday when they arrived about the same time at the airport and the Egyptian President refused to ride in the same car with Faisal.

One of the chief causes of enmity between Egypt and Saudi Arabia has been the five-year-old civil war in Yemen. Nasser support the Republicans and Faisal the Royalists.

The two men were reportedly scheduled to meet tonight in the home of Premier Mahgoub to discuss a Sudanese solution for Yemen which they have both accepted in principle.

Peace Plan

Details of the peace plan have not been revealed but Sudanese sources said its basic terms were for Egyptian troops to leave Yemen and for Saudi Arabia to end its aid to the royalists. This would be followed by a nationwide plebiscite to determine the country's future form of government.

In another indication of Arab agreement, King Hussein of Jordan, who before the Mid-east crisis was also at odds with Nasser, rode with the Egyptian President and Faisal from the hotel to the conference. All three were seen holding hands, a traditional Arab sign of friendship.

At the start of today's closed meeting, the Arab leaders reportedly adopted the agenda prepared at an earlier meeting of foreign ministers.

This included recommendation for unified political, military and economic action to force Israel to withdraw from occupied territories, liquidation of all foreign military bases on Arab soil, and coordination of Arab efforts in the international diplomatic and political fields.



GERHARD SCHROEDER
 ... heart trouble

Did Nasser Propose a Political Solution?

From News Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 31—The Arab summit conference drew toward a close today amid reports that Egypt's President Nasser has raised the possibility of a political accommodation with Israel.

No reporter here has yet got a first-hand summary of Nasser's views, but sources here at the conference have and the Egyptian press and radio given a sketchy picture of what Nasser told other Middle Eastern leaders last night.

According to the conference sources quoted by the Associated Press, Nasser said the Arab world could either surrender in their battle against Israel or unite to seek "military, economic and political solutions."

He hinted—according to sources quoted by Reuters—that now was not the right time to wage a new war against Israel. But Cairo Radio said Nasser noted that the Arab nations had to build up their military forces "so that we may repulse aggression."

Al Ahram, the semi-official Cairo newspaper, reported that Nasser went on to say: "Politics without strength will not achieve anything. We have to speak from a position of strength."

There was no indication that Nasser showed readiness to negotiate either directly or indirectly with Israel, the AP noted.

At the fourth secret session of the summit this morning, Nasser and Sudanese Premier Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub promised that Syria would abide by the conference's decisions, despite the Syrian delegation's refusal to participate.

A subcommittee of economic experts was appointed by the Arab heads of state to prepare directives on a proposed oil embargo, Arab funds and related matters.

Full moral and material support for Egypt, Syria and Jordan, the three victims of the Israeli victory in the June war, has been promised by the oil-producing Arab states.

This afternoon Premier

Mahgoub hailed the agreement over Yemen that he announced earlier today.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia have agreed to form a three-nation committee to supervise the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from Yemen, where Egypt has been backing the Republican regime against the Saudi-supported Royalist rebels in a five-year-old civil war.

The Sudanese premier told reporters this afternoon that the Yemen accord was of great importance alongside impending moves to dislodge Israel from occupied Arab territory because it would "re-establish trust and cordiality in the Arab world and reaffirm Arab solidarity in face of the Israeli threat."

Republican Yemen's President, Abdullal al Sallal, was persuaded not to boycott the

Arab summit conference to protest the agreement, official sources reported tonight.

Sallal, who was not consulted before the agreement between Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, planned to stay away from today's meeting of the summit.

Premier Mahgoub drove to Sallal's hotel and persuaded him to change his mind. His displeasure had earlier been thought to imperil the Yemen accord.

The Manchester Guardian reported that Sallal is expected to fall from the presidency as a result of the withdrawal of his Egyptian support. Economic aid to Yemen is to continue, however, and is likely to be the main lever in the hands of the Moroccan-Iraqi-Sudanese conciliation committee, the Guardian said.

In Algiers, where five

American-operated oil companies were nationalized Wednesday, the government called on other Arab states to do the same, United Press International reported:

State-operated Radio Algiers said, "Experts and observers were agreed that Algeria had given an example for other Arab nations to follow."

The government-controlled newspaper El Mujahid (The Fighter) said that the nationalization order was "a direct consequence of the imperialist - Zionist aggression against the Arab nation."

El Mujahid said the Esso and Mobil Oil Companies, which owned the five nationalized firms, slowed down their activities in Algeria after the start of the nationalist revolution against French colonial authorities in 1954.

In London, UPI quoted

diplomatic sources as saying the United States and Britain have decided to resume arms sales to Israel and Jordan:

The decision was prompted by Soviet refusal to cooperate in a plan for a total embargo on arms shipments to the Middle East, the sources said.

Israel has already approached Britain and received approval for a shipment of tanks, it was said. Britain was said to have agreed earlier to supply Jordan with a small number of fighter planes.

The United States was reportedly agreeable to selling Jordan fighters, too.

Indications were that both Britain and the United States would go slow in giving the two countries arms. The sources said only a limited range of military hardware would be made available.

Signs of Movement

The best news since the Mideast war in June is that President Nasser is showing signs of coming to terms with the terrible straits Egypt is in. He has apparently neutralized part of his opposition at home by arresting disaffected army officers. He seems close to withdrawing his troops from Yemen, where they have been trying to prop up a puppet for five years. According to reports which sound too good to be true, he is inclined to forgo another military round with Israel and search for a political solution.

All of these developments are important since, despite disaster, Nasser remains the dominant Arab figure. Certainly, as goes Nasser, so goes King Hussein of Jordan. That he has guaranteed his own political security by arresting some officers is doubtful; that he has thereby demonstrated a measure of political strength is not. Egypt is still, as one Cairo commentator says, in a psychological state of alarm. The country's political elements have yet to shake down into a postwar pattern. But Nasser seems to have recovered more quickly and, as his diplomacy suggests, to be moving ahead.

His main initiative is to quit Yemen. At the bobtailed Arab summit, a committee has been formed to supervise the withdrawal of Egypt's 20,000-plus troops and the ending of Saudi Arabia's support to the other side. Thus a great economic drain on Egypt would end, and a serious obstacle in Cairo's relations with Arab conservatives and moderates would be removed. The loss would be to Egypt's imperial ego and to its prospects for moving in on South Arabia when Britain leaves next year. The Yemeni factions are nervous and upset about this deal made over their heads. The more upset they are, the more evidence there is of Nasser's determination to go home.

Probably Nasser is more interested at this point in a breathing spell than a political solution. That is all right; the important point is to entertain negotiations and concede that the problems have an international diplomatic context. Even that enrages the irresponsibles in Algeria and Syria. Their rage flatters Nasser and releases him from the grip of the imperial myth of Arab unity. They are menacing and they can harass Nasser. But they have not shown that they can hamstring him.

Yugoslavia's "plan" is a convenient handle for diplomatic manipulation. Narrowly pro-Arab during the war, Tito has since turned broadly pro-Arab. He offers the losers a prospect of getting back their captured land at minimal political cost. The elements of his plan are less important than the efforts to advance it. Israel professes outrage. But bargaining can now begin; it will take years.

Israel worries that the smallest Arab movement will be considered a "concession" and used by the West to hammer unwarranted and unsafe concessions out of Tel Aviv. Such a process would put further strains on Prime Minister Eshkol. But in the long run Israel cannot hope to ensure its security by throwing every moderate gesture back into the Arabs' teeth. Disillusioned by past Western letdowns, the little country would like to feel it can depend entirely on itself. This is a war victor's psychology, not a basis for conciliation. Sooner or later, Israel must bargain too.

The United States and the Soviet Union can help most by letting the Mideast pressures work themselves out. Private nudging is expectable and useful; the nudging of both superpowers seems to be generally in the right direction now. Public intervention would harden the East-West polarization that has been one of the region's past banes. At the United Nations the Russians and Americans showed their policies had a considerable overlap. The way to expand that overlap is to lay low.

Arabs to End Oil Embargo Against West

From News Dispatches

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Sept. 1—The 12-nation Arab summit conference today cleared the way for resuming oil supplies to the United States, Britain and West Germany.

Three of the richest oil producers—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya—further agreed to give financial aid to Egypt, Jordan and Syria, whose economies were affected by the June war with Israel.

According to conference sources, Egyptian President Nasser told a closed session today that Egypt would keep the Suez Canal closed indefinitely, as long as other Arab states gave it financial aid.

At the final, public session of the four-day summit, the Arab leaders pledged themselves to take "all necessary steps" to consolidate their military strength to face any possible aggression, but gave no details of how this would be done.

They also:

- Agreed to coordinate political and diplomatic policies to ensure the withdrawal of the "Israeli aggressors" from Arab territory;

- Promised to "ensure the principles of nonrecognition and nonnegotiation and make no peace with Israel for the sake . . . of the Palestinian people in their homeland";

- Accepted a Kuwaiti plan—details of which were not disclosed—to establish an Arab development fund; and

- Supported the elimination of "all foreign military bases on Arab territory."

This morning President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia signed a previously announced agreement designed to end the five-year-old civil war in Yemen.

Arab oil producers cut off the three western countries after alleging that they helped Israel in the six-day war. A resolution adopted today, however, said that producing oil could effectively consolidate Arab economies and help countries hurt by the war to face possible outside economic pressure.

"The summit therefore decided that oil-producing countries should resume production," it declared.

The resolution did not speci-

See SUMMIT, A10, Col. 1

Arabs to End Embargo on Oil to West And Aid Egypt, Jordan and Syria

fically mention resuming supplies to the United States, Britain and West Germany, but observers here said this was expected to follow.

Key oil-producing states involved in today's decision were Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya and Algeria.

The issue led to a split at the start of the conference, with Syria boycotting the session because of a move to lift the oil ban for economic reasons, and it was not immediately clear what stand Syria would take on the decision. Many of the oil pipelines to the Mediterranean, where oil is loaded in tankers for the West, pass through Syria.

[In Damascus, Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous said Syria would carry out any resolutions of the summit conference that helped remove the traces of "Israeli aggression," but did not comment on the decision to resume oil production.]

The aid to countries hurt by the war—to be paid "annually and in advance," beginning next month—was announced at the end of a session that lasted until early this morning. Conference sources said then that Syria would receive no aid "because she did not request any."

It was later announced, however, that Syria would get \$14 million a year. Egypt will get the lion's share of \$266 million a year and Jordan will get \$112 million.

The main contributions will come from Kuwait (\$154 million), Saudi Arabia (\$140 million) and Libya (\$8.4 million). The remaining \$14 million will be provided by the other Arab states. Iraq was not specifically listed as a contributor.

Egypt's share of the aid will enable it to keep the Suez Canal closed for several months before it needs more funds, observers at the conference said. Egypt has refused

to open the canal while Israel occupies the east bank.

Despite the bellicose tone of the summit's final declarations, there were reports that Nasser had urged the Arab leaders to accept a peace plan similar to one proposed by Yugoslavia's President Tito.

[In Paris, Erich Rouleau of Le Monde reported that Nasser told the conference Thursday night that "it would be useless not to admit that the existence of the state of Israel had been guaranteed since its birth by the great powers."

Le Monde said Nasser recommended that King Hussein of Jordan—who has been reported anxious to reach separate agreement with Israel—be given a free hand. But Nasser said it would be better if all the Arab nations could move jointly "to normalize the situation on the basis of the reasonable propositions formulated by Marshal Tito," the newspaper said.

[The London Daily Express said Nasser proposed that Israel return its occupied territory and that the Arab states grant it de facto recognition. The status of Jerusalem and "certain border areas" would be negotiated later, that Express reported.]

Yemeni President Abdullah al Sallal, whose Republican forces had been supported by Egypt, rejected the agreement between Nasser and Faisal. The accord—which sets up a three-nation panel to supervise the withdrawal of 40,000 Egyptian soldiers—"in no way binds the Yemeni People," Sallal said.

Eric Wentworth of The Washington Post reports on the effects of ending the Arab oil boycott:

U.S. observers doubt the move will mean any increase in Arab oil output as long as the Suez Canal remains closed and the pipeline across Saudi Arabia—allegedly vulnerable to Israeli sabotage—is also out of commission.

Nor do the observers expect the boycott's termination will affect U.S. imports, since this country normally takes very little Arab oil.

But they think there will be a greater impact in Great Britain and West Germany. The British and Germans (and also U.S. companies in those countries) will now have more flexibility in their oil import sources.

They may in course reduce the extra imports from the United States that have been moving this summer. That, in turn, could reduce the above-normal American domestic production of recent months.

Much will depend, however, on the availability of tankers. By taking oil once again from Arab countries on the Mediterranean, British and German importers will enjoy a relatively short haul. But the U.S. remains a closer source than the Persian Gulf if ships must sail around Africa.

Meaning of the Khartoum Summit: Arabs Bowed to Economic Facts

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

The outcome of the Khartoum summit conference represents an Arab acceptance of at least some of the realities of life in the Middle East and a turn away from the fantasies that helped bring on the June war.

The Arab leaders, and above all President Nasser of Egypt, are in effect saying this:

To talk of another war is absurd; we probably would get licked even worse. Israel is here to stay because the Americans and the Russians say so, not to mention the British and French and a lot of others.

"But that doesn't mean we have to do any business with Israel. It does mean that, putting first things first, the oil-rich Arab states must help Egypt, Jordan and Syria recover from the debacle with cash contributions.

The Arabs thus are swal-

lowing some of their pride out of sheer economic necessity. The British will get a break on oil and thereby relief from pressure on the pound. American and other oil concessionaries in the Middle East can look forward to continued profits.

Pleas by the Indians and other important Suez Canal users were ignored, and the Canal will remain closed. Its importance, however, continues to decline with the use of giant tankers sailing around Africa.

As to backing "the necessity" of ending foreign bases on Arab soil, the gesture is close to empty. The Americans are now negotiating to leave Wheelus in Libya, the only base that counts. What some have regarded as an American "base" in Saudi Arabia never has had that status officially. Thus the Saudis retain both their sovereignty and a handy means

for American military aid if it becomes necessary.

As to Israel, pressure now is likely to turn on that nation to emulate the new Arab "reasonableness" and lessen its terms for a withdrawal from the conquered Arab lands.

The locus of the new political struggle, now that Nasser and the others have decided that it makes more sense to fight there, will be the United Nations. The Arab concessions will surely please the Soviet Union, which now will try to exercise new pressure on Israel.

The problem for the United States will be considerable. The Arabists in the Administration--and they are powerful--will argue that Nasser has gone as far as could be expected and therefore that Washington, too, should put some heat on the Israelis.

With an election coming up here neither the President nor the Republicans are likely to walk away from Israel, and the cool reception to the Tito plan to do just that is evidence. But the internal American struggle is likely to be fierce.

Arab Summit: Will Masses Be Content?: News Analysis

By Gavin Young

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 3, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A16

Arab Summit: Will Masses Be Content?

By Gavin Young

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Sept. 2—The Arab summit's resolutions appeal to reason more than to Arab sentiment, an independent Beirut newspaper said today about this week's meeting. That is the shadow behind the decisions reached after four days of talks on the banks of the Blue Nile. Can the Arab masses, forced for years on heady expectations of daily drama, reconcile themselves to reason and patience?

This said, the last three days in Khartoum have given the Arabs much needed moderate leadership and financial self-sufficiency. Britain, West Germany and the United States can ex-

pect oil under the resolution calling for a resumption of production. Egyptian troops will be out of Yemen at the same time as the British leave Aden. In a secret agreement with Egypt's President Nasser, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia made the timing of Egyptian withdrawal a condition of the Yemen agreement. Coming after a wave of pessimistic talk during the last months that a summit could not be held and that it would break up in confusion if it was, this week's meeting was an obvious success for Arab moderation and realism. But it does not necessarily make things smooth-running for Israel.

What it means is that the overwhelming majority of Arab leaders have decided to put first things first—without abandoning the long-term aim of resolving the Palestine problem. At Khartoum they accepted joint responsibility—only the erratic Syrians and extremist Palestinian group objecting—for Soviet-American mediation to regain Israel's conquests. They can now face the arduous maneuvering at the United Nations next month on common ground.

At the fevered United Nations emergency session after the war, most of the Arab nations found themselves unable, though willing, to accept a compromise Soviet-American resolution because of Syrian and Algerian opposition. In a situation demanding unanimity, the two extremist nations exercised an effective veto. Now the Algerians have stepped inside the majority—even if they wear a slightly cynical frown. Syria, if the words of one delegate come true, will “be left politely to stew.” Nasser and Jordan's King Hussein above all desired this consensus. Both must recover territory: neither could afford to move alone.

No detailed “plan” to regain the lost territories was thrashed out here, I understand. But the tentative plan laid on the table by Nasser conformed roughly to what Tito had recently proposed. Very broadly, the plan had four basic points:

- An Israel withdrawal;
- A Big Four guarantee of the sovereignty of the Middle East states;
- Return of the Suez Canal situation to its state before the war;
- Freedom of navigation in the Strait of Tiran, whose status would be defined later by the International Court at the Hague.

The immense problem of Jerusalem could not be solved at Khartoum: that, in Arab eyes, depends on Israel and the Americans. Hussein made it clear that he must have the old city back. Nor will Nasser stomach an Israel annexation of Gaza. And the enormous sums of aid to be provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya improve both leaders' bargaining position. What of the dissenters?

The most serious are the Syrian Ba'athists who, after all run a country. Even so, delegates told me, the time has come when they should be, as far and as politely as possible, ignored. “Nasser and Hussein must show that diplomacy can go back Sinai and the West Bank without surrender,” an Arab foreign minister told me. “Wait and see if eventually the Arabs are back there and the Israelis are still in Syria because of the Regime's stubbornness. Perhaps Syrians will think twice about their Ba'athist government then.”

As for Yemen, a Sudanese minister explained the Egyptian-Saudi agreement with the customary bluntness of Khartoum politicians: “Saudi Arabia stops aid, Egypt pulls out its troops, the Yemenis fight it out. It's none of our affair, except that it is disrupting Arab unity.”

Egypt's foreign affairs adviser Mahmoud Fouzi, left, and President Nasser hear a speech at final Arab summit meeting.

Associated Press

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News Analysis

Israel Stresses to U.N. It Will Keep Jerusalem

From News Dispatches

Israeli officials reiterated their intentions to retain control of a reunified Jerusalem in talks with U.N. representative Ernesto Thalmann Saturday night.

Foreign minister Abba Eban told the personal representative of U.N. Secretary General U Thant in a final meeting in Jerusalem that the thought of any authority outside Israel administering the city would not be considered. Israel took over Jerusalem and the West Bank of the Jordan River in the June war.

Israel's Cabinet today officially decided to allow another 6500 Arab refugees to return

to their homes on the West Bank.

The refugee return agreement expired on Aug. 31, but diplomatic pressure from the United States and other countries persuaded the Cabinet to give a "technical" extension, sources said. The 6500 refugees are those whose applications to return have been approved. No more applications are being processed.

In Cairo, Egyptian President Nasser received President Abdullah Al Sallal of the Yemen Republic, who flew in yesterday after attending the Khartoum Arab summit conference.

In Yemen, a government official opposed the agreement reached by Nasser and Saudi Arabian King Faisal to end support of the five-year civil war in Yemen. Nasser has been backing the Republicans while Faisal supports the royalists.

Maj. Gen. Abdullah al Guzeilan, the republican vice president, said his country would not permit the agreed upon three-nation Arab supervisory commission to enter Yemen. The commission was to oversee the withdrawal of Egyptian troops in preparation for a plebiscite to determine whether the republicans or royalists would rule the desert nation.

Egypt's Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Riad, will leave Cairo today for Moscow to inform Soviet leaders of the results of the Khartoum conference.

Reports from Amman said King Hussein of Jordan is scheduled to visit Moscow and Washington at the end of this month on a similar mission.

Egypt, Israel Clash Over Boats at Suez

From News Dispatches

A skirmish between Israeli patrol boats and Egyptian shore batteries exploded into an artillery and naval battle yesterday when Egypt and Israel fired their heavy guns across the Suez Canal cease-fire line.

The day-long shelling, interspaced with small-arms fights, was halted by United Nations observers at nightfall, five minutes after Israel claimed it sank an Egyptian torpedo boat with a final salvo.

Cairo Radio broadcast a communique by the general command of the Egyptian armed forces claiming that nine Israeli tanks and a radio station were destroyed and a boat was hit.

Israel listed its casualties as one killed and one wounded while Egypt reported one man killed and three wounded. Each side blamed the other for instigating the clash—the

first incident along the 104-mile canal since Aug. 26.

An Israeli army spokesman said shooting broke out when Egyptian gunners at Port Taufiq fired on two Israeli boats in the Gulf of Suez.

Cairo Radio charged that "an armored patrol boat, a landing craft and tug tried to force their way into the canal" from the Gulf of Suez and sprayed fire on Egyptian positions on the west bank.

Both Egypt and Israel agreed last month to extend indefinitely a month-old ban on military activity and small-boat movements on the canal. Fierce fighting followed an Israeli attempt to send patrol boats along the canal in July.

In other developments affecting the Middle East, officials from the Soviet Union and seven other Communist East European nations opened a conference in Belgrade on economic aid to Arab countries. Rumania, which boycotted two previous Communist summit conferences on the Middle East, sent a delegation after being assured the conference would deal only with economic problems.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency reported that Libya yesterday became the third oil-producing Arab country to decide to resume pumping to the West. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait announced previously that they were ending the embargo imposed because of alleged British, United States and West German support for Israel in the June Mideast war. Last week's Arab summit decided to end the embargo.

A British military spokesman in Aden said that Royal Air Force pilots will deliver three of Britain's newest Hawker-Hunter Mark IX jet fighters to the Jordanian Air Force on Thursday.

King Hussein of Jordan, meanwhile, implied in an interview in the West German news magazine Der Spiegel that he would turn to Russia for help in building up his armed forces if he is unable to obtain the war materials he needs from the West. The United States and Britain, traditional suppliers of Jordan's arms, have restricted new shipments in what was described as an attempt to prevent a renewed arms race in the Middle East.

Britain Asks NLF to Talk On S. Arabia

Acknowledges End Of Federal Control, Seeks New Regime

Reuters

ADEN, Sept. 5—Britain today acknowledged the collapse of the regime it helped set up in the South Arabian Federation and offered to negotiate with the extremist National Liberation Front (NLF) on formation of a new government.

In a major policy declaration, British High Commissioner Sir Humphrey Trevelyan said the federal government formed eight years ago has ceased to function.

Trevelyan, who conferred with British officials in London over the weekend, said he recognized nationalist forces as "representatives of the people" in the colony and was ready for immediate negotiations with them.

He specifically mentioned the NLF—whose campaign of violence largely was responsible for the downfall of the federal regime.

But he also left the door open for participation by the federation's other major extremist forces, the Egyptian-based front for the liberation of the Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY).

FLOSY has been involved in a bitter struggle with the NLF over who should rule the Federation's one million inhabitants after the British pull out next Jan. 9. Both also have been fighting the British.

[In Beirut, Abdullah al-Khameri, NLF representative in Lebanon, tonight rejected

See ADEN, A17, Col. 1

Britain Asks NLF to Talk On S. Arabia

negotiations with Britain unless it "started taking practical steps to liquidate its economic, military and political interests in South Arabia."

[Ali Abdel-Rahman al-Aswadi, acting president of the Aden Trades Union Congress and a FLOSY official, said in Beirut Trevelyan's statement "affirms that Britain has deliberately acted to hand over the country to the NLF.]

The British government has pledged to give independence to the 112,000-square-mile Federation, strategically placed at the mouth of the Red Sea, and pull out its 12,000 troops there by Jan. 9.

Robert L. Mott of The Washington Post filed this report of developments in London:

Duncan Sandys, who was the conservative colonial secretary when the Federation was formed in 1959, accused the Labor government of "capitulating to terrorism." The nationalist leaders, he said, "are as unknown to the people of South Arabia as they were to the British soldiers whom they murdered."

But it was apparent that the Wilson government was seizing what it considers its best chance yet to get out of South Arabia with a minimum of chaos. In recent weeks the NLF has taken over at least 12 of the 16 upcountry states of the federation and terrorism has persisted in Aden, also a part of the Federation.

FloSY's Egyptian support has apparently gone following last week's agreement between Egypt's President Nasser and Saudi Arabia's King Faisal to end their intervention in neighboring Yemen. Whitehall apparently feels confident that in dealing with the NLF it is dealing with the winning side.

Israel Says Treaty Is Only Course

From News Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Sept. 5 — Only a peace treaty between Israel and its Arab neighbors could replace the cease-fire established after the June war, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today.

Eban implied that the reopening of the Suez Canal could come about only through agreement with Israel and added: "It is our contention that when the Canal opens Israel will have exactly the same right (as other countries) to use it freely."

Jordan and Israel traded small-arms and artillery fire across the Jordan River near the Damiya Bridge this morning for about two hours. Each side accused the other of violating the U.N. cease-fire.

On Monday, Egypt and Israel engaged in an artillery duel near the southern end of the Suez Canal.

[That battle was started by Egypt, according to a United Nations truce observer report issued today in New York. In a communique released in Cairo, Egypt claimed the battle had killed 42 civilians and injured 161.]

At his press conference today, Eban rejected mediation such as that offered by President Tito of Yugoslavia, whose moves he described as pretentious.

Yugoslavia offered ideas for a Middle East solution without even contacting the Israeli government with which it broke relations after the June war, he said.

Eban termed the results of last week's Arab summit meeting in Khartoum as disappointing and far from moderate.

The Foreign Minister acknowledged that Israel is pumping oil from the Sinai Desert, which was seized from Egypt in June. It was the first public announcement by any Israeli official of what has been an open secret in Jerusalem for weeks.

Dismissing the possibility of an active role for the United Nations in any Middle East settlement, Eban added, however, that Israel would submit proposals for a solution to the Arab refugee problem. Israel has insisted all along that a permanent Middle East peace can only come about through negotiations between itself and the Arabs.

Another official source said Israel would reopen the Jordan River border next week for the return of another 7000 refugees from Jordan.

Indian Foreign Minister Quits in Language Dispute

By Warren Unna Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 6, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A21

Indian Foreign Minister Quits in Language Dispute

By Warren Unna

Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5—India's Foreign Minister, Mahomedali Currim Chagla, today resigned from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Cabinet over what he declared was his disapproval of its "precipitate" decision to eventually replace English with regional languages in India's schools.

However, Mrs. Gandhi is known to have been unhappy for a long time over what she considers to be Chagla's outspokenness on foreign policy matters, and Chagla reportedly was rebuked by his colleagues at a Cabinet meeting a few days ago.

Mrs. Gandhi announced that she is taking over the Foreign Ministry portfolio on a temporary basis. She is expected to name either Chagla's predecessor, Swaran Singh, now Minister of Defense, or Mrs. Gandhi's close adviser, Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh. Swaran Singh, at any rate, now is expected to replace Chagla as head of India's delegation at the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Chagla's letter of resignation, submitted last week, was made public only this afternoon. One of his last acts as Foreign Minister was an interview with *The Washington Post* today.

He acknowledge that the "climate" of Indo-American relations today is much better than last year, when a proposed Indo-American foundation had to be shelved because of apprehensions over the CIA in educational institutions and American business interference in the Indian economy.

"The climate is not bad now. The President has just signed a new agreement to give us food," he said, leaving the impression that perhaps now the Indo-American foundation proposal might be revived as a way of using idle American rupee currency accounts here to finance a sort of Asian Ford Foundation. As for India's other great friend, the Soviet Union, Chagla acknowl-

edged that Moscow now is definitely warming up toward Pakistan. But he added that he is convinced Moscow will continue to "attach more importance to India as the only country that can stand up against China."

On the subject of blocs, Chagla said one reason for his country coming out so forcefully for Egypt's President Nasser in his war with Israel was India's conviction that Nasser singularly has opposed Pakistan's hopes for a Moslem summit meeting to form a Moslem bloc that would reinforce Pakistan in her opposition to India.

Reuters reported from New Delhi:

In his letter of resignation, Chagla protested against the government's proposal to switch from English to regional languages in universities within five to 10 years.

Chagla, a 66-year-old Moslem and a former Education Minister, said the time limit for the change was unrealistic.

He said he accepted that Hindi—the country's other official language—must ultimately replace English and

play the unifying role that English played today.

"But I equally strongly feel that the changeover from English to regional languages must be gradual and must not impair education standards . . ."

Hindi was adopted as India's official language in January, but a later government amendment made it obligatory for English to continue in official use until all states agreed to drop it.

Mrs. Gandhi was apparently surprised by Chagla's decision to release his letter of resignation. In her reply she said that after trying to dissuade him verbally from the "irrevocable decision" she was actually engaged in

writing to him "when I learned that you had thought it fit to release your letter to the press."

Mrs. Gandhi told Chagla "Your assumption that our educational policy is undermining the unity of the country is not valid."

Suez Shots Sank Ship, Greek Says

The captain of the Greek freighter Parmaster said in Port Suez yesterday that the 3445-ton vessel sank minutes after an Israeli shell exploded in her hold during an Egyptian-Israeli exchange of fire Monday.

"My crew escaped injury only through God's help," said Capt. Nicolaous Niciforos.

A Suez Canal dredge and an Eastern Petroleum Co. boat also were sunk, an Indian vessel was damaged and the Port Taufiq tower was demolished by the Israeli shelling, Egyptian delegate Mohamed Awad el-Kony told United Nations Security Council President Gopalswami Parthasarathi in New York. U.N. observers have reported that Egypt started the shooting.

An Egyptian spokesman in Cairo said Monday's toll had risen to 44 civilians dead and 172 wounded.

Egyptian and Israeli forces exchanged fire for about half an hour again Tuesday night, south of Port Said, according to an Egyptian military communique. It said there were no Egyptian casualties.

Soviets Predict Further Cairo Purges

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 7, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. E1

Soviets Predict Further Cairo Purges

From News Dispatches

Two days of Moscow talks between Egypt and the Soviet Union on the Middle East ended today with a statement by Pravda that the arrest of 50 Egyptian officers in a possible plot to overthrow President Nasser was part of a power struggle likely to continue.

The official Soviet Communist Party newspaper, quoting Egyptian journalists, said the arrest of former army commander Abdel Hakim Amer was "just the beginning." Amer and other officers were arrested and charged with plotting to get back the posts they lost in a military purge following Egypt's disastrous June war with Israel. The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram has charged that they intended to put political pressure on Nasser after gaining control of the military.

Pravda's comment came as Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad of Egypt prepared to leave for Belgrade after completing talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on what sources said were

joint diplomatic initiatives. There was no official comment on the two days of meetings.

Pravda said it learned from Cairo journalists that "Amer intended to begin a propaganda campaign with the purpose of trying to shift responsibility" for the Egyptian military defeat from the former military command to the Soviet bloc.

The Pravda article by its Cairo correspondents fitted in with previous Soviet statements that reactionary generals in Egypt wanted to over-

throw Nasser and that this alleged disloyalty helped Israel win the June war.

In Cairo, War Minister Amin el Howeydi has been put in charge of Egypt's intelligence network, the newspaper Al Akhbar said.

The dismissal of military intelligence chief Salah Nasr was reported yesterday. Al Ahram said he was removed after investigation showed his service deviated from its original duties.

New details emerged from the alleged plot against Nas-

ser, United Press International reported.

The pro-Egyptian Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar said that former Egyptian vice president Abdul Latif al-Baghdadi would have replaced Nasser if the plot had succeeded.

Saeed Freiha, editor and publisher of the newspaper said Kamaledin Hussein would have replaced Nasser's deputy, Zakaria Mohieddin. All of the men were members of the military junta which ousted King Farouk in 1952, putting Nasser in power.

Freiha said the plot was planned by former War Minister Shams Badran, who was arrested at the home of Gen. Amer.

In another development, the vice premiers of eight Eastern European Communist countries meeting in Belgrade to discuss economic aid to the Arabs extended their conference for another day. Radio Belgrade said they went to Zagreb to meet with President Tito. The Yugoslav president has been promoting a plan for Mideast peace.

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Israelis, Arabs Trade Shots Across Canal, Jordan River

From News Dispatches

Israelis and Arabs exchanged fire yesterday across the Jordan river and the Suez Canal.

There were two clashes across the Jordan in the al-Maghtas area, about three miles south of the Allenby Bridge.

A Jordanian military spokesman in Amman said the Israelis opened fire with small arms Thursday morning, then reinforced their men with

half-tracks, machine guns, tanks and field guns. He said there were no Jordanian casualties.

An Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv said the Jordanians fired on a routine Israeli patrol on the West Bank, inflicting no casualties.

According to Cairo Radio, Israeli troops wounded five civilians and hit buildings in Ismailia, halfway up the Canal, late Wednesday night and Thursday morning. Egypt ac-

cused Israeli of starting the exchange, the third at the Canal in four days.

Israel said that Egypt started it and that the ceasefire was arranged by U.N. observers. Neither side reported any casualties.

A three-day East European conference on aid to the Arab states ended yesterday in Belgrade. Informed sources said it agreed to offer long-term credits for development projects.

The Lebanese Foreign Minister, George Hakim, announced in Beirut that the government was sending ambassadors back to Britain and the United States. They were recalled in June on the grounds that the two countries had aided Israeli in the June war.

Hakim said he hoped the U.S. and British ambassadors to Lebanon, who were asked to leave at that time, would return as soon as possible.

A Beirut newspaper report that Syrian President al-Atassi had been ousted was dismissed by sources close to the ruling Baath Party, who said he was carrying out his duties in Damascus as usual.

President Accepts Envoy Resignation

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 8—President Johnson accepted the resignation today of Richard H. Nolte as Ambassador to Egypt, thus ending one of the shortest and most hectic diplomatic careers on record.

Nolte is returning to his old job as executive director of the Institute of Current World Affairs in New York City. He served in Cairo from May 21 to June 10, but was never able to present his credentials to President Nasser.

Nolte was named Ambassador to Egypt because of his expert knowledge of the Middle East, but he reached Cairo at a time of crisis and departed six days after the Arab-Israeli war began on June 4.

After the fighting erupted, Cairo broke diplomatic relations with the United States and they have not been resumed.

In announcing Nolte's resignation, White House Press Secretary George Christian

said that the President "of course hopes that we would re-establish diplomatic relations with several countries that suspended them in June."

The President announced his intention to nominate Thomas H. Nielsen of California to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Finance Management.

Nielsen will replace Leonard Marks Jr., (no relation of USIA director Leonard Marks), who is returning to his old post as professor in the Stanford University Graduate School of Business.

Nielsen, 36, is president of the California Land Co. and executive vice president of White Investment Co. He is a graduate of the University of Washington and earned a master's degree in business administration from Stanford University.

Marks's resignation takes effect next Dec. 31.

But Defenses Called Ready Now

Egyptians Told of War Losses

From News Dispatches

Egyptians were told for the first time yesterday that a "sizable amount" of their military equipment was destroyed in the June war with Israel.

Mohammed Hassenin Heikal, editor of the semiofficial Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, made the disclosure in his weekly column. He added, however, that "we managed quickly and with almost supernatural effort to replace some of what we lost."

Egypt is now ready to defend itself, Heikal said, "although we need time before being prepared to attack."

The same issue of Al Ahram reported that the head of the United Nations truce team in the Mideast, Gen. Odd Bull, had proposed to Egyptian officials that the number of observers along the Suez Canal be increased.

During a five-hour talk with Gen. Bull Thursday, Egyptian Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Salah Gohar charged that Israeli aggression on Canal towns was meant to increase tension, according to Al Ahram.

Two new military incidents were reported. Cairo radio said three Israeli planes violated Egyptian airspace yesterday and fired on Green Island in the Suez Canal. The planes were driven off by antiaircraft guns and there were no Egyptian casualties, the broadcast said.

In the Gaza Strip, an Israeli halftrack on a routine patrol detonated a mine and one soldier was killed and four injured, Israel announced. A curfew was imposed on the nearby town of Gabalia and three houses were destroyed when footprints from the explosion site were found leading to them.

Israel has obtained copies of the secret decisions made at the Arab summit meeting in Khartoum, according to dispatches from Jerusalem. The decisions reportedly commit

Arab governments to reopening diplomatic relations with the United States and bringing pressure for Israeli evacuation of occupied territory. UPI quoted "informed sources" in Jerusalem as saying Israel believes Egypt now plans to bring matters to a head through a territorial dispute at the sea approaches to the southern end of the Canal.

At the United Nations, Israel rejected as "ridiculous" an Egyptian charge that it had been trying to force passage into the Canal when its vessels were fired on by Egyptian

artillery batteries Monday.

In a letter to the president of the Security Council, Israeli delegate Gideon Rafael disclaimed responsibility for civilian casualties Israel caused in the city of Suez in its counterattack. Egyptian troops set up their gun emplacements in and near populated areas and used hospitals and schools as screens, Rafael claimed.

Secretary-General U Thant informed member states that the emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly—called by Russia to deal with

the Mideast crisis—will reconvene Sept 18, only one day before the regular fall Assembly.

According to informed sources, Arab delegates had told General Assembly President Abdul Pazhwak that they did not think it would be politically advantageous to reconvene the session any earlier.

In London, "qualified diplomats" said Britain had failed in informal attempts to arrange an Israeli withdrawal from the Suez Canal. Pravda said in Moscow that reports of a secret Soviet-U.S. agreement to settle the Mideast crisis were "malicious concoctions."

Sallal Defends

Egypt's Pullout

SANA, Yemen, Sept. 10 (AP)
—President Abdullah al-Sallal yesterday defended Egyptian President Nasser's decision to withdraw his forces supporting Sallal's war against royalist rebels.

Sallal had earlier been reported to be opposed to Nasser's agreement with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to end their backing for opposing Yemeni factions.

In a speech to a meeting of the Popular Revolution Union, Sallal declared: "The circumstances of Israeli aggression have made it imperative for Egypt to rally all its forces to face future eventualities."

Meanwhile a spokesman said that the evacuation of part of the Egyptian troops in the country to the port of Hodeiah had begun.

Events Today in Washington

Today is Tuesday, September 12, the 255th day of the year. In 1609, English navigator Henry Hudson, in the service of the Dutch, entered the river later to be named after him. In 1814, American forces successfully defended Baltimore against the British in the War of 1812.

Government

ALEXANDRIA—City Council, 7:30 p.m., City Hall.

FAIRFAX—Board of Zoning Appeals, 10:30 a.m., Board Room, County Courthouse; Planning Commission, 8:15 p.m., Board Room, County Courthouse.

MONTGOMERY—Board of Education, 10 a.m., 850 N. Washington st., Rockville; County Council, 9:30 a.m., County Bldg., Rockville.

PRINCE GEORGE'S—Planning Board, 3:30 p.m., Courthouse, Upper Marlboro. **WASHINGTON**—Board of Education, conference with Wash. Teachers' Union, 7:30 p.m., 13th and K sts. nw.

Luncheons

CIVITAN CLUB—12:15 p.m., Mayflower.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS BUSINESS MEN'S ASSN.—1 p.m., Woodner Hotel.

OPTIMIST CLUB—Of Washington, 12:15 p.m., Mayflower.

SERTOMA CLUB—12:15 p.m., Willard.

Meetings

BROOKLAND CIVIC ASSN.—8 p.m., Noyes School, 10th and Franklin sts. ne.

RECOVERY, INC.—For nervous and former mental patients, 8 p.m., Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church, 10123 Connecticut ave., Kensington.

Art Notes

DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS — Also sculpture and jewelry, German artist Benno Wenth, Gallery Ingeborg Elz, 1219 Wisconsin ave. nw., noon to 6 p.m. Tues. through Sat., through Oct. 4.

"THE GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT"—Photographs, drawings, color slides, etc. by architects Bob Feild and Doug Michels, Washington Gallery of Modern Art, 1503 21st st. nw., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tues. through Sat., 2 to 6 p.m. Sun., through Sept. 24.

"THE HUMAN FIGURE IN ART"—Paintings, prints and sculpture; "Art-mobile III," Northern Virginia Fine Arts Assn., behind Sears' Garden Shop, Landmark Shopping Center, Shirley hwy. and Duke st., Alexandria; 1 to 5 p.m. today and Wed., to 9 p.m. Thurs. and Fri.

PAINTINGS AND FRESCOES — By Bookatz, Samuel Bookatz Gallery, 2700 Q st. nw., 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tues. through Sat., through Oct. 8.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS—Elizabeth Beer, Potter's House Gallery, 1658 Columbia rd. nw., 8 p.m. to midnight Mon. through Sat., 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. Sun., through Oct. 8.

Music

JAZZ WORKSHOP—Featuring the Turning Point Quintet, sponsored by New Thing Art and Architecture Center, 8

to 10:30 p.m., St. Margaret's Church, Connecticut ave. and Bancroft pl. nw., public, admission.

Points of Interest

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—Over \$14,000,000 produced here daily, 14th & C sts. sw., conducted tours 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Mon. through Friday.

DECATUR HOUSE—Built in 1818 for Commodore Stephen Decatur; designed by Benjamin Latrobe, architect of St. John's Church and the post-1814 Capitol; owned by Natl. Trust for Historic Preservation 748 Jackson pl. nw., Lafayette sq., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, nominal admission.

TEXTILE MUSEUM—Collection of 500 Oriental rugs and several thousand textiles primarily from Egypt and Peru; 2320 S st. nw., 1 to 5 p.m. Mon. through Fri.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND — Natural area, maintained by National Park Service, pedestrian bridge from parking area on GW Memorial pkwy.

south of Key Bridge, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, for info., call 381-7417.

Special Events

AUDITIONS—Arlington Players' production of "The Fantasticks," 8 p.m., Arlington Recreation Center, 300 N. Park dr., for info., call 533-7636 or 527-7211.

AUDITIONS—Calverton Players' production of "Inherit the Wind," 7:30 p.m., Fellowship Hall, 16th & P sts. nw., for info., call DE 2-4010.

CHEST X-RAY—Prince George's Co. Tuberculosis and Health Assn. mobile unit, 11 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., Lanham Shopping Center, 7546 Annapolis rd., public, free.

CRAFT COURSES—Ceramics, woodworking, Christmas crafts, etc., sponsored by D.C. Recreation, registration 7 to 9 p.m. tonight, Chevy Chase Community Center, 5601 Connecticut ave. nw., for further info., call EM 3-2440.

EXHIBIT—"Seventy Five Years of Tractor Technology," complete range of past and present tractor equipment, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily, through Oct.

U.S. Lifts Ban on Trips To 3 Mideast Lands

From News Dispatches

The United States yesterday lifted a travel ban on U.S. citizens going to Iraq, Jordan and Yemen imposed during the Middle East war in June.

Travel restrictions remained in effect for Syria and Egypt, but individuals may be allowed to go to these countries if their journeys were consid-

ered as being in the U.S. interest.

A ban on travel to other Middle East countries was lifted earlier.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said the U.S. agreed to a Lebanese request to send its Ambassador back to Beirut and to allow the Lebanese Ambassador to return to Washington.

Arab specialist Richard H. Nolte, who resigned recently as Ambassador to Egypt, meanwhile met for three hours with members of the House Affairs subcommittee.

He told reporters later that if the Soviet Union had a role in triggering the Mideast war, it now is probably having "serious second thoughts" about it.

He said he resigned as Ambassador because he believes resumption of U.S.-Egyptian diplomatic relations will take quite a while.

New Fighting At Suez Canal

Fighting broke out between Israel and Egypt yesterday across the Suez Canal at El Qantara, bringing charges from both sides that the other fired first.

An Israeli Army spokesman said Egyptian forces opened up with small-arms fire from the west shore of the waterway at Israeli aircraft flying over the east bank.

Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, quoted an Egyptian Army statement as saying that two Israeli Mirage jet fighters violated Egyptian airspace and were forced back by anti-aircraft fire.

The Egyptian statement said Israeli forces then retaliated with mortars, wounding seven Egyptian civilians and damaging several houses and a mosque at El Qantara.

Algeria Nationalizes American Soap Firm

From News Dispatches

The Algerian government has nationalized the Algerian subsidiary of Procter and Gamble.

A decree nationalizing the subsidiary, Detersav-Algeria, appeared in the official Algiers journal yesterday. The decree, signed by Premier Houari Boumedienne, said the government will pay compensation for the takeover of Detersav-Algeria's property and shares.

Late last month, Algeria nationalized five American-operated oil companies.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said Israeli and Egyptian troops traded automatic weapons fire across the Suez Canal for five minutes yesterday.

He said the Egyptians fired on an Israeli patrol five miles north of El Qantara and the Israelis returned the fire. No Israeli casualties were reported.

It was the fourth clash reported in the canal zone this month and the second in two days in the El Qantara area, near the northern end of the canal.

Egypt, meanwhile, announced that it is lifting the travel bans it imposed on American, British and West German tourists during the June war.

In Cairo, a Tourism Ministry official said, "The tourist visa situation is now back to where it stood before the war."

A U.S. restriction prevents

American tourists from visiting Egypt unless the visitors can show that their travel would be in the interest of the United States, but this is expected to be relaxed.

In another development, informed sources in Beirut said world Islamic leaders are planning a series of meetings to consolidate efforts "to rescue Islamic holy places from Zionist occupation" and to help the Arabs "remove the consequences of Israeli aggression."

Radio Amman said Jordan has agreed to a request by the executive committee of the World Islamic Congress to hold a meeting in Amman Friday.

In Saudi Arabia, the Mecca-based World Islamic League invited Moslem countries to a similar session in Mecca Oct. 18.

Events Today

Today is Friday, September 15, the 256th day of the year. In 1758, American novelist James Fenimore Cooper was born. William Howard Taft, 27th president of the United States, was born in 1857.

Meetings

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS — Meetings and club facilities, 921 12th st. nw., 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, no dues or fees, for info., call 737-6194.

RECOVERY, INC. — For nervous and former mental patients, 8 p.m., Silver Spring Library, 8900 Colesville rd.; 8 p.m., St. John's Episcopal Church, Lexington and S. 5th st., Arlington.

SONS OF NORWAY — Washington chapter, 7 p.m., 419 7th st. nw.

Art Notes

"ART OF THE FAR EAST" — Paintings, sculpture and ceramics from five private collections, GWU Gallery, lower lounge, Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H sts. nw., 1 to 5 p.m. Mon. through Fri., through Sept. 29.

"BIRDS" — Paintings and Ceramics from the Orient, Franz Bader Gallery, 2124 Pennsylvania ave. nw., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tues. through Sat., through Sept. 23.

"CONTEMPORARY PRINTMAKERS" — Etchings, woodblocks and lithographs by domestic and foreign artists, Roten Galleries, Brentano's, 1326 F st. nw., 9:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Mon. through Fri., to 9 p.m. Thurs., to 6 p.m. Sat., through Sept. 22.

DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS — Also sculpture and jewelry, German artist Benno Werth, Gallery Ingeborg Elz, 1219 Wisconsin ave. nw., noon to 6 p.m. Tues. through Sat., through Oct. 4.

"THE HUMAN FIGURE IN ART" — Paintings, prints and sculpture, "Artmobile III," Northern Virginia Fine Arts Assn., behind Sears' Garden Shop, Landmark Shopping Center, Shirley hwy. and Duke st., Alexandria, 1 to 9 p.m., ends today.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS — Rachel Abraham, Emerson Gallery, 1317 Chain Bridge rd., McLean, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tues. through Sat., through Sept. 30.

"SIDEWALK SHOW" — McLean Art Club's annual exhibit, Salona Village and Langley Shopping Centers, Chain Bridge rd., McLean; works in nearly all media, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. today and Sat.

Drama

"HAY FEVER" — Noel Coward, Theater Lobby, 8:30 p.m. tonight and Sat., 17 St. Matthew's ct. nw., reservations by calling FX 3-6318

Films

"TIDES OF FUNDY" — And others, Fairfax Co. Public Library "Family Film Night" program, 7:30 p.m., George Mason Branch, 7001 Little River turnpike, Annandale, public, free.

Points of Interest

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY — Rare books and manuscripts of the 16th and 17th centuries, includes a scale model of the Globe Theatre and a full-size theatre in the style of the Shakespearean period; 201 E Capitol st., 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mon. through Sat.

LEE'S BOYHOOD HOME — The house where Robert E. Lee spent his formative years, fine example of Federal period architecture, maintained by Stonewall Jackson Memorial Inc.; 407 Oronoco st., Alexandria, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, nominal admission fee.

TEXTILE MUSEUM — Collection of 500 Oriental rugs and several thousand other textiles primarily from Egypt and Peru; 2320, 5 st. nw., 1 to 5 p.m. Mon. through Fri.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND — Natural area, maintained by Natural Park Service, pedestrian bridge from parking area on GW Memorial pkwy. south of Key Bridge, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, for info., call 381-7417.

Special Events

CHEST X-RAY — Prince George's Co. Tuberculosis and Health Assn. mobile unit, noon to 5:30 p.m., 6 to 8 p.m., Adelphi Shopping Center, 2400 University blvd.

CLASSES — Prince George's Community College Continuing Education classes for adults, registration tonight 6:30 to 8 p.m., PGCC, 301 Largo rd., Largo.

COFFEE HOUSE — "Through the Gate," folk music, poetry, conversation, etc., 8 p.m., 201 4th st. se.

CRAFT CLASSES — Ceramics, enameling, braiding, etc., sponsored by D.C. Recreation, Chevy Chase Community Center, 5601 Connecticut ave. nw., for info., call EM 3-2440.

EXHIBIT — "140 Years of U.S. Polar Activities," National Archives, Constitution ave. between 7th and 9th sts. nw., 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.

EXHIBIT — "Early Ophthalmoscopes," Medical Museum, Armed Forces Inst. of Pathology, 7th st. and Independence ave. sw., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

EXHIBIT — "Seventy Five Years of Tractor Technology," full range of past and present tractor equipment, Museum of History and Technology, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily.

HEALTH PROGRAM — For women, sponsored by YWCA's Health and Recreation Department, sports, dance, exercise, programs for expectant women; for info., call ME 5-2100, ext. 25.

NATURE PROGRAMS — "Nature's Tricks and Traps," 11 a.m. Wed. through Fri., 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Sat., 2 p.m. Sun., through Sept.; "The Silent, Distant Beacons," Planetarium program, 4 p.m. Wed. and Fri., 10 and 2 p.m. Sat., 1:15 and 4 p.m. Sun., through Sept.; Rock Creek Nature Center, Military and Glover rds. nw., for info., call 381-7367.

PARADE — Marine Barracks' Evening Parade, 9 p.m. each Fri., through Sept. 22, preceded by 8:30 p.m. concert, 8th and I sts. se., for reservations, call 543-1601.

Blood Bank

BLOODMOBILE — St. Mary's Co.; 10 a.m. to 3:45 p.m., National Guard Armory, Leonardtown; Washington: 10 a.m. to 3:45 p.m., rooms 3019 and 3025, region 3, General Services Administration, 7th and D sts. sw.; 9 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Red Cross Center, 2025 E st. nw.

Health Screening Exam.

FREE GENERAL HEALTH EXAMINATION — For adults over 40, includes EKG, X-Ray and tests for diabetes, anemia, cancer, glaucoma and blood pressure; Mon. through Fri., Southwest Health Center, Delaware ave. and I st. sw.; by appointment, call DI 7-1834, ext. 27.

Conventions

AIR FORCE ASSN. — Ends today, Sheraton Park.

NATIONAL POSTAL FORUM — Ends today, Washington Hilton.



Abdul Amer addressing Egyptian troops last May.

Ousted War Chief A Suicide in Cairo

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Sept. 15 (UPI) — Radio Cairo said today Field Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, disgraced after leading the Arabs in the war with Israel, had committed suicide rather than face questioning about an alleged plot against President Nasser.

The 48-year-old former vice president and Commander of Egyptian armed forces had been under house arrest for alleged complicity in the plot.

The radio broadcast said Amer took a large dose of sleeping tablets and "other poisonous pills" when army officers came to his house to question him Wednesday afternoon.

He was rushed to a hospital where his condition began to improve, but the radio said Amer apparently took another fatal dose of pills, which he had concealed on his person.

Heir-Apparent

Amer had been Nasser's friend since they were young officers, and he was the president's heir-apparent under the Egyptian constitution. But he was fired after Arab forces were routed by Israel in the six-day war in June, and placed under house arrest, with many other officers, for allegedly seeking to regain his power.

Radio Cairo said Gen. Mohammed Fawzi, the commander in chief, and Gen. Monim Raid, chief of staff of the armed forces, went to Amer's house to question him about the plot Wednesday. It said Amer excused himself and went into the bathroom, where he swallowed the first dose of pills.

Amer was rushed to a hospital, his stomach was pumped out, and his condition improved Thursday, the radio said. Then he suffered a sud-

den relapse and died after visiting the bathroom, where he had evidently taken more pills, according to a medical examination.

The radio broadcast said Amer was buried in his hometown in the Minyah district. It did not explain why announcement of his death was held up for 24 hours.

Called Ringleader

Amer was described as the ringleader of a plot against Nasser's government, by the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Abram. The newspaper said he and other top officers had planned to seize control of the Egyptian troops along the Suez Canal. They were forestalled by the arrest of Amer and 50 other high-ranking officers and officials, including some of the disgraced marshal's friends and relatives, the paper said.

Once they gained control of the Suez forces, Al Abram said, Amer and the other dissidents had intended to force Nasser to reinstate them in their former posts and end an investigation aimed at finding out which commanders were responsible for the defeat in the war with Israel.

Some reports said Amer was placed under house arrest while dining with Nasser.

(Earlier this month, informed sources in London said as many as 1000 Egyptian army officers had been arrested in the same purge.)

Amer, a mustachioed, dark-browed man, had helped Nasser plan the 1952 revolution against King Farouk that put Nasser in power.

One year younger than the 49-year-old Nasser and one year behind him in military

See MIDEAST, A7, Col. 1

Egypt General Kills Himself

careers. Amer met Nasser in 1939 when they were assigned to an infantry unit together near Alexandria. A friendship blossomed, and, in 1955, Nasser's son was named Hakim, after Amer.

Amer served as commander-in-chief of the armed forces in the 50s and served as well as war minister in Nasser's cabinet.

During the 1956 Suez crisis, he directed Egyptian guerrilla

operations against Anglo-French forces in Port Said.

In 1962, Amer became deputy supreme commander of the army, behind Nasser himself. In terms of the provisional constitution of 1964, he was heir apparent to the president.

Amer directed Egyptian troops in Yemen last year.

He also made four trips to Moscow for talks with Soviet officials and in 1964 was rewarded with the decoration of hero of the Soviet Union.

Athletic, an ardent tennis player, Amer lived in Avilla, a Cairo suburb, with his wife, two daughters and two sons.

Egypt Denies Nasser Quit

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 17, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A21

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microfilm.

AP Wire Photos

Suicide victim Abdel Hakim Amer, left, stood with Nasser during Cairo parade in 1966

Rumor Is Scotched

Egypt Denies Nasser Quit

Reuters

CAIRO, Sept. 16—Egypt tonight officially denied rumors of President Nasser's resignation.

The rumors swept Middle Eastern and European capitals a few hours after the authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram announced that Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, Nasser's former right-hand man, had killed himself by taking poison.

But a spokesman for the Ministry of National Guidance here described reports of the

resignation as completely unfounded. Telephone exchange officials also said communications were functioning normally.

[The semi-official Middle East News Agency charged that the rumors had been started by Israel, United Press International reported.]

Life here today appeared normal, with government officials in their offices as usual.

Amer, a vice president and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, lost his posts after the June Israeli-Arab war but was later alleged to have attempted to make an armed comeback. The plot was discovered early this month and he and his fellow conspirators were placed under house arrest or in prison.

Al Ahram said Amer first

planned to kill himself June 8 during the war, when he was still deputy supreme commander. But Nasser spent the night at his side after being told of fears that the 48-year-old marshal was going to commit suicide, the paper said.

It said he tried to kill himself again Aug. 25—two days before the date on which he was alleged to have planned his comeback.

Despite his alleged involvement in a plot, Cairo newspapers today replaced their usual red headlines with black print and carried portraits of the field marshal.

Al Ahram said Thursday, reportedly the day of Amer's death, was a day of profound grief for Nasser.

The Israel-Arab Deadlock

Political Power Lies With Men Whose Policies Have Been Compromised

By Joseph Kraft

BEIRUT—The opening of the United Nations General Assembly in New York will bring to the surface once again the vexed diplomacy of Israel and the Arab states. And after visits on both sides, my strong impression is that the deadlock has never been deeper.

For political power throughout the Middle East still lies with men in decline whose basic approach has been dramatically compromised. In Israel, Prime Minister Levi Eshkol has been all but overtaken by younger and harder men. In the Arab states, the governments in office are even weaker; far too weak to make the kind of concessions required for settlement by mutual accord.

Consider, for openers, the position of the Arab governments most deeply embroiled. The Jordan of King Hussein has lost the fairer part of its land to Israel. The rest is burdened by a continuing flow of refugees. And there is a potential occupying force of 15,000 Iraqi troops on Jordanian soil.

In Egypt, President Nasser's rule has undoubtedly been challenged inside the Egyptian army. That is why he was obliged to put under arrest his old comrade in arms and relative by marriage, Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, who committed suicide last week.

In Syria, the left wing government of President Nureddine el Atassi has had to beat back an even more militant group which apparently wants to rid the Arab world of Islam. One of these would-be revolutionaries in Damascus has been reliably quoted

to me as saying 'Since that tout Mohammed came into the world, we have made no progress either in time or in space.'

The recent rumblings in Damascus, as that citation indicates, and in Cairo, have perhaps not been too serious. But neither are they the end of the story of takeover bids.

The regimes in Jordan, Egypt and Syria remain vulnerable. The dissidents are apparently only waiting in the wings for the present governments to come to terms with Israel. At that point, with the burden of defeat resting on the shoulders of the ins, the serious opposition will make its move.

WITH THAT handwriting on the wall, the present Arab governments have no interest in a settlement with Israel. And despite all the talk of moderation stimulated by the recent summit meeting of Arab leaders at Khartoum, they are not moving in the direction of an accord.

On the contrary, they are trying to avoid the need for settlement. They are trying to undo, or get others to undo, the results of the June war so that they will not have to shoulder the burden of defeat. And that is what all the great diplomatic activity, the blackening of the skies with Arab ministers and monarchs flying to and fro in the past few weeks, has been all about.

As a first step, there has been an effort to protect the exposed flanks of the present governments by taking on the protective coloring on pan-Arabism. After Khartoum and the agreement to end the fighting in Yemen, it is much harder for some Arab states

to accuse others of letting down the side.

As a second step, there is the invocation of the non-aligned countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America as a lever for winning more sympathetic consideration from the United States and Russia together. This is why Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia has come center stage with a peace plan that is probably the last dying gasp of third worldism.

The object of this exercise is to get the United States and the Soviet Union to put pressure on Israel for withdrawal from territories taken in June. In return, the Arab states would yield virtually nothing. Under the Tito plan, for instance, they would not even accept minor revision of what is probably the world's most inflammable border. They would be home free.

Given the weakness of Arab governments, given then near certain death in the event of settlement, it is hard to see how Arab leaders now in office would have taken a different course. But to say that is only to say that trying to foster agreement in the Middle East just now is a mug's game.

The constructive possibilities at this time, in other words, do not lie in the direction of settlement by mutual accord. They lie in useful unilateral actions. Of these, as I have indicated before, by far the most important is the possibility of action by Israel to set up an autonomous Palestinian Arab state on the West Bank of the Jordan. To me anyway, there lies the only hope for a new departure in what is otherwise a situation of total and unbreakable deadlock.

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Deep Roots of the Aden Struggle: Military Base

By Robert Stephens
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 18, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A19

Linked to Yemen

Deep Roots of the Aden Struggle

By Robert Stephens
London Observer
LONDON—The chaotic situation in Aden and South Arabia is primarily the result of an intensified struggle between the South Arabians themselves about who shall control the country after the British withdraw. But it has its roots in a broader conflict among Britain, Egypt and Saudi Arabia about the future of the oil-rich Arabian peninsula and Persian Gulf.

This wider struggle takes in the civil war in Yemen as well as the clash in South Arabia. The Yemeni civil war and the conflict in South Arabia developed together, and it may be that both will be resolved together.

When the British first came to Aden in 1839 on a punitive expedition from India, all the South-West Arabian area — later divided into the kingdom of Yemen, the British colony of Aden and the British protected sheikdoms—was known as Yemen.

The Yemen kingdom, when it regained independence from Turkish domination at the end of World War I, maintained its historic claim to sovereignty over the whole of the area, including Aden and the protectorates. As the British began to adopt a more active policy in the Aden protectorates in the early 1950's, encouraging their internal economic development and moving towards their federation into one state, the Imam of Yemen began a virtual undeclared war of harassment on the frontier, and actively revived the Yemen claims.

Military Base

One of Britain's motives in South Arabia was to hold on to the military base in Aden. British military planners had given steadily increasing importance to Aden, first as the headquarters of a new Middle East Command to protect British oil interests in the Persian Gulf, and from 1962 onward as a base in a worldwide Anglo-U.S. strategic network centered on the Indian Ocean.

So, at first, while encouraging the South Arabian Federation, the British declared that they would retain their own sovereignty over Aden Colony indefinitely. But with in Aden there was growing pressure from the left-wing nationalists, grouped around the People's Socialist Party and the Aden Trades Union Congress, led by Adbullah al-Asnag, for independence and eventually some form of union with Yemen. This pressure was paralleled by increasing unrest in Yemen against the repressive rule of the Imam Ahmed.

In an attempt to stem the rising revolutionary tide, the British government decided to merge Aden Colony and the new Federation into one state. They seem to have counted on the Aden nationalists' being submerged under the power of an overall federal government dominated by the traditional sultans and sheikhs. These would favor the retention of British troops in Aden because they leaned heavily on British power and money to maintain their own positions.

On Sept. 27, 1962, the Yemen revolution broke out, overthrowing the new Imam al-Badr, who had succeeded after his father's death. On the same

day the merger of Aden Colony and the Federation was railroaded through the Aden Legislative Council under pressure from the British government.

Egypt Sends Troops

In early October, Egypt sent troops to Yemen to support the revolutionaries, led by Brigadier (now Field Marshal) Sallal. They were fighting the royalists who had rallied under the former Imam, and who were being supported by the neighboring monarchy of Saudi Arabia.

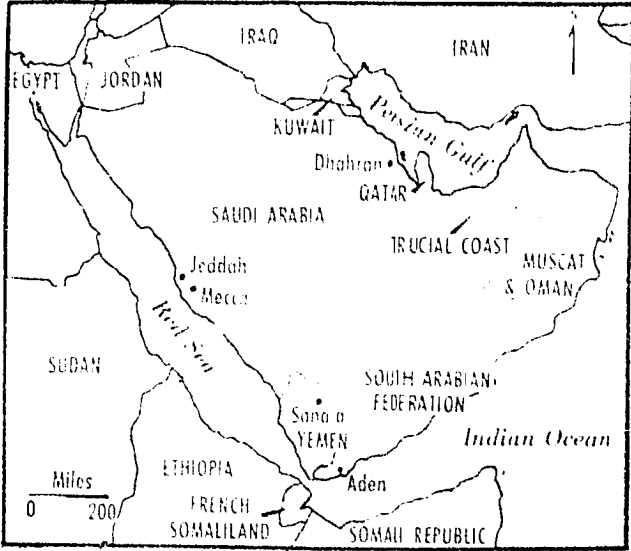
Britain and Egypt now drifted into something like wars by

proxy. British turned a blind eye to the Yemen royalists and in some cases actively encouraged help for them, either through Saudi Arabia or directly over the South Arabian border. Nasser, for his part, gave arms, training and encouragement to nationalist militants in Aden.

At first the Egyptians gave their main backing to a group that has now become known as the NLF (National Liberation Front); its best-known leader is Quaitan ash-Shabi. At that time, the leaders of the present FLOSY (Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen) Asnag and

Abdul Qawee Mackawee, were not yet committed to violence and still hoped for a negotiated settlement with Britain.

But as a basis for talks FLOSY asked for an abandonment of the federal constitution, and a British willingness to leave the Aden base or at least negotiate its future, which London's Conservative Government had no intention of doing. Even when the Labor Party came to power in 1964, it took 18 months to decide that it did not really need the base and announce it would give early independence to South Arabia.



The Washington Post
Map shows location of Aden and Yemen on Arabian Peninsula.

Egypt and Israel Shoot Across Canal

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 19, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. 7

Egypt and Israel Shoot Across Canal

From News Dispatches

Egyptian and Israeli troops exchanged gunfire across the Suez Canal yesterday in the third cease-fire rupture in a week, an Israeli army spokesman said in Tel Aviv.

The spokesman said that Egyptian troops on the west bank of the Canal opened fire on an Israeli patrol boat between El Qantara and Port Said at the mouth of the Ca-

nal. There were no casualties, he said.

In Cairo, the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said Egyptian President Nasser told his cabinet that Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, who committed suicide last Thursday, was "closer than a brother."

Amer, a former vice president, reportedly took his life rather than face trial for alleged complicity in a plot to regain power by military officers purged after the defeat by Israel.

Israel and Jordan blamed each other for the failure on Sunday to begin the repatriation of the additional 6000 refugees Israel has said it would accept back on the west bank of the Jordan River.

U.N. Refugee Report Is Critical of Israelis

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 19—A United Nations report of the refugee situation in the Middle East today accused Israel of encouraging the flight of Arabs from occupied portions of Syria and the West Bank of the Jordan River.

It also disclosed evidence of widespread looting of Arab villages, despite Israeli denials.

The report by Nils-Goran Gussing, a Swedish diplomat appointed by Secretary General U Thant to survey the refugee problem in response to Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, was made public by Thant today. Gussing visited Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel from July 1 to Sept. 1.

350,000 Fled

Some 350,000 persons fled from areas under Israeli occupation after the June hostilities, Gussing said. These included about 200,000 who moved from the Jordan's West Bank to the East Bank, between 85,000 and 110,000 who left southwestern Syria and about 35,000 who moved from the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula across the Suez Canal into Egypt.

On the West Bank, Gussing said, he encountered reports of "acts of intimidation by Israeli armed forces and of Israeli attempts to suggest to the population, by loudspeakers mounted on cars, that they might be better off on the East Bank." He also cited reports that buses and trucks had been made available for this purpose.

"The truth seems to lie somewhere between an Israeli statement that 'no encouragement' was given to the population to flee, and the allegation about the use of brutal force and intimidation made by refugees," he said.

Incidents Cited

Respecting the El Quneitra area of Syria, Gussing was more specific. Citing Arab fears after Israeli troops shot in the air and rounded up civilians, he said he felt it "likely that many such incidents had taken place and that the Israeli forces had not viewed unfavorably the impact of such incidents on the movement of population out of the area."

"At no point during the discussions on this subject was the special representative ever informed of any action taken by the Israeli authorities to reassure the population."

The report gave a factual account of Israeli efforts to provide food and restore services in occupied areas. But Gussing said he saw "no signs of friendly contact between local inhabitants and the occupying forces" in Qalqilya, Jordan, where the destruction by Israeli forces had been heavy.

Gussing listed one reverse complaint—that in East Qanara, on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, Egyptian authorities had refused to continue the water supply. Although water traditionally had been pumped from the western bank, Egyptian officials insisted that it was an Israeli responsibility to supply the civilian population.

In a concluding observation,

Thant expressed hope that the humanitarian aspects of the refugee problem could be divorced from political considerations. He pleaded for additional cooperation by governments and for more support of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, which has cared for Palestine refugees since 1948.

Israelis, Egyptians Clash in Suez Area

From News Dispatches

Israel and Egyptian troops lobbed shells into Port Taufiq, battled across the southern and the nearby city of Suez, end of the Suez Canal yesterday. Radio Cairo said three civilians were killed and six injured.

A Tel Aviv spokesman said, Israel tank gunners spotted eight patrol boats moving down the 100-yard-wide canal toward Port Taufiq, with armed Egyptian soldiers. The gunners sank three, dumping about 45 men into the water, the spokesman said. He added that the Egyptians suffered casualties, but he did not mention Israeli losses.

Egypt denied this version. It said Egyptian guns opened up with counterfire after the Israelis, without provocation,

A Cairo communique said no Egyptian military installations were hit, but that two houses and a power station were damaged.

"Reports claiming there were Egyptian boats in the canal at the time are absolutely untrue," a Cairo spokesman said. A U.N. sponsored agreement calls for both sides to keep the canal free of local traffic. It is closed to through traffic.

Israel's armed forces swept across the Sinai Desert to the eastern bank of the canal in the Arab-Israel war of June 5-10. There have been frequent firefights since.

Egypt, Israel Clash Anew at Canal

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 22, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A20

Egypt, Israel Clash Anew at Canal

From News Dispatches

Arab and Israeli forces yesterday shelled each other across the Suez Canal for the second day in a row. Casualty reports from both sides said 9 persons were killed and 25 wounded.

Each side blamed the other for provoking the incident, which occurred in the Qantara area toward the northern end of the canal.

Tel Aviv was the first to re-

port the clash. An Israeli army spokesman said four Israeli soldiers were killed and six wounded in the artillery duel which began when Egyptian positions on the west bank opened up with small arms fire on an Israeli patrol on the east bank.

Cairo Radio, monitored in Beirut, Lebanon, quoted an Egyptian military spokesman as saying that five persons were killed and 19 wounded

when Israeli forces shelled the Qantara area. Three of the dead and seven wounded were servicemen.

The Egyptian communique said eight Israeli tanks, two armored cars and a 105 mm gun were destroyed, and several fuel and ammunition dumps

were set on fire. The Israelis said three Egyptian launches were sunk.

Shooting stopped after 40 minutes at the request of United Nations observers, he said.

In other developments, an early morning explosion rocked a canning factory on a kibbutz about 25 miles south of Haifa and not far from the west bank. The plant, which was damaged was closed at the time, and no one was injured.

Two acts of sabotage—a hotel explosion in West Jerusalem and a freight-train de-

railment near the west bank have been reported in the past week, but there was no official work that today's explosion was deliberate.

In Cairo, the newspaper Al Gomhouria said the Egyptian government would now grant American tourists entry visas immediately on arrival and that American schools taken over in June were being allowed to re-open.

The Cairo newspaper, in another article, called on the Arabs to wage a Vietnam-type guerrilla war against Israel to regain occupied territories.

By Osgood Caruthers
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 25, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A13

Tourists Still a Rarity

Cairo Getting Back to Normal

By Osgood Caruthers
Los Angeles Times

CAIRO—A foreign visitor to the Old Mousky, this city's ancient bazaar, is harangued these days by calls from every door.

"Come into my shop. It cost nothing to look. Come have a coffee and see my treasures."

So hard hit have the merchants been by the absence of the usual throngs of Western tourists that some can barely afford to stay open.

Prayerful Pleas

Their young apprentices, barefooted and in long robes, run after tourists with almost prayerful pleas for business.

A lonely visitor to the Great Pyramids and the Sphinx at the edge of the western desert just outside Cairo—the first major call for all tourists—is now overwhelmed by swarms of Bedouins urging him to ride on their camels, have his picture taken, buy "a real genuine fake antiquity" or take a guide who will offer a somewhat garbled history of the monuments and tombs and throw in a fortune-telling in the sand.

Only recently, following the end of the wartime blackout in Cairo, the tourist authorities began once again the spectacular nightly program of "Son et Lumier" (Sound and Light) in which the history of the floodlit Pyramids and Sphinx is told in a romantic narrative about the Pharaohs who built them.

The old Cairo Museum has opened its fabulous treasures to the public once again. The famed golden relics from King Tutankhamen's tomb have just been shown to hundreds of thousands in Paris and are now on their way back to Cairo to become once again one of Cairo's main tourist attractions.

Official Attitude

A symptom of the changing official attitude came this week in the reappearance on the national television network of Western programs, ending the boycott imposed after the June war.

Since then the nightly television fare had been overloaded with documentaries and propaganda films from the Communist-bloc countries.

The first Western films appeared unexpectedly Friday night at a prime spot in the evening which had been allocated to a Soviet documentary.

An announcer told the viewers with a broad and happy smile that in the place of the regularly scheduled program they were to be treated first with the showing of one film from the British television series "The Saint" and then with a 50-minute Alfred Hitchcock production entitled "The Long Silence."

Audience Dwindling

The Cairo television audience had been dwindling to the point that not many people caught the first showing. But a brief item in the newspapers this morning that Western films from the United States, Britain and West Germany had been resumed caused a minor wave of excitement.

Editors and television directors were inundated with calls and private queries as to whether this meant that Egypt's diplomatic relation with these countries, broken off after President Nasser accused them of supporting Israel in the war, were about to be resumed.

Every indication that the Cairo government is easing its original attitude of bitter denunciation of the Western powers automatically produces this hopeful reaction among people in every walk of life here, despite the fact that there is no sign of any really significant movement toward the resumption of formal diplomatic relations.

The showing once again of Western television programs—Western mysteries and old Hollywood films—was but another harbinger of the relaxation going on in Cairo. It was authoritatively predicated that the city's motion picture houses also would soon begin to feature the ever popular American films once again. Western films, some of them starring American actors, have been shown here throughout the imposition of the boycott in June. However, they have all been carefully labelled as Italian production or "French production" or "Mexican production," depending on where the actual filming has taken place.

The breakthrough coincides

with a general policy decision to ease up on outright propaganda attacks against the United States and other Western powers which are still being accused of supporting Israel in the present political phase of the struggle to end the Middle East crisis.

The government, for instance, has notified the American diplomatic mission which is working under the auspices of the Spanish Embassy to look after United States interests in Egypt that American tourists are now welcome to visit Egypt.

Ministry Alive

The Ministry of Tourism has come to life once again with plans for an all-out effort to restore this important source of hard currency. Western tourists provided Egypt with an estimated \$40 million a year before it was virtually wiped out by the recent war. Since then only visitors from the Soviet bloc and from other Arab countries have started to come—but they do not bring in dollars.

These efforts to restore Cairo to its normal life seem

premature and somewhat over-hopeful for the moment with the tensions of the crisis still hovering over the city and the knowledge that Israeli soldiers and their armor are less than two hours away.

But the Egyptians are hoping that the situation will ease and that the tourists will come back once again to fill the al-

most empty hotels. They are also intensely hopeful, it would seem, that the easing of the official attitude here to better match the general public attitude toward the Westerners will bring a reciprocal change in the Western attitude toward and greater support for the Arab side in the present crisis.

East Germany Strives For Wider Recognition: No Political Payoff

By Dan Morgan Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 26, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A13

East Germany Strives For Wider Recognition

By Dan Morgan

Washington Post Foreign Service

BONN, Sept. 25—In the glass Foreign Office overlooking Berlin's vast Marx Engels Platz, the men who plan East Germany's quest for world recognition are contemplating a summer of mixed results.

The box score is not particularly dramatic—a new consulate in Syria, and an elevated legation in Cambodia.

There have been grave disappointments. In May, Foreign Minister Otto Winzer toured five Arab countries (Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Lebanon) in hopes of winning full diplomatic recognition and thus dealing a humiliating blow to the West German government in Bonn.

No Political Payoff

But neither Winzer's offers of increased aid and other enticements, nor solid East German support for the Arab cause in the Israeli war produced a political payoff.

At the Arab summit meeting in Khartoum, the matter of East Germany was not even put on the agenda.

Nevertheless, the men who plan the diplomatic thrusts of the German Democratic Republic are patient men, and their patience has not been without success.

Reports from East Berlin tell of government plans for a full-fledged program to train a corps of East German Diplomats at Walter Ulbricht Academy in Potsdam-Babelsberg.

Looking for Personnel

Though the East German regime has only 13 foreign embassies, all in the Communist countries (compared with

West Germany's 98), the government is now striving to find enough qualified men for its growing network of trade missions, travel bureaus and Leipzig Fair offices.

So far not a single non-Communist country has risked a break in relations with Bonn by recognizing East Germany.

But the German Democratic Republic, as East German officials prefer it to be called, is embarked on a long-range plan to reach diplomatic status, carefully aimed at the soft spots in West Germany's own diplomatic net.

These areas include:

- North Africa and the Arab lands. East Germany has trade missions in Morocco, Algeria, Sudan, Tunisia and Lebanon and consulates in Syria, Iraq, Egypt and Yemen.

- Central and west Africa. Trade missions in Mali, Guinea, and consulates in Somalia and Tanzania.

- The Far East. Trade missions or consulates in Indonesia, Ceylon, Cambodia and India.

Except for an authorized correspondent at the United Nations who is not allowed outside New York City, the Communist government has been blocked in North America.

Won a Toehold

But in northern Europe the East German regime has managed to get a toehold by placing representatives of its Board of Foreign Trade in France, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

France in fact is treated with special courtesy in the

foreign policy statements from East Berlin.

The East German government last week hailed President de Gaulle's recognition of the country's Oder-Neisse boundary with Poland as recognition for East Germany. De Gaulle's statements specifically ruling out recognition were not commented on.

The purpose of East Germany's foreign network is to further the concept of a separate, respectable East German Communist state. To this end, virtually all East Germans assigned overseas—from business leaders in the country's industrial trusts to representatives of the Leipzig Fair—are expected to promote this policy.

Ulbricht in Control

There is strong evidence that the Foreign Office has little say in the actual making of foreign policy. That, for all indications, remains in the hands of the ruling Central Committee of the Social Unity Party and more specifically in the hands of its leader, Walter Ulbricht.

For instance, Ulbricht is thought to have overridden some objections in the Party and made the decision to answer a letter from West German Chancellor Kiesinger last week.

For all its efforts, the bane of East German diplomacy remains West Germany, with its

powerful export market and huge hard currency reserves which the smaller GDR simply cannot match, at least for the time being.

East Germany is itself dependent to some extent on its "interzone" trade with West Germany as a source of investment credits.

Even the Middle East countries, on which East Germany has concentrated its biggest effort, have not dared to risk full diplomatic recognition of the government in East Berlin, largely because of trade ties with West Germany.

The Middle East is one of the few parts of the world from which West German imports (mostly oil) top exports.

Egypt, Israel Trade Fire

From News Dispatches

Egyptian and Israeli forces pounded each other with artillery, tank and machine-gun fire across the Suez Canal in a seven-hour duel yesterday.

Each side accused the other of starting the exchange, which ended only after six United Nations attempts to impose a cease-fire.

Twelve persons, including eight Egyptians living in Israeli-held Sinai, were killed in the artillery duel, an Israeli army spokesman told Reuters. The four Israeli dead included two soldiers and two civilian railroad employees.

The Egyptians listed their casualties as one dead and three wounded.

The fighting raged along 65 miles of the canal between El Qantara and Port Suez to the south. An official Egyptian communique said Israeli gunners shelled the town of Ismailiya, halfway along the canal, destroying the railway station and 20 houses.

(Britain has resumed arms sales to the Middle East after an embargo imposed during the June Israeli-Arab war, the Los Angeles Times reported from London.

(Three Hunter jet fighters reportedly have been sold to Jordan to partially replace those lost during the war, and 18 Centurion tanks have gone or will go to Israel to make up for tank losses that ran well over 100.)

Egypt Back To Half of Armament

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Soviet Union has resupplied Egypt with about half of its pre-war arms and some of the new equipment is not top Control and Disarmament quality.

This evaluation became available here yesterday as the State Department denied a published report that Arms chief William C. Foster was optimistic after talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko about an unwritten agreement to limit shipments into the Middle East.

The fact is that shipments from Russia are still continuing by ship though the airlift has slowed, according to the information available here.

As to the reported talks with the Soviets at the United Nations, the denial said it was "quite misleading and certainly premature" today there was "either an understanding or agreement" on registering or curbing arms shipments.

Talks Denied

The statement added that Secretary of State Rusk had not talked to Gromyko on the subject and there had been no such talks between American officials and Soviet representatives at the United Nations.

However, Murrey Marder of The Washington Post reported from the United Nations that Rusk had raised the arms control issue with Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoliy Dobrynin. Technically, Dobrynin is not a representative at the United Nations but he has been there with Gromyko.

Publication of the story appeared to have killed any American hopes for a tacit agreement. Furthermore, Rusk reportedly was furious with Foster for even discussing the matter with a reporter. Marder reported that Foster, in fact, had said that there had been some talks on the matter.

The Soviet delegation at the United Nations characterized the report as "an invention."

President Johnson on June 20 called for a public report on all arms shipments to the area. But American officials never expected the Soviets to accept that idea. The most they had hoped was for parallel action in holding down the level of arms shipments.

Slowdown Questionable

Whether the slowdown in Soviet supplies to Egypt represents such an act of parallelism is unknown here but it appears doubtful. The United States has held off resuming arms aid to Jordan, but it does not want Jordan's King Hussein to switch from American and British equipment to Soviet arms. Hussein has been offered Soviet arms and he is due in Moscow next weekend when the offer may be pressed on him.

The general appraisal here of the Middle East situation is that the Arab states must end their state of belligerency with Israel, as Israel demands, but that there is no sign of that as yet. The key figure remains Egypt's President Nasser and he is in political and economic trouble at home.

While the United States has 14 diplomats in Cairo, working out of the Spanish Embassy, there is no rush here to resume full diplomatic relations with Egypt. For one thing, it is felt that Nasser first will have to somehow expunge from the record his charges that the United States intervened in the June Arab-Israeli war on the Israeli side.

In the face of some hints from Cairo about resuming relations, the American posture is described as open but uncautious.

Israeli officials have told the United States that all options for a settlement are open. But they have insisted that an end of belligerency by their Arab neighbors must come first. There is no expectation on any side that the current U.N. session will aid in producing peace in the Middle East.

Around the World

Israel, Egypt Clashes Deplored by U Thant

U.N. Secretary General U Thant yesterday accused Israel and Egypt of acting "impulsively" in firing across the Suez Canal, and urged both sides to make better use of the U.N. peacekeeping organization. His statement followed a seven-hour breach of the cease-fire Wednesday, in which 36 persons were killed and 85 wounded on the Egyptian side of the canal and 14 were killed on the Israeli-occupied sector.

There have been nine clashes along the Canal during September.

Thant said U.N. truce supervisor Lt. Gen. Odd Bull reported he is "convinced that many of these incidents could have been avoided if both parties had been willing to make use of the United Nations ceasefire observation machinery."

In another development, the Middle East News Agency reported that Jordan's King Hussein will visit Cairo Saturday to confer with Egyptian President Nasser.

Syrian Cabinet

DAMASCUS—Ten of Syria's ministers were dropped as Premier Youssef Zeayen reshuffled his Cabinet. Among those dropped was Oil Minister Asaad Takla. Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhou, Interior Minister Mohammed Eid Ashaoui and Finance Minister Mofafaq al-Shurbaji, retained their key posts, and Maj. Gen. Hafez al-Assad, commander of the air force, retains the responsibility for defense.

[In Washington, U.S. officials said the changes appeared relatively minor, and noted that none of the top civilian or military officials were replaced. They said the new Cabinet evidently has slightly broader representation, but does not indicate any major policy change.]

Laotian Clash

LUANG PRABANG—Laotian government irregular troops killed 70 North Vietnamese soldiers in a river ambush 50 miles north of here, Laotian military sources said. The troops also were credited with sinking 12 Communist boats on the Nam Ou River.

The Laotians ambushed the North Vietnamese as the Communists were heading



U THANT

... urges restraint

for Nam Bac, where fighting was continuing. Nine Laotian paratroopers and 20 Vietnamese were killed this week in fighting for the valley, while 51 Laotians were wounded and a Laotian aircraft was shot down, the sources said.

Nigeria Fighting

LAGOS—Reliable reports from Enugu, capital of the rebellious Eastern Region (Biafra), indicate the city is not yet in danger of falling to federal troops, Anthony Astrachan of The Washington Post reported. Radio Nigeria claimed that federal troops shelled the city Wednesday, but sources in Enugu said they heard or saw no shelling.

Federal troops are about five to ten miles distant from Enugu, but still have probably at least 20 miles to travel on the road that winds along the crest of the mountain escarpments. Sources in the rebel capital said there were no signs the Biafran government was preparing to withdraw.

Aberfan Inquest

MERTHYR TYDFIL, Wales—About 100 parents whose children were killed when coal sludge engulfed a school and part of the Welsh town of Aberfan last October protested a coroner's verdict of accidental death. Coroner Benjamin Hamilton said the inquest, which took only four minutes, was bound by the earlier finding of a government tribunal which found the National Coal Board responsible for the slide that claimed 114 lives, but passed no criminal indictment.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Nasser Seen More Flexible on Peace Plan

By Bernard D. Nossiter Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 29, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A26

Nasser Seen More Flexible on Peace Plan

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Sept. 28—President Nasser of Egypt is ready to consider a more flexible approach, possibly one that goes beyond the Tito plan, to resolve the Middle East stalemate.

However, Egypt and her nonaligned allies like India believe there is nothing to be gained from openly proposing any new solutions. They have concluded that fresh concessions now will only encourage Israel to increase her asking price for peace.

These were the chief points, it was learned today, to emerge from the talks just concluded here between India's leaders Mahmoud Fawzi, Egypt's Deputy Premier and Nasser's adviser on foreign affairs.

According to responsible sources here, this was the gist of Fawzi's message:

Despite public coolness, Cairo had been happy to accept the plan proposed by President Tito of Yugoslavia. Tito called for a Great Power guarantee of Israel's borders in return for withdrawal of Is-

raeli troops from the territories they seized during the June War. Israel has already rejected this faintly. Although Fawzi and his Indian hosts would like to see it revived, they doubted that there was much life left in it.

Egypt is prepared to listen to a formula that makes further concessions. But in both the Cairo and Delhi view, it would be a tactical mistake to offer anything now and neither country has any intention of so doing at the United Nations.

In their eyes, Israel is continually hardening her position and winning American support. Any fresh concessions by Egypt, it is felt, would only make Tel Aviv more intransigent. For this reason, some key Indian officials think that if any move is to be made, it must come from the United States. Both Delhi and Cairo have convinced themselves that Israel has little freedom of action when Washington speaks firmly.

In his talks here, Fawzi said to have indicated that

Egypt could agree to announce an end of its state of belligerency with Israel. But direct negotiations with Tel Aviv, the principal Israeli demand, are regarded as politically impossible by Cairo.

Fawzi was apparently quite frank about the pressures President Nasser feels from extremists, eager for more war, both at home and in such Arab states at Syria and Algeria. His Indian hosts concluded that these forces are not strong enough to push Egypt into fourth round of

warfare now but were strong enough to paralyze Nasser from taking any bold initiatives.

For this reason, Fawzi hinted at face-saving solution to the problem of Israeli ships and the Suez Canal. He is understood to have said that Egypt could not openly reverse its ground and unilaterally permit the transit, but, if the problem was put to the World Court and that body ruled against Egypt, Cairo would go along with the decision. Fawzi is also under-

stood to have said that Israeli passage through the Gulf of Aqaba is no problem.

Both the Nasser envoy and his Indian hosts expressed their dismay over the evolution of American policy. They were both satisfied with joint U.S.-Soviet resolution in the last U.N. session, which they regard as embracing the substance of the Tito plan. But now they think Washington has abandoned that position and is supporting some of Israel's territorial claims.

Middle East Course

The calendar, showing its customary disrespect for the rhythm of events, has brought the United Nations to a debate on the Middle East at a moment when there are no signs that the elements exist for a settlement. Yet the mere fact that a forum is there converts a political non-event into a diplomatic happening and calls forth a surge of position-taking, speech-making and general wheeling and dealing.

In trying to extract recognition, negotiation and peace from the Arabs, Israel is doing exactly what any sensible, self-respecting nation in its position would do. Not to reach for these political fruits of its military victory would be to have fought the war in vain. These goals are good goals and would serve Arabs equally well. To survive and to be respected by one's neighbors—this is what Israel wants. The Arabs cruelly penalize themselves by continuing to cultivate the myth that Israel can be swept away.

This is not to say, however, that its goals are presently within Israel's grasp. Politically, no Arab government is yet strong enough to withstand the pressures which recognition of Israel would set in motion. Moreover, the Arab oil states have just given Egypt, Jordan and Syria, whose armies were defeated and territories occupied, the promise of large continuing stipends, and these enable them to put off coming to terms with their disaster. Culturally, there is a serious question whether any significant number of Arabs is ready to accept the reproach to their own backwardness which Israel's existence signifies.

The proposals put forth by Yugoslavia in the Arabs' name may bear fruit later but they were conceived in a narrow partisan spirit and have no relevance now. Yugoslavia would swap Israeli withdrawal for great-power guarantees of Israel's security and offer the victor, maybe, some shipping guarantees. It is enough to say that no great power would or should give Israel a security guarantee unless there is underneath it an Arab-Israeli understanding. As President Johnson said in his June address, there is no point merely restoring the conditions which produced war.

The rightness of Israel's goals, however, is quite apart from the rightness of its tactics. Israel has yet to show an awareness that, despite victory, its ultimate security lies in conciliating the Arabs, not in humiliating them. A United Nations official has found that Israel encouraged or allowed a measure of hustling to get some Arabs to move out of occupied areas. The bad Arab record on holy places was no excuse for Israel to lose the opportunity to bring Arabs into new arrangements for Jerusalem. The start of settlement of some occupied territories has an aspect of permanence belying Israel's stated intention to withdraw if its political goals are met. A policy which results in spreading and confirming Arab enmity cannot conceivably be in Israel's long-range interests, even though its appeal to short-range political considerations is undeniable.

The United States, during these diplomatic dog days, should try to keep before all the nations of the region its clear view of the elements of an ultimate settlement. As stated by President Johnson, they are: respect for national existence, justice for refugees, respect for maritime rights, curbs on the arms race, acceptance of the principle of territorial integrity. American diplomacy should take constant care not to prejudice the prospects of these elements by being drawn into short-term initiatives pointing in another direction. Steadiness and even-handedness are the crucial requirements.

Egypt, at U.N., Assails Plan for Israel Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 29—Egypt today denounced suggestions for direct peace negotiations with Israel but did not specifically rule out the possibility.

Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad blamed the United States for not carrying out pledges to support territorial integrity in the Middle East, and brought an angry retort from Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg that the United States expects others to respect a "live and let live" policy in the area.

Riad also demanded that the United Nations eliminate the consequences of Israeli "aggression" and insist on a refugee settlement and Israeli compliance with armistice agreements as the price of peace. He did not mention Israeli navigation rights in the Suez Canal or Gulf of Tiran.

Behind Scenes Moves

Despite Riad's tough line, behind-the-scenes moderate Arabs are individually seeking new action by the Security Council on a less sweeping basis.

Some have conceded they are sorry they joined in blocking adoption of the Latin American resolution in the emergency Assembly session last July. That resolution called for Arab renunciation of belligerency simultaneously with the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

Some well-informed sources believe that a meeting of the Security Council is likely within the next two weeks, before the Assembly is scheduled to resume consideration of the Mideast crisis.

An obvious point of departure would be Secretary General U Thant's proposal for appointment of a special representative to seek a Middle East settlement. Neither the Arabs nor the Israelis like the idea, but are thought ready to go along with it. It is also considered possible that Yugoslav Presi-

dent Tito's plan advocating big power or Security Council guarantees of borders after withdrawal of Israeli troops, might be a basis of discussion.

Arabs Approach U.S.

Diplomats from several Arab countries have approached United States officials here and abroad to enlist help. Although Egypt broke relations with Washington last week, some of the other Arabs purport to speak for her.

Despite individual expressions of moderation, Arab caucuses here usually produce only affirmations of undying resistance. But the moderates say primarily there is growing impatience with the irreconcilable position of Syria, and that even Iraq is now more conciliatory.

Riad today referred repeatedly to the 1949 armistice agreements which he accused Israel of denouncing at the time of the 1956 Sinai campaign. In these Israel and Egypt agreed not to resort to military force, to refrain from aggressive action and to respect each other's security.

Israeli diplomats, who saw no encouragement in Riad's speech, noted that the armistice did not dwell on terrorism and subversion of the sort Israel has repeatedly accused the Arabs of launching. They also noted that Egypt had never abided by Security Council resolutions for freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal.

Nevertheless, Riad appeared to pull back slightly from previous Egyptian denunciations of Israel's right to exist.

(Israel has assured the United States that it has not made a final decision on permanently absorbing Arab territory it seized in the Mideast war, United Press International reported from WASHINGTON. Israeli sources said today Ambassador Avraham Harman explained to Lucius D. Battle, an assistant secretary of state, that military strongpoints being established "west of the international frontier" were not on territory seized from Syria.)

Israel Says Egypt Fires at Canal Patrol

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Sep 30, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A17

Israel Says Egypt

Fires at Canal Patrol

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (AP) —Egyptian machine-gunners pinned down an Israeli patrol for 20 minutes today with heavy fire on the Suez Canal 10 miles south of Ismailia, an army spokesman said. There were no Israeli casualties, he reported.

He did not say if the Israelis returned the fire in the tenth incident on cease-fire line this month. Four Israelis were killed Wednesday in a battle centered around Ismailia. The Egyptians said 68 of their soldiers and civilians died.

Mrs. Gandhi to Viits E. European Nations
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 1, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A6

Mrs. Gandhi to Viits E. European Nations

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30 (UPI)
— Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has scheduled visits next month to Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania and the Egypt, the government announced today.

According to her schedule, she plans to stop in Moscow for lunch en route to Warsaw.

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SS Men Said to Run Camps in Egypt
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 1, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A7

SS Men Said to Run Camps in Egypt

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Sept. 30 (UPI)—Former Nazi SS and Gestapo men are in control and directing Egyptian concentration camps holding more than 600 Jews an official of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League charged last night.

Justin J. Finger, director of the ADL's fact-finding department in New York, appealed to Americans to protest and seek the release of the prisoners in concentration camps in Cairo and Alexandria.

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Cooperation to Go On, Hussein, Nasser Say

United Press International

King Hussein of Jordan conferred for four hours yesterday with President Nasser of Egypt in the third meeting between the two leaders and former enemies since the beginning of the Middle East crisis in May.

Hussein, who flew back to Amman after the Cairo talks, leaves for Moscow Monday, the first trip to the Soviet Union by a Jordanian king. He is expected in Washington after a four-day meeting with the Kremlin leaders.

A communique issued in Cairo reported Hussein and Nasser as saying they "agreed to continue their political coordination and consolidate their economic and military

cooperation until traces of (Israeli) aggression are removed."

Al Ahram, a Cairo newspaper that usually reflects the government's views, reported Saturday that former British ambassador to Cairo, Harold Beeley, an expert on Arab affairs, would travel to Egypt within two weeks for talks with Nasser or his aides.

A Foreign Office spokesman in London declined comment on the report.

Israeli officials Saturday were said to regard recent Syrian and Jordanian disavowal of responsibility for sabotages within Israeli-held territory as an admission of defeat for the tactics of guerrilla warfare advocated by some militant Arabs.

Egypt Sees Bumper Harvest of Cash Crops

By Osgood Caruthers

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 2, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A10

Egypt Sees Bumper Harvest of Cash Crops

By Osgood Caruthers

Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, Oct. 1—Egypt is reaping bumper cash crops of cotton, rice and corn this year despite the war with Israel and an early threat that the entire cotton yield would be wiped out by a record infestation of leaf worm and thus imperil the country's economy. Agriculture Minister Sayed Marei was almost jubilant as he reported this major success in an interview. It was the one bit of really bright news amid the setbacks that have befallen Egypt since the military disaster of June.

The minister reported a near-record yield of nearly 10 million kantars of cotton, six million of which he expected to be exported at a value of about \$300 million. Egypt's much prized long staple and extra long staple cotton is recorded in kantars or bales of 50 kilograms (110 pounds), and world market prices are now at between \$50 and \$60 a kantar.

This year's crop would be 2 million kantars more than last year's and would equal the record crop of 1964.

The yield of field corn or maize is expected to be greater than ever before, Marei said. And it is anticipated that Egypt will be able to export 700,000 tons of rice, or about a quarter of a million tons more than last year.

Marei said his ministry is instituting a new policy of expanding production of other cash crops of fruits and vegetables for export to Europe, which would help to pay for Egypt's large imports of wheat. The country has also started a large expansion of potato cultivation for the Europe market.

But Marei's greatest pride is in his ministry's successful battle against the cotton leaf worm by employing the ancient traditional means of recruiting the population to go out into the fields to pick off the worms and eggs by hand.

About a million and a half school children a day were taken to the fields from the cities and villages nearby to accomplish this backbreaking task before Egypt was able to make up for its loss of modern

American and Western European insecticides. the Arab-Israeli war in June and the resultant break in diplomatic relations with the

Import of the insecticides had been stopped because of United States.

Hussein Asks Soviet Help On a Solution

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
Oct. 2—King Hussein of Jordan is attempting to persuade the Soviet Union to back the moderate Arabs in an effort to find a political solution in the Middle East, it was learned today.

After Hussein completes his current talks in Moscow he may go to Cairo, where Egyptian President Nasser also has privately indicated interest in a political accommodation with Israel. Hussein is also expected to visit the United States again, possibly to appear at the United Nations.

Several diplomatic sources here said separately today they had heard that Israel and Jordan have been conducting secret bilateral talks. Of all the major Arab countries, Jordan was the most disposed before the June hostilities to reach a live-and-let-live relationship with Israel.

There was nothing of any private discussions in a tough speech to the General Assembly today by Jordanian Foreign Minister Muhammad el-Aamiry. He asked the Security Council to consider sanctions against Israel for ig-

See NATIONS, A13, Col. 1

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microfilm.

Associated Press

King Hussein of Jordan salutes crowd at Moscow airport. Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny, left, met the plane.

NATIONS—From Page A1

Hussein Tries to Get Soviet Backing

ignoring resolutions on Jerusalem. Israeli diplomats, who neither denied nor confirmed the reports of bilateral discussions, were obviously irritated by the Jordanian speech. Other diplomats, however, tended to view it as a smoke screen.

If Hussein gets Soviet support, it could be demonstrated in a new Security Council initiative on the Middle East crisis. The Russians blocked further Security Council action last June in an effort to please the Arabs and instead called an emergency special session of the Assembly.

When the Assembly declined to demand unilateral withdrawal of Israeli troops, the Russians tentatively supported a United States-backed Latin American resolution coupling Arab renunciation of belligerency with troop withdrawal. But opposition by the hard-line Arabs, particularly Syria, frustrated this move.

Proceed Without Syria

Subsequently the more moderate Arabs have in effect concluded that they must go ahead without Syria. Because the Arabs have been unable to agree among themselves on a unified approach, they are reconciled to submit the issue again to the Security Council.

In Cairo, the usually authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said the United States was sounding out other powers about a new "elastic" reso-

lution to be presented to the Security Council. United Press International reported that the paper said the peace plan calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands, ending of the state of belligerency between the Arab states and Israel, freedom of passage through international waterways for ships of all nations, and a settlement of the Arab refugee problem.]

Several senior ambassadors here believe that Israel may present difficulties for any new U.N. approach that does not meet her terms. They see evidence of a hardened Israeli line in the speech last week by Foreign Minister Abba Eban seemingly excluding outside mediation and insisting on direct negotiations with the Arabs.

These same ambassadors also cite Israel's administrative unification of Jerusalem and the recently announced paramilitary settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Demilitarized Zone along the previous Syrian border.

An Israeli source acknowledged it is unlikely that Israel will agree under any circumstances to give up Arab Jerusalem — except for possibly granting international supervision of the holy places — or the strategic Golan Heights overlooking the Sea of Galilee. Although Israel would prepared to give back the West Bank area to Jordan in a settlement, there is public opinion pressure to retain the Gaza Strip on the Egyptian border.

The Soviet Union has not disclosed its strategy beyond indicating that it does not want to get caught again in the fan of Arab factionalism. But Bulgarian Foreign Minister Ivan Brashnev, who often parallels the Soviet line, noted today that Egypt, Jordan and other Arab states are showing

moderation and are favorably inclined to a political solution.

A Passive Role

From a different standpoint, the United States also is taking a passive role. One person is the belief that economic pressures on Jordan and especially on Egypt because of the closure of the Suez Canal are working to convince the Arabs they must accept a broad political settlement.

When that time comes, U.S. diplomats concede, it may be necessary to apply pressure on Israel. But there has been none so far, they said.

In his speech today the Jordanian Foreign Minister accused Israel of having launched an attack against Egypt "in the true Hitlerian mold" without provocation, and of having started hostilities against Jordan.

Amiry indirectly accused the United States of reneging on pledges of territorial integrity by supporting withdrawal of Israeli troops only after the

Arabs make peace. This, he said, was a violation of the U.N. charter.

Egypt Jails Officers for War Laxity

From News Dispatches

A secret court-martial last week sentenced a number of Egyptian officers to jail terms ranging from three years to life for negligence in the Israeli rout of the Egyptians in June, an informed source in Cairo reported yesterday.

The informant said none was above the rank of colonel, but that six senior officers, who have been under arrest since the end of the war, will be tried at a later date, possibly on treason charges.

In London, the British Foreign Office announced that Sir Harold Beeley, former Ambassador to Egypt, will go to Cairo later this month for talks aimed at improving Anglo-Egyptian relations. Egypt severed diplomatic relations in 1965.

In Jerusalem, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan warned that his country might have to capture the Arab capitals of Cairo, Amman and Damascus if war broke out again. The Damascus Daily Al Baath, newspaper of Syria's ruling Baath Party, denounced Dayan as "neo-nazi," and the Soviet news agency Tass accused Israel of trying to blackmail its Arab neighbors.

Lebanese Sees Soft Arab Line

But Diplomats Greet Report With Caution

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS,
N.Y., Oct. 3 — Lebanese Foreign Minister Georges Hakim was reported today as saying that the Arab states would be ready to make peace if Israel withdrew its troops to their positions of June 5.

This is the first time an Arab leader has publicly envisaged peace with Israel in return merely for troop withdrawal from occupied territories.

"The Arab states decided at their summit conference in Khartoum to choose a peaceful solution rather than one leading to war sooner or later," Hakim was quoted as telling the Associated Press in an interview.

"This means that if Israeli troops were withdrawn to positions occupied June 5 the Arab states would renounce the use of force and agree to the establishment of peaceful conditions in which the security and territorial integrity of all states in the region would be respected."

Hakim did not specify whether the Arabs would negotiate directly with Israel, as Israel demands.

Eban Speech

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, replying today to Egyptian and Jordanian statements in the General Assembly, reiterated his government's call for comprehensive peace treaties that would deal with borders, refugees, economic cooperation and transportation problems.

"There has been a 19-year war conducted by Arab states against Israel for the avowed purpose of Israel's destruction," he said. "The issue now is whether this is going to be liquidated by a final peace settlement—or merely interrupted in order to be resumed in conditions more propitious for Arab success."

Eban declared that the 1949 armistice agreements had been "corroded and shattered beyond repair" by Arab blockade and guerrilla warfare and "cannot now be rebuilt."

Thant Sees Support

Secretary General U Thant is known to feel that the solution described by Hakim is gaining support in the Middle East. But Western diplomats, although encouraged, cautioned against regarding Hakim's statements as a breakthrough.

Lebanon does not necessarily speak for other Arab states, particularly the militant faction represented by Syria and Algeria. Moreover, Hakim did not say whether he regarded Israeli troop withdrawal as a pre-condition for peace.

Other Arab states have insisted publicly on prior troop withdrawal, a refugee settlement and Israeli relinquishment of Arab Jerusalem.

See MIDEAST, A18, Col. 2

Arabs Said to Ask Only an Israeli Withdrawal

fore they would even consider peace. bassador, the Russians sought agreement with the United States on language respecting the Arab-Israeli conflict that would permit each country to make its own interpretation. This would have permitted the Soviet Union to tell the Arabs it had stood fast on their terms.

Lebanon, a tiny country smaller than Connecticut bordering Israel on the north, did not actually engage in the June fighting.

Despite the caution about the Lebanese statement, other Arab countries give every evidence of moving toward a political solution. This is particularly true of Egypt and Jordan, whose King Hussein has been in Moscow seeking any resolution there would have to be a single common interpretation rather than militant Arabs.

Although there is no accord yet on a new move in the Security Council, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko discussed the possibility last week with Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

According to a Western am-

bassador, the Russians sought agreement with the United States on language respecting the Arab-Israeli conflict that would permit each country to make its own interpretation. This would have permitted the Soviet Union to tell the Arabs it had stood fast on their terms.

Rusk declined any such equivocal arrangement, the Western ambassador said, insisting that if there was to be any resolution there would have to be a single common interpretation.

After the special session of the General Assembly, called at Soviet request, declined last July to demand unilateral withdrawal of Israeli troops, the Soviet Union tentatively agreed with the United States to support a revised Latin American resolution.

That resolution would have coupled Israeli withdrawal with Arab renunciation of belligerency, and it represented the minimum condition the United States could accept. But the Soviet Union backed away from its preliminary agreement after Algeria and Syria strongly objected.

Now some of the Arab states are said to regret that they did not accept the Latin American resolution. Yugoslavia, which was a prime mover in the original demand for unilateral Israeli withdrawal, has promoted a compromise.

But Yugoslav Foreign Minister Marko Nikezic charged in a private comment that the United States had toughened its conditions by refusing explicitly to call for Israel

to return to the June 5 boundaries. Gromyko left New York last week still waiting for an answer from Rusk, Nikezic asserted.

An American official said this afternoon that the version of events described by Nikezic was "highly inaccurate."

Jordanian Ambassador Muhammad el-Farra denied a statement in the Washington Post today quoting several diplomatic sources as saying they had heard that Israel and Jordan have been conducting secret bilateral talks.

Russians Said to Offer Jordan Economic Aid

Reuters

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 — The Kremlin is ready to offer large-scale economic aid to Jordan to help the pro-West-

ern Arab kingdom's reconstruction, Russian sources said tonight.

They said the offer was made to King Hussein in talks he began here today with Soviet leaders on the Middle East situation.

The two sides were also understood to have discussed the possibility of Russian arms deliveries.

Jordan, traditionally allied to Britain and the United States, has never received Russian aid except for relief supplies following the June war.

At a reception tonight, the King said he was very pleased with the first round of talks. Shortly after arriving Monday, Hussein said he hoped Soviet-Jordanian relations "would produce generous results in the economic, cultural and other spheres."

Arab Shift to Moderation Seen

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 5, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. D1

Arab Shift to Moderation Seen

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 — Moderate Arab countries, including Egypt, privately share the views attributed to Lebanese Foreign Minister George Hakim on willingness to establish peace with Israel, an informed Arab source said today.

This is the major meaning of behind-the-scenes discussions here attempting to find a formula for a new resolution in the Security Council. Such a resolution would couple withdrawal of Israeli troops and Arab renunciation of belligerency as guidelines for a special representative of the Secretary General who would work for a Middle East settlement.

Most diplomats believe that the attitude of Egypt is the key to success of such efforts, because the Soviet Union probably would support whatever Egypt agrees to. The informal Egyptian approach is said to be much more moderate than the formal speech last week by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

The major surprise about Hakim's statement was that he would declare publicly what others have been talking about

privately. But the Lebanese Minister said through a spokesman today that he had been misinterpreted.

Hakim did not deny telling the Associated Press that "if Israeli troops were withdrawn to positions occupied June 5 the Arab states would renounce the use of force and agree to the establishment of peaceful conditions in which the security and territorial integrity of all states in the region would be respected."

But today he drew a distinction between peaceful conditions and peace, insisting that the Arabs will not negotiate directly with Israel.

"In Arabic the word 'peace' has two meanings," the spokesman said, adding that Hakim used it in the sense that "it means peaceful settlement. It does not mean a peace treaty or negotiations or recognition."

Another Arab source' disagreed with that definition. "Peaceful conditions' mean 'peace'," he said.

Whatever the semantic niceties, this is precisely the point on which the Israeli position, as expressed here, has hardened. Foreign Minister Abba Eban has insisted on treaties

and has ruled out a mere return to the often-violated 1949 armistice agreements.

Eban alluded briefly yesterday to economic cooperation that might be possible if real peace were established. In a comment at Strasbourg last week, he has envisaged a sort of common market with Lebanon and Jordan that might lead to sharing the ports of Haifa and Eilat, demilitarization of the Sinai peninsula and the surrendering of Israeli sovereignty over the holy places in Jerusalem.

Britain has been working for a new meeting of the Security Council on the Middle East but is worried by what diplomats regard as an overly tough Israeli line.

Separate discussions with the moderate Arabs, especially Egypt and Jordan, are now at "a crucial point," a British source said today. "If the Israelis miss this opportunity to establish the basis for peace, it will take a very long time."

Britain is eager for a settlement because closure of the Suez Canal is proving costly in terms of shipping as well as of domestic gasoline prices, with the threat of permanent shifts in trade patterns.

Sir Harold Beeley, a British Arab affairs expert, is to go to Cairo later this month. It is thought he will seek to pave the way for restoration of diplomatic relations which Egypt broke in December, 1965, over the Rhodesia question.

The United States has shown no such eagerness and is leaving it to Egypt to re-establish the relations broken in June after Cairo charged that U.S. planes had participated in the Israeli "aggression."

In any new Security Council resolution, Soviet-American accord remains the prerequisite. U.S. diplomats have insisted that there must be a commonly agreed upon interpretation of the language of any resolution.

In other developments on the Middle East situation here today:

- Hungarian Foreign Minister Janos Peter, in an Assembly speech, called for "political solutions with the prospect of a stable and secure peace."

He said that negotiations of "a whole series of problems" depend on Israel's willingness to withdraw her forces "behind her legitimate frontiers."

Violence Forces Arab Peace Mission to Leave Yemen: President Refused 9 Reported Killed

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 5, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. D3

Violence Forces Arab Peace Mission to Leave Yemen

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (AP)—The three-man Arab peace mission to Yemen cut short its stay there today and returned to Cairo after violent demonstrations were staged in Sanaa against the mission's presence.

In a statement released on their arrival in Cairo, the mission said the decision to leave was reached "for the sake of

the safety and security of the people of Yemen."

The three members of the mission—Prime Minister Mohammed Mahgoub of Sudan, Foreign Minister Ismail Kharallah of Iraq and Ambassador Ahmed Ben Sueida of Morocco—spent only 24 hours in Sanaa, Yemen's capital.

The mission was formed after the Arab Summit confer-

ence in Khartoum, Sudan, last month. There, Egypt's President Nasser and Saudi Arabia's King Faisal agreed to

withdraw their support of the warring sides in Yemen in the interest of Arab unity. Egypt agreed to withdraw its troops supporting the republican regime and Saudi Arabia agreed to halt the flow of military aid to the royalist forces.

President Refused

The mission's statement said the Yemeni President Abdullah al-Sallal refused to meet them despite "many direct and indirect efforts to convince him."

It added that many tribal leaders who wanted to see the mission were unable to do so, "owing to the difficult circumstances and obstacles placed in the mission's way."

Sallal had originally opposed the mission's visit, and later agreed to it.

9 Reported Killed

Hospital officials in Sanaa reported five Yemenis and four Egyptian soldiers were killed in yesterday's demonstration. The Egyptians clashed outside their own military headquarters in Sanaa with the Yemeni demonstrators.

(Sanaa Radio said more shooting broke out in the Yemeni capital today, United Press International reported from Aden. Five men, including two army officers, reportedly were killed.)

The mission had gone to Sanaa in hopes of bringing about an end to the civil war which has been fought in

Yemen since Sallal's republicans overthrew the monarchy in 1962.

Sanaa Radio, barely audible because of intensive jamming,

today said senior Yemen army officers submitted a list of demands to Sallal calling for the creation of a "properly representative" national govern-

ment. The Military leaders said the present government was far removed from the people.

The army also rejected the

Khartoum agreement and demanded union of the Yemeni and South Arabian revolutionary regimes.

Joseph R. Slevin

War-Caused Prices Climb Follows the Form Charts



SHOOTING WARS cause price inflation and Vietnam is following the form charts.

The American people are getting hit by higher prices. Living costs are going up month after month and there are disturbing signs that the pace of the rise is quickening.

No one is arguing any longer about whether the price boosts are big enough or frequent enough to rate being called "inflationary." Instead, the dispute is over the question of whether they still can be called creeping inflation or whether they have moved up into the trotting class.

Consumer prices climbed just under 3 per cent last year. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Arthur Ross reluctantly predicted the other day that another rise of close to 3 per cent is in prospect for this year. An even bigger jump is anticipated in 1968. The current crop of forecasts start from a low of 3 per cent and ranges up to 4 per cent from there.

PUT THE THREE years together and you have a prediction that the buying power of the dollar will drop by a dime from 1965 to 1968. The experts are saying that it will take \$1 next year to buy what 90 cents would have bought 36 months before.

It is not as severe as inflationary surge as the one that swept through the U.S. in the 1950 Korean War boom but there hasn't been anything since Korea to match it. Until the current round of price boosts began, the worst post-Korean rise had been a 7 per cent jump in living costs from 1955 to 1958.

Consumers can see the evidence of price increases on every hand. Automobile prices just have been increased an average of more than \$100 a car. The prices of tires and other rubber goods have been raised in the wake of the wage increases that the rubber workers won last summer.

MANUFACTURERS have announced a new round of kitchen appliance price hikes. Sharp increases have been posted for plate and flat glass. Shoe prices went up shortly before the fall selling season began. Gasoline prices have been climbing since Egypt closed the Suez canal last June.

The list is long and it will be getting longer. Food price increases are ahead. There will be fresh advances in hospital charges, doctor's fees, and some of the other services that have

been bounding ahead at a breakneck clip.

Wholesale industrial commodity prices are one of the most sensitive of all inflation barometers and they are signaling that there is more trouble to come.

The closely watched industrial prices had held steady for five happy months but they went up a worrisome three-tenths of one per cent in August and climbed another two-tenths in September.

INDUSTRIAL commodities are items like steel, sulphur, rubber, and lumber that eventually are made into the thousands of finished products that consumers buy. When industrial prices go up—and when wages continue to climb

—consumers can be sure that it will not be long before they will see higher price tags in their stores.

President Johnson has been telling Congress that enactment of his Vietnam War surtax is needed to keep prices under control. The most that can be said for the surtax, though, is that it will slow the inflationary price advance.

Not even the war tax's most ardent advocate claims that it will prevent further price increases. Unfortunately inflation has gained a costly head start. It will be a long time before retail prices fully reflect the last of the wage-price boosts that already are working their way through the American economy.

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Egypt's Jews Get Nasser Greeting

CAIRO, Oct. 5 (UPI)—
President Nasser of Egypt
has sent New Year's greet-
ings to the country's Jew-
ish community, the Middle
East News Agency re-
ported today.

The agency said the
greetings were conveyed
to the community at New
Year celebrations in
Cairo's Grand Temple by
Chamberlain Nabil Fathy
Elbab.

Census figures an-
nounced in January, 1967,
said there were 2484 Jews
in Egypt. Cairo has firm-
ly denied charges by Is-
rael that Egyptian Jews
were persecuted and im-
prisoned in concentration
camps after the six-day
war in June.

U.N. Mideast Plan Has Not Yet Jelled

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 6—Hope of early agreement on a new Security Council initiative in the Middle East faded today, leaving the prospect of another acrimonious round of speeches in the General Assembly.

Moderate Arab ambassadors blamed the United States for stiffening its position after tentatively agreeing with the Soviet Union on a resolution. Two Western delegations also said that the American Position had become tougher, although they did not offer any details.

The compromise resolution would link a call for withdrawal of Israeli troops with Arab renunciation of belligerency.

American sources, however, denied that the U.S. position has changed. The point at issue, they asserted, is the American insistence that non-belligerency must be understood as opening the Suez Canal to Israel.

U.S., British Consultation

Britain had led the effort to obtain Security Council agreement making possible the appointment of a special U.N. representative before the General Assembly takes up the Middle East crisis again on Oct. 16. Lord Caradon, the British representative, discussed the problem with American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg this afternoon.

But the Arab countries now are less confident of Security Council action to head off or modify Assembly debate.

Nevertheless there is evidence that Egypt, Jordan and other relatively moderate Arab states are moving toward

some sort of accommodation with Israel.

One Arab ambassador said today the Egyptians understand that a resolution on non-belligerency would mean opening the Suez Canal to Israel. They are prepared to accept this, he asserted, but unwilling to say so publicly at this time.

Further indication of a moderating Arab attitude came in a speech to the Assembly today by Lebanese Foreign Minister Georges Hakim. He affirmed Arab willingness to work for a political settlement through the United Nations.

Hakim qualified this by declaring that "there can be no recognition of Israel, negotiation with it or conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel." the Kuwait Foreign Minister said much the same thing.

But Hakim added that "the United Nations now has a real opportunity to achieve peace in the Middle East. The conditions are favorable for a peaceful settlement of the present crisis.

"The withdrawal of Israeli forces can be followed by the establishment of peaceful conditions guaranteeing the renunciation of the use of force and the security of all states in the region. If this opportunity is missed it may never come again."

Israeli Position

Almost certainly this prescription in its present form is unacceptable to Israel. Foreign Minister Abba Eban has called for direct negotiations and has repudiated the 1949 armistice agreements which Hakim insisted must be restored.

Cairo Editor Says Egyptian Officers Panicked After 1st Israeli Air Strikes

Reuters

CAIRO, Oct. 6—An influential Cairo newspaper editor today accused senior Egyptian officers of becoming hysterical after the first Israeli air strikes of the June war.

Mohammed Hassanein Hei-

kal said this and the fact that Egyptian forces did not know how to use their weapons properly were the prime factors in the Arab defeat.

Heikal is editor of the Cairo Daily newspaper Al Ahram, which is considered close to the government. He

is also a personal friend of President Nasser.

Reasons for the "bitter defeat during six black days" ranged from poor morale and poor military tactics to dereliction and failure by certain elements of the military leadership to keep up with scientific military techniques, Heikal said in his weekly article.

The failure of the air force determined the fate of the war in the first few hours, he wrote. Attacks on the air force were expected but their failure to repel them was disastrous.

As a result, some elements at armed forces headquarters became hysterical and disguised the truth for some time from other Egyptian officials, he said.

Heikal said Egypt's military tactics were initially aimed at forcing Israeli concentrations away from the Syrian front. Since it was decided not to strike first, Egyptian positions should have been changed to defensive rather than offensive, he said.

Israel had "unusual aid but exploited it with unusual brilliance while we also had considerable potentialities but wasted them with unusual dereliction."

High Yemeni Official Is Reported Executed

Reuters

ADEN, Oct. 6—Republican Yemen's Deputy Interior Minister, Col. Abdul Qader Al Khatari, was sentenced to death by firing squad last night, Sanaa Radio said today.

[There were unconfirmed reports that Khatari had already been executed, the Associated Press reported.]

He was sentenced for shooting at demonstrators protesting against an Arab committee trying to end the Yemen's five-year-old civil war.

Khatari, head of security as well as deputy minister, was tried and sentenced by Republican Yemen's three-

man people's court, sitting in Sanaa, the capital.

Five people were shot dead during violent demonstrations in Sanaa last Tuesday.

The three-man Arab Peace Committee cut short its visit and flew back to Cairo last Wednesday after failing to see Republican President Abdullal Al Sallal or other leaders.

In Cairo, the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram said Egypt will pull out all its troops from Yemen by Dec. 15, but will still be bound by a joint defense pact at the request of the Republican government.

Al Ahram said all Egyptian experts were also being withdrawn but they could be recalled.

During the Khartoum Arab summit in August, Egypt agreed to withdraw the troops backing the Republican regime in the five-year-old civil war, while Saudi Arabia said it would stop aiding the Royalist faction.

Jerusalem Becomes a Problem: U.S. Abstained

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 10, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A16

Israeli Stand May Prove Difficult for U.S.

Jerusalem Becomes a Problem

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

Oct. 9—Israel's insistence on retaining Arab Persalem maf prove to be the difficult aspect for the United States in any Middle East peace formula that may emerge here.

Israeli diplomats are adamant in arguing that unification of Jerusalem is an accomplished fact and is not negotiable.

Yet Britain and some other countries seeking to get negotiations started point out that Egypt can hardly be expected to open the Suez Canal to Israel as part of a renunciation of belligerency if Israel will not withdraw from all captured territory, including Jerusalem.

The United States has said little on Jerusalem. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg has asserted that the status of the city cannot be changed unilaterally, but the main American thrust has been for a settlement involving security, stable borders and freedom of navigation, as well as a refugee solution and withdrawal of Israeli troops.

U.S. Abstained

Last July the U.S. abstained on a General Assembly resolution asking Israel

News Analysis

to undo the annexation of Jerusalem. British efforts to promote a Security Council meeting before the Assembly debates the question again starting next Monday have been unavailing so far.

Neither the Arab countries nor the Soviet Union seem willing to acknowledge publicly what some of the moderate Arabs say privately—that renunciation of belligerency means opening the Canal to Israel.

The U.S. has wanted explicit recognition that non belligerency includes Israeli rights to use the Canal. as a wasting asset to Egypt because supertankers can use the route around Africa more cheaply. Awareness of this fact, it has been argued, will ultimately compel Egyptian President Nasser to be more conciliatory.

Nor has the U.S. been eager re-establish diplomatic relations which Egypt broke until Nasser publicly recants his charge that American planes aided Israeli "aggression." Goldberg called on Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad today for their second recent meeting, but there was no dis-

closure of what they discussed.

Britain's Position

Taking a quite different position, the British contend that the period during which the moderates in Egypt and Jordan were willing to consider a settlement may not last for long. They have severely criticized the Israeli subborness on Jerusalem. And they imply that Nasser, who in the circumstances is a moderate, could be overthrown and replaced by someone less able to negotiate.

The Israelis insist that economic pressures and time will make the Arabs more reasonable, and that perhaps by next year the Arabs will be in a mood to conclude specific peace treaties.

Until then the Israelis are sitting tight, not in the least unhappy that no agreement in the United Nations has been reached. Although Israeli diplomats envisage ultimate withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula and the West Bank of the Jordan, they make no such concession on Jerusalem.

It is an unstated assumption on the part of many Western delegations that if the nonbelligerency agreement appears possible, the

United States may have to use some heavy persuasion on Israel to reconsider the status of Jerusalem.

Arab Pact on Yemen Is Seen in Jeopardy

LONDON, Oct. 9 — The Saudi Arabian-Egyptian agreement on Yemen has been jeopardized during the last few days.

According to a report in the Aden newspaper *Fatatul Gezira*, Russia has agreed to supply 24 bombers and fighters to the Yemeni Republic — a move that must help cement the regime of President Abdullah al-Sallal. The agreement was apparently concluded during the visit of the Soviet military mission last month to Sanaa, capital of Yemen.

At the end of last week the semi-official Cairo newspaper *Al Alhran* said Egypt would still be bound by a joint defence pact with the Republic government after the withdrawal of Egyptian troops, under which military experts could be recalled.

Under an American agreement concluded between President Nasser and King Faisal on Aug. 31, Egypt and Saudi Arabia were to withdraw all support from the republican and royalists respectively, who have been engaged in civil war for the last five years.

Israelis, Arabs Talking At U.N. Via 3d Parties

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
Oct. 10 — Israel and the Arab countries have been talking through intermediaries here about United Nations action in the Middle East conflict, Western diplomats said today.

The talks are thought to consist of questions and answers about what each side would accept in U.N. resolutions rather than the details of eventual political settlement. Israel has made plain her mistrust of a U.N. role in a settlement.

But the indications that something is brewing were heightened when American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg conferred with the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly E. Dobrynin, for more than an hour today. Soviet-American agreement would be essential in any U.N. action.

Former Agreement

Last July Dobrynin tentatively agreed with Goldberg on a revised Latin American resolution coupling Israeli troop withdrawal with Arab recognition of the right of all states to exist in conditions of peace. But the Soviet Union withdrew its assent after Arab objections.

Goldberg met separately here yesterday with Jordanian Foreign Minister Muhammad el-Amiry and with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad before talking last night with Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

The British Ambassador, Lord Caradon, also conferred with Riad this morning and lunched with Eban. Caradon had met previously with each Foreign Minister during the last several days.

Exchange Gunfire

[Israeli officials reported that Israeli and Jordanian troops had exchanged gunfire Monday night across the Jordan River.]

Meanwhile, an Arab ambassador disclosed that moderate Arab delegations have agreed on an effort to obtain a simple resolution in the General Assembly stating principles for a Middle East settlement and then asking the Security Council to work out details.

The strategy would be to seek Assembly endorsement of a version of the Latin American resolution on troop withdrawal and the right of all nations to exist in conditions of peace, with minimal debate and with as many Arab countries as possible voting for the resolution.

Favored Council Action

After that, the ambassador explained, the Security Council could formulate guidelines for the dispatch of a special U.N. representative to the Middle East and could deal with other pressing questions such as the Arab refugees and freedom of transit in the Suez Canal.

Moderate Arab countries

had previously favored action in the Security Council rather than the Assembly because the Arabs are not represented directly on the 15-member Council this year and hence would not feel compelled to make speeches for the record.

A decision to go to the Assembly was reached when it appeared that no agreement was likely on calling a Security Council meeting first. Egypt, however, is said still to prefer Council action, and it appeared possible this afternoon that Assembly discussion of the Middle East item might be postponed beyond the scheduled start next Monday.

Whether any such plan is acceptable to the United States, let alone to Israel, however, will depend very much upon whether the Soviet Union has agreed to an explicit text and common interpretation in the Dobrynin-Godberg talk.

U.S., Russia Deadlocked on Mideast

By Robert Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 12, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A15

U.S., Russia Deadlocked on Mideast

By Robert Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 11—The Soviet Union and the United States again failed to agree on United Nations action in the Middle East, an American source said today.

Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg spent more than an hour conferring yesterday with the Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, what a U.S. spokesman described as a series of consultations on the Middle East.

Last July Dobrynin tentatively and privately agreed to a Latin American resolution calling for withdrawal of Isra-

eli troops along with Arab renunciation of belligerency.

Subsequently Brazil has tried unsuccessfully to obtain agreement on a revised resolution that would facilitate a new meeting of the Security Council before the General Assembly takes up the Middle East again next week. Goldberg met with Latin American delegates this morning to review the U.S. position.

The current point of dispute is understood to be Soviet reluctance to accept a common interpretation of language on nonbelligerency.

The United States has argued that Arab renunciation of belligerency — or recogni-

tion of the right of all states to exist in conditions of peace, as one draft phrases it — must include the opening of the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping.

Since Russia has indicated it will go along with anything acceptable to the Arabs, the inconclusiveness of the Dobrynin-Goldberg talk is taken to mean that the Arabs still are not in full agreement among themselves.

Some moderate Arab diplomats here contend that Egypt envisages use of the Canal by Israel but does not want to make this explicit in an understanding.

Another point in dispute is

whether the resolution should call for prompt Israeli withdrawal to the positions of June 5, before the fighting started, or should be more vaguely worded. The United States has indicated that there cannot be a return merely to the old situation of frontiers that were never formally recognized in peace treaties.

"The Russians want the United States to insure immediate Israeli withdrawal," one ambassador commented today, "but they do not want to guarantee that the Arabs will abide by an understanding on the Canal."

Israelis Down a Mig in Suez Zone's Deceptive 'Peace'

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A27

Israelis Down a Mig in Suez Zone's Deceptive 'Peace'

TEL AVIV, Oct. 11 (AP)—Israeli fighters shot down an Egyptian Mig-21 jet over the Suez Canal zone in a dogfight tonight, the army announced here.

Another Mig returned to the Egyptian-held west bank of the Canal cease-fire line, a spokesman reported. The two Soviet-built jets crossed the Canal at the Great Bitter Lake and penetrated nine miles into Israeli-occupied Sinai, he said.

Two Israel fighters intercepted and shot down the Mig. It crashed on the Egyptian bank of the deserted waterway. The pilot was not seen to parachute, the spokesman added.

It was believed the two Migs were on a reconnaissance mission.

The Mig was the 12th Egyptian plane downed over Sinai since the Middle East war ended June 10.

[Egypt made no mention of today's incident.]

David Larsen of The Los Angeles Times made these observations of the Suez area from Port Taufiq in Israeli-occupied Egypt:

It is a malvolent game that goes on along the shores of the Suez Canal. Any number can play; any number can die.

Perhaps a boat is lowered into the water, or a tank is seen to move, or sometimes it is just the irritation of a soldier who has had one too many flies bite him as he waits in the scorching sun.

Suddenly from one side the ammunition starts flying across the 500 feet of water. From the other side the noisy answer comes almost immediately.

United Nations observers, taking cover with everyone else, get on their radios to the control center in El Qantara, and the "we'll-stop-if-you-stop" process of arranging a cease-fire is begun. Then the dead are counted, the propaganda statements are issued, and everyone takes his place again to await the next round.

The scene here at the southern entrance to the Canal, viewed from the side of Port Taufiq which the Israelis occupy, can be deceptively halcyon. Two Israeli soldiers are

dipping a crab net into the water. Another is feeding brush to a tethered camel.

Across the famous ditch can be seen the hotels and casinos of the Port Taufiq which the Egyptians hold. An Arab leads a sack-laden mule. On the roof of a hospital, an Egyptian flag hangs limply.

But then, if you use binoculars, you can spot the ominous snous of an ill-concealed tank. And the escort officer warns you not to stray, as it may be necessary at any moment to dive for cover.

The Israeli soldiers on the jetty, looking tired and bewildered like soldiers everywhere, ask if I have brought a newspaper along. They have little recreation other than reading.

They are mostly reservists, sent to satisfy their 30 days of annual obligation. Also on hand are a few regular army privates, undoubtedly cursing the luck that brought them here to earn their \$7 a month.

A visit to a U.N. observation post included a brief conversation with a French officer, a member of the four-nation staff that maintains an around-the-clock vigil. Out in the field the other observers were patrolling the canal's 105 miles in white jeeps flying full-size U.N. flags.

"When the firing starts we try to arrange a cease-fire and we make a report on who fired first," the Frenchman said.

Although the U.N. forces on the Israeli side can easily see their counterparts across the water, they are, under an Egyptian stipulation, forbidden to communicate with each other.

However, they are all on the same radio band and can readily monitor what is reported by the other side to Kantara, or by Kantara to the Jerusalem headquarters of Norwegian Lt. Gen. Odd Bull, their boss.

In this eyeball-to-eyeball

confrontation along the waterway, the Israeli soldiers know they will get the best of it. All that exists on the Sinai side are the ruins of what was never much of community anyway. But directly across from them are cities, heavily populated and well furnished.

Were one permitted to go south of Taufiq, to Sudr, one would see in the desert the big prize of the peninsula seizure—the oil wells. Censorship on this subject is heavy.

All along the closed channel, the navigation stations are unoccupied. Silt gathers

in the 46 feet of water, in the absence of dredging. Israeli artillery positions are dug into the sand.

Still farther to the north, The long ride through the opposite Ismailiya, a band of desert to the Gaza Strip is one guarded Egyptian prisoners endless reminder of the war. can be seen repairing railroad Still resting in the sand, like

tracks leading to El Arish. raisins in a poundcake, are Near El Qantara, as one hundreds of tanks, halftracks swings east on the road, more and trucks.

Start of War Found Cairo Brass Aloft: Egypt's Top Officers Aloft as
By Osgood Caruthers
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 14, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A1

Start of War Found Cairo Brass Aloft

By Osgood Caruthers
Los Angeles Times

CAIRO, Oct. 13 — Cairo's leading newspaper commentator disclosed today that the entire top command of the Egyptian armed forces was in a plane flying to a field in the Sinai Desert when the Israelis struck their decisive blow against the Egyptian Air Force on June 5.

The writer, Mohammed Hasanein Heikal, editor in chief of the newspaper Al Ahram and a close friend of President Nasser's, suggested that the presence of this vital cargo in the air made it impossible for Egypt to use her Soviet-sup-

See CAIRO, A11, Col. 1

Egypt's Top Officers Aloft as War Started

plied ground to air-missiles against the attackers.

This was cited as part of the whole series of miscalculations and breakdowns in defensive preparedness which led to the destruction of the entire Egyptian air force before it ever got off the ground.

Heikal also said Israel had had complete and detailed information on Egyptian air fields because "there is no doubt that United States (space) satellites have rendered an invaluable service to the enemy."

"Strangely enough," Heikal added, "we had refused, due to an overdose of self-confidence, similar services offered by some friends."

With Heikal's account the Egyptian people learned today for the first time in their own press of the extent of the

breakdown in intelligence, strategic planning and command coordination which led to the disaster in June.

The loss of the air force was incomprehensible, Heikal said, because the Egyptian high command was fully aware in advance that the Israelis would strike first at the air force, that they were expected to strike on Monday morning, June 5, and that the air battle would be the decisive factor in the war. Despite that advance intelligence, Heikal said, no protective cover was in the air over Egypt.

Nearly the entire force of Soviet-made Migs and jet bombers was caught on the ground and knocked out, and the commander in chief of the Egyptian armed forces, Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, who has since committed suicide, and the commander of the air force, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Sidky and the entire top brass of the general staff were in a plane bound for Tamada airbase on the Sinai front when the Israeli attack was launched, Heikal revealed.

When the command party's plane finally turned back and landed at Cairo's International Airport after being in the air only an hour and a half, Heikal said, "so many things had happened that it was already impossible to launch any force for the second (retaliatory) blow." "Was the presence of this aircraft in the air one of the reasons for the paralysis which seized our defensive ground-to-air rocket batteries?" Heikal asked. The confusion was compounded by the fact that the Egyptian losses were concealed from those who might have been able to take decisive second phase measures and the enemy losses were grossly exaggerated, Heikal told his readers.

Nasser Says He's Set for Israel Talks

The following article was written for The London Observer by Sir Dingle Foot, a Labor Party member of British Parliament who was sent to Cairo in a semiofficial capacity to take part in discussions about relations between Egypt and Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 14—President Nasser is prepared to start talks between Egypt and Israel under United Nations chairmanship even before a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai. This could be done, he suggests, in the framework of the 1949 armistice agreements.

He is also ready to accept an end of the state of war with Israel. But he insists that no settlement—including a reopening of the Suez Canal—can be concluded so long as Israeli troops occupy Egyptian territory. He also links the passage of Israeli shipping through the Suez Canal with a solution of the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees in accordance with U.N. resolutions calling for their return or compensation.

President Nasser hopes for a resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain followed by closer economic and cultural ties.

These were some of the main points which emerged from an hour's talk I had with President Nasser in Cairo last Thursday, the first interview he has given for publication since the Arab-Israel war last June.

In talks I had in Cairo before the meeting, the future of President Nasser and the part he is likely to play were questions which appeared to be in everyone's mind. Today Nasser is much more freely criticized than in former days.

See NASSER, A22, Col. 1

Nasser Says He's Set To Talk With Israel

Nevertheless, all those to whom I spoke in Egypt (including foreign diplomats and newspapermen) believe that he will remain securely in power.

When I met Nasser at his residence, He was relaxed and friendly throughout the interview and gave no impression of being sick or tired.

We discussed the possibility of a settlement between the Arab states and Israel. In Cairo now the formula most widely cited as the basis for settlement is "nonbelligerency" (a formula which has already appeared in abortive U.N. resolutions this summer and in the mediation proposals put forward by Yugoslav President Tito).

President Nasser said that a beginning could be made by reviving the Egypt-Israel armistice agreement of 1949 which had in effect provided for nonbelligerency. Under that agreement, the carrying out of the armistice terms had been entrusted to a commission consisting of three representatives of each side with a U.N. chairman. If this machinery could be revived, it could begin to operate in the immediate future even before a withdrawal of the Is-

raeli forces from Sinai. This was clearly a project to which Nasser attached the utmost importance. He sent for a copy of the armistice agreement and insisted that I take it away with me.

Emphasis on Refugees

Throughout the interview Nasser laid the greatest emphasis on the position of the Palestine Arab refugees. There could, he reiterated, be no settlement between Israel and the Arab world until their problem was solved in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations. Until this was done, there could be no question of Israeli shipping being permitted to pass through the Suez Canal.

We discussed the position of the United States government. Nasser referred to the declaration of President Kennedy (repeated by President Johnson) of American support for the independence and territorial integrity of countries in the Middle East. He could not help wondering, he said, what the American reaction would have been if the position had been reversed and if Egyptian troops had occupied a part of Israel's territory.

In Anti-Soviet Protest

Israeli Red Official Stabbed

TEL AVIV, Oct. 15 (AP)—A Russian-born Jew tried to kill Israeli Communist Party leader Meir Wilner today because "he could not bear the way the Soviet Union treats its Jewish minority," police said.

Wilner, who heads the left wing of the Party in the Knesset (Parliament), was stabbed in the back as he walked with his wife in Tel Aviv. A hospital later reported him out of danger.

Police said the attacker, who was not named, turned himself in and claimed he was arrested in Russia several years ago for his Zionist views.

Lithuanian-born Wilner, 51, has followed the Moscow line on the Middle East.

[Arab sabotage squads struck northern Israel Sunday in new raids that damaged property but took no lives, UPI reported. Four charges exploded in the Ma'oz Hayyim kibbutz in the Beit She'an Valley, damaging an electrical transformer, a truck trailer and the communal dining room. Leaflets of the terrorist group El Fatah were found nearby.]

The Tel Aviv newspaper Haaretz reported that the Egyptian army has received large numbers of tactical ground-to-ground missiles from the Soviet Union. The papers, quoting reliable

sources, said the missiles can be fired from the top of Stalin-3 and T-55 tanks.

'Revolutionary Court' To Try Egyptians

Reuters

CAIRO, Oct. 15—Egyptian officers accused of attempting to take over the army high command after the Middle East war will be tried by a special "Revolutionary Court," the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram reported today.

The court would also try persons accused of "deviations" in Egypt's intelligence services, the newspaper said. The general framework of the charges was said to be political.

Al Ahram said the trial of those responsible for the country's military setback in the June war against Israel would be before a higher military court, still to be formed.

Britain and Egypt Move to Renew Ties

Reuters

LONDON, Oct. 15 — A top British diplomat flew to Cairo today to discuss chances of Britain and Egypt resuming diplomatic relations.

Sir Harold Beeley was expected to meet President Nasser amid signs of a thaw in the coolness between the two countries.

Diplomatic relations were severed by Cairo in December, 1965, in disapproval of Britain's handling of the Rhodesia independence issue.

Meanwhile, the Arab League ambassador in London, who handles diplomatic affairs for Arab states which have broken relations with Britain, said British-Egyptian relations could be resumed by the end of next month.

[At the United Nations in New York, Security Council delegates planned private talks Monday to seek a formula for settlement of the Middle East crisis. A U.S. spokesman said it was possible that Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Riad would meet.]

Goldberg, Riad Meet On Mideast

From News Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 16
—U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, pressing through private diplomacy for Arab-Israel agreement to negotiate peace in the Middle East, conferred today at his embassy residence with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

The latest in Goldberg's series of quiet talks with diplomats of the principal leaders in last June's six-day war—Egypt, Jordan and Israel—was held in tight secrecy.

U. N. Secretary General U. Thant said last Saturday that he believed prospects for a Security Council meeting to seek a Mideast settlement would be clarified after U.S.-Egypt talks this week.

Goldberg has talked with Riad at least twice in the last two weeks. He also conferred with Jordanian Foreign Minister Muhammad El-Aamiry and Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban. Eban left for Israel last night, planning to return to the U.N. in about a week.

In another development, Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov flew to New York from Moscow. Diplomats said it was apparent his main purpose was to participate in the Middle East talks.

The backstage talks, which have been going on for several weeks, were focused at the moment on a possible resolution for the Security Council.

Hurt by Suez Canal Closing, British Seek Mideast Peace

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

LONDON, Oct. 17—Britain's pressing need for reopening the Suez Canal lies behind its present drive to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt.

The hope and apparently the strategy of Foreign Secretary George Brown is to develop, by the renewed British contacts, an incipient "more reasonable" Egyptian attitude toward settlement with Israel, and at the same time to persuade the United States to push Israel into making concessions.

The Israelis have denounced such parts of the Egyptian approach as have been made public. For the rest, the kindest word they have for the British conception is "utopian." What they mean is that it is out of the question.

American sources here and in Israel, meanwhile, report that Washington remains opposed to a scheme that, in any of its variations, is seen as asking Israel to give up a strong position for weak and only theoretical reassurances.

In Cairo, former British Ambassador Harold Beeley is negotiating with President Nasser for a resumption of relations originally ruptured over the now non-germane issue of Rhodesia.

News Analysis

A successful conclusion is probable.

Britain's pursuit of tactics that are viewed elsewhere as unlikely to bring about a settlement can be explained as a grasping of any straw to get the canal opened.

Its closure is said to be costing Britain about half a billion dollars a year in higher shipping costs, more expensive sources of oil and loss of trade. New lower freight rates will reduce the drain considerably, but it will still remain significant.

For Britain, its economic plight is what Vietnam is for America. Every decision hinges on it, other objectives are contingent on it. In such a situation. The importance of the canal is apparent: Its reopening could mean the difference between a surplus in its balance of payments and the present deficit.

On a mission to Cairo preceding Beeley's and one that was transparently not as "unofficial" as it was billed, Sir Dingle Foot, the former Solicitor General, brought back what the Foreign Office sees as a major concession by Nasser.

It is that he might be willing to start talks with Israel under a U.N. chairman. But

he insisted that there could be no opening of the Canal until Israel withdrew entirely from the Sinai.

Brown's hope, it appears here, is to obtain Nasser's agreement on the basis of an Israeli withdrawal of a few miles from the canal.

It is clear that Israel would not do so if Egyptian troops followed into the area it vacated. It might not in any event, short of a general settlement, since withdrawal of a few miles would enable the reactivation of some five Egyptian airfields on the west side of the canal now within range of Israeli artillery.

But the details of the idea are lesser obstacles to agreement than the essence. Israel remains convinced that the Arabs will not agree to the kind of peace that Israel deems essential—centering on its future military security—until they have no alternative. The Israeli contention is that offering them a possible way of escaping from facing up to Israel's essential requirement delays achievement of an enduring peace.

The British see it otherwise: If Nasser has now moved a bit from his adamant refusal to talk to the Israelis, they should start to move themselves—and thus a settlement might be reached.

Arab Peace Condition Is Opposed

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

Oct. 17—Neither the United States nor Israel will accept a formula for settlement in the Middle East that links Israeli rights to use the Suez Canal with a solution of the Arab refugee problem, an authoritative source said today.

Egyptian President Nasser has been quoted as conditioning his willingness to open the canal to Israel on a simultaneous refugee settlement. Moderate Arabs here have been citing this formula as the basis for eventual settlement after adoption of a United Nations resolution.

But the United States is understood to regard the two issues as entirely separate. In particular, it regards freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal as a basic right reaffirmed by a Security Council resolution in 1951, although Egypt never complied with it.

American ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg met privately this afternoon with Jordanian Foreign Minister Muhammad El-Aamiry and Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad. Goldberg also met with Riad yesterday.

U.S., Egypt Near Accord on Mideast Settlement Plan

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 20, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A23

U.S., Egypt Near Accord on Mideast Settlement Plan

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

Oct. 19—Egypt and the United States are close to agreement on procedure for a new Security Council effort toward settlement of the Middle East conflict, several ambassadors reported today.

Both have endorsed an attempt by non-permanent members of the Council to evolve a new resolution concentrating on the dispatch of a special U.N. representative to the Middle East. Controversial points, such as troop withdrawal and refugee settlements, would merely be stated as principles in a preamble.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg told reporters this afternoon: "Be of good cheer. I think we may be moving toward something on the Middle East. But the key words are 'may be.'"

Other American sources,

while optimistic, cautioned against assuming that all problems have been resolved.

Real difficulties with the Egyptians are said to remain over the language of the resolution. Goldberg has met three times in the last few days with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahoud Riad.

Some delegates expressed hope today that a Security Council meeting could be held by the middle of next week.

There has been general acknowledgment that U.N. action ought to be based on the principles of Israeli troop withdrawal, Arab freedom of navigation and a refugee settlement. But there have been wide differences over how and when these steps should be taken.

Nearly everyone acknowledges that the chief hope of beginning some sort of movement toward settlement lies in the appointment of a U.N.

special representative who will use these principles as guidelines.

Arab countries have wanted an explicit frame of reference for the U.N. envoy whereas the Israelis, who prefer direct negotiations which the Arabs still reject, want the terms to be as broad as possible.

The United States wants to be sure that the Arabs will really try to carry out any resolution that may be adopted. For that reason it has insisted on an agreement in advance or what the language means.

Among the remaining differences, the Egyptians are said to insist on Israeli withdrawal to positions held before the fighting began on June 5. This is unacceptable to the United States as well as to Israel.

Similarly, the Egyptians have sought to make the opening of the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping contingent on

a refugee settlement. The United States contends that these are unrelated issues.

Non-permanent members of the Security Council met this morning to discuss the possibility of a resolution, but Council President Senjin Tsu-ruoka of Japan said afterward that no draft has yet been presented. The ten non-permanent members will meet again Monday afternoon.

Argentina, Brazil, India and Nigeria have been active in promoting Council action.

The idea of placing the controversial points in the preamble of a new resolution and concentrating in the resolution itself on authorizing a special U.N. representative stemmed from a Canadian suggestion on ways of getting around the impasse over troop withdrawal and non-belligerency.

There has been no firm indication of whom Secretary

General U Thant might appoint as U.N. representative, although the name of Gunnar V. Jarring, Swedish ambassador in Moscow, continues to be mentioned. Jarring was U.N. mediator in Kashmir and later Swedish ambassador to the United States.

Both Thant and General Assembly President Corneliu Manescu of Rumania have been working privately to evolve a formula for Security Council action. Manescu has postponed assembly consideration of the Middle East crisis to permit further consultations.

Last July the Soviet Union tentatively agreed with the U.S. on a Latin American resolution in the special session of the Assembly that linked Israeli troop withdrawal to Arab renunciation of belligerency. Subsequently, however, Soviet agreement was withdrawn when Syria and Algeria objected.

Later some of the more moderate Arab delegations, including the Egyptians, privately expressed regret that the compromise had not been resolution.

The major change in the Arab lineup, according to one terms.

Other Western diplomats say, however, that there had been confusion over the lan-

is that Al-geria now is tactfully supporting the moderates whereas Syria is virtually isolate.

New Israeli Oil Line From Eilat Planned

Special to The Washington Post

JERUSALEM, Oct. 20—The Israeli government has approved construction of a 190-mile pipeline from the port of Eilat in the Gulf of Aqaba to the Mediterranean port of Ashdod that will be capable of moving up to 50 million tons of crude oil annually.

Israel's budget for the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1968, it was learned today, will include an allocation for the pipeline, which is expected to be laid within two years.

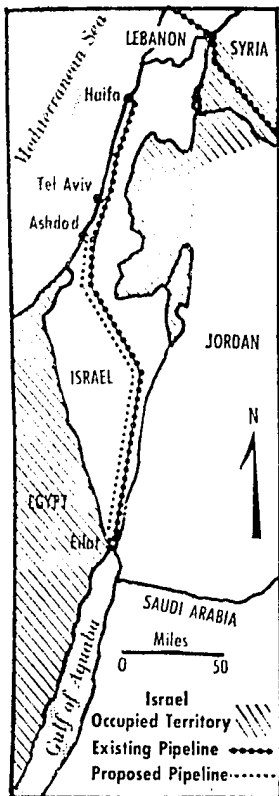
Construction of the 42-inch pipeline is expected to cost \$120 million, but the line is expected to reach the break-even point when it transfers 12 million tons of oil annually to the Mediterranean.

The pipeline may give impetus to a petrochemical industry at Ashdod. It could also provide an alternative to Egypt's Suez Canal in the shipment of oil.

Israel now operates a 16-inch pipeline from Eilat to the port of Haifa, about 250 miles. The pipeline has a capacity of 6 million tons annually.

Israel's oil consumption—mainly for electricity—is 3.2 million tons a year.

[About 37 miles of the Trans-Arabian Pipeline runs through Syrian territory controlled by Israel. However, the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Co., reports Joe Alex Morris Jr. of the Los Angeles Times, did



The Washington Post Oct. 21, 1967

not dwell on the political implications when it resumed pumping oil and has not pressed for permission to service a corrosion prevention station in the occupied territory.]

Israeli Ship Is Sunk Off Egypt's Coast

TEL AVIV, Oct. 21 (AP) Israel announced the 1710-ton destroyer Elath was sunk today by the Egyptian navy north of Port Said. It tentatively identified the attacker as a patrol boat armed with Soviet missiles.

"Hit me. Abandoning ship" were the last words radioed from the vessel, the Israeli army reported.

"She must have been hit in a critical spot because she went down fast," an Israeli source said.

A widespread air-sea rescue operation began immediately, and preparations were made in hospitals ashore to treat as many as 150 of the 250 aboard.

The army reported while the rescue operation was still in progress that about 200 survivors had been picked up.

Israeli military officials first surmised that the ship was sunk by an Egyptian cruiser anchored at Port Said, the northern terminal of the Suez Canal.

Later, the Israeli army said it understood the missiles were fired from a patrol boat in Port Said harbor. The missiles were believed to be Soviet-supplied Ossa radar-controlled, short-range weapons.

Sources said the Elath carried a bigger complement than normal for a ship of its class because it had been reconditioned and equipped with improved weapons since it was bought from Britain.

[United Nations military observers confirmed the sinking and "intervened to prevent further incidents," a spokesman said at U.N. headquarters in New York.]

London and Cairo Seen Agreeing on Relations

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, Oct. 21—Egypt's president Nasser and special British envoy Harold Beeley agreed today that diplomatic relations between their two countries should be restored, informed sources said here.

The sources said resumption of relations might take place before then end of the year.

Britain and Egypt broke off relations in December, 1965, over the issue of Rhodesia's seizure of independence from Britain.

Nasser ann Beeley, a former ambassador to Cairo, reached "a general understanding" on the matter of relations after a 50-minute talk, the sources said. With Britain's withdrawal from the South Arabia Federation; Nasser feels there is no major source of conflict between the two nations; according to the sources.

Nasser was hoping to gain some British technical aid for indurtry and even military purposes, Rawle Knox of The London Sunday Times reproted. There seems little doubt that a resumption of dipomatic relations will have to be accompanien by a substantial loan, Knox said.

Prime Minister Mrs. Indira

Gandhi of India endde a three-day visit to Cairo by Is-suing a joint communique with President Nasser stating that the Midnle East crisis could not be resolved ujtil Israeli forces withdraw from lands occupied in the June war.

(At the United Nations, Sed-retary General U Thant told reproters he was "aware of the text of a resolution" that had been drawn up for dealing with the Mideast situation in the Security Council. He did not give the nature of the resolution or sttitudes toward it.)

Jordan's Ruler Prepares For a Shift in Alliances

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

AMMAN—Four months have passed since the six-day Arab-Israeli war, and to all outward appearances, this desert-ringed capital of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has returned to something like normal.

The swarm of desperate refugees from beyond the Jordan River has gone, either to new refugee camps in the Dead Sea Valley or simply melded into the crowds which have always jammed the teeming streets here, competing with goats, donkeys, and big American taxis for the right of way.

The diplomatic corps is back to full strength after a hasty, partial evacuation, and a common object at cocktail parties is speculation over the sex of English-born Princess Mona's next child. The shops are full, thanks partly to the profitable commerce across the river in fruits and vegetables to which both Arab and Israeli turn a blind eye.

Underneath this surface, the problem created by the war persists. Curiously, the sense of urgency which existed early after the fighting has disappeared, just when time appears to be running out on prospects for a peaceful solution.

One reason is that Jordan and Egypt are getting Arab help to override their immediate financial crisis caused by the war. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Libya, the oil-wealthy brethren, are contributing \$378 million over the next year to offset the loss of Jordan's West Bank, the closure of the Suez Canal, and the disappearance of the tourists.

In the short run, this money will enable the two countries to survive. It has also had the dangerous effect of creating the illusion that a decision on the future course of Arab politics can be put off.

To be fair, neither King Hussein nor Egypt's President Nasser appears to be suffering from this illusion. Both are reportedly convinced that time is running out for the kind of peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict they would like to see the United States and the Soviet Union impose on Israel.

In the meantime, Hussein, whose eggs once rested completely in a Western basket, is getting ready for the switch he feels will be forced upon him should the present peace overtures come to nought.

He took his senior military advisors with him to Moscow to look at Russian equipment and discuss military aid. He has reorganized the top command of his army, retiring several senior officers and taking direct control himself.

There is great reluctance here to shift alliances. Among other things, it would vitiate any present sympathy and support now emanating from the United States as a result of the special relationship between the two countries. This in turn would make even less likely a return of Israeli-occupied lands in the near future.

At the same time, there is a certain feeling of inevitability prevalent in Jordanian leading circles today that—barring

a miracle—this is the road the country must take. Every new report in the Israeli press of plans to establish new kibbutzim in occupied Jordan or, more recently, in the Egyptian Sinai Desert, is fuel for the Arab extremists who are convinced that no peace is possible and that ultimately the overwhelming weight of the Arabs can and will crush Israel.

For the moment, all eyes are on Washington, and the Arabs are waiting to see whether the words of State Department spokesmen will be matched by action from the White House.

Uncomfortable in the knowledge that politicking for next year's Presidential election is already well under way, most thinking Arabs are deeply pessimistic that the United States will do anything.

Israel Warns Egypt After Ship Sinking

**15 Dead and 36 Lost;
Eshkol Says Nation
Won't Stand Aside**

Reuters

JERUSALEM, Oct. 22—
Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol said tonight his country would not tolerate such acts as yesterday's Egyptian sinking of the Israeli destroyer Eilat, which may have taken 51 lives.

In a statement after a two-hour Cabinet meeting, Eshkol said the sinking in the Mediterranean Sea by long-range missiles was not only a violation of international maritime law but also a most dangerous breach of the cease-fire arrangements made after the Middle East war in June.

[Cairo Radio said tonight Egypt had sent a note to the United Nations charging that Israel had "violated Egyptian territorial waters, forcing Egyptian navy positions to open fire on the Israeli destroyer." Egypt claims its territorial waters extend 12 miles from its coast.]

According to provisional

See ISRAEL, A14, Col. 5

Israel Warns Egypt on Sinking

casualty figures, 15 Israeli sailors were killed and 36 were listed as missing.

There were 202 officers and men aboard the destroyer, and 151 were rescued from the oily sea in a massive air and sea operation. Of these, 48 were wounded — eight seriously. The search for survivors continued today.

In a broadcast tonight, Eshkol said the Egyptian action was a criminal attack committed without any provocation.

"Israel will not acquiesce with the shedding of the blood of our soldiers," he said.

Observers here expected the incident to have a grave effect on the framework of the cease-fire arrangements, but they noted some restraint in Eshkol's pronouncements.

The attack was launched from what officials said was a Soviet-made Komar-class missile patrol boat in Port Said harbor. Leading Israel newspapers called it a deliberate act of war.

The sinking of the destroyer

was a considerable blow to the fledgling Israeli navy, which is left with only one destroyer.

At a press conference here today, Israeli navy commander Sholomo Harmel said the four missiles used against the Eilat were radar-guided and their performance indicated they were of a most modern type.

He said the destroyer was opposite an Israeli outpost on the Sinai Peninsula coast 13½ miles off-shore and the same distance from Port Said.

It had been at this point several times in the past while on routine patrol of the coast, and made no provocative or threatening move yesterday, Harmel said.

He said this was the first time that sea-to-sea missiles were used in action in the Middle East.

He said no Egyptian vessels ventured out of Port Said before or during the missile attack.

The navy commander was

cautious when asked whether he believed Soviet missile experts might have had a hand in the attack. He said Soviet experts were known to be in Egypt, but he did not know if any of them were aboard the Port Said vessel.

Sen. Bennett Says Vietnam May Be Part of War III

United Press International

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) said yesterday that the Vietnam conflict may be "a part of World War III, Communist-style."

"Historians may yet record this as one of the major battles of World War III, whose existence we . . . may not yet have recognized because its pattern is so completely different from that of World Wars I and II," Bennett said in a Senate speech.

"The wars in 1914 and 1949 began when the aggressors thought they had strength enough to conquer Europe, then the world," he said.

Bennett warned against premature negotiations or withdrawal from Vietnam, saying that such a course could permit Communist China or Russia "to acquire effective control over all of Asia. If this happened, it would create a tremendous economic and military power base from which Communist nations could move against the rest of the world."

In a speech before a Town Hall luncheon at Los Angeles, but made public in Washington, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.) charged that Congress was being left out of foreign policy decisions.

He said that "the intent and purpose of the Constitution are being ignored or seriously violated today and we must give attention to make more effective old procedures by which Congress has been involved in foreign policy, as well as developing new procedures to honor these constitutional principles."

Rep. Udall Changes Mind on Vietnam

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 23

(AP)—Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), saying he was wrong two years ago, has called for a change in U.S. Vietnam policy.

His speech before the Sunday Evening Forum in Tucson was a switch from his previous pro-Administration stand on Vietnam.

"I believe this Nation of ours has the brains, the know-how, the courage, the imagination to begin to extricate itself from a war we should never have blundered into," he said.

Udall said his brother, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, tried to dissuade him from giving the speech.

"In matters of politics, I am not my brother's keeper nor is he mine," he said.

Rep. Wilson Warns About Soviet Missile

Rep. Bob Wilson (R-Calif.) warned yesterday that Russia may supply North Vietnam—for use against United States carriers—the same kind of missile with which Egypt sank an Israeli destroyer Saturday.

"Moscow may well be testing to determine the United States attitude toward use by Soviet satellites of naval missiles," Wilson told the house. "They chose the Arab-Israel area to make this test because of a belief that the United States would seek to avoid a confrontation because of the Administration's ambiguous and vague commitments to Israel."

Aside from possible implications for the Vietnam war, Wilson said lack of U.S. firmness in the Middle East "may cause that region to erupt

again" into a war harder to stop than the recent six-day conflict between Egypt and Israel.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Gen. Moshe Dayan, Israeli Defense Minister, visits Capt. Izhak, who was blown from the bridge of destroyer Eilat.

Ship Sinking Puzzles U.N. Diplomats

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 23—Diplomats today pondered why Egypt sank the Israeli destroyer Eilat off Port Said Saturday night, and they prepared for some form of Israeli retaliation.

Even without a direct military response, the incident is expected to stiffen Israeli opposition to any Security Council resolution pressing for troop withdrawal, at least until the Arabs have explicitly agreed to negotiate on other issues.

Moderate Arabs were visibly unhappy and professed discouragement.

An Israeli protest to the Security Council, made public today, disclosed that the Egyptian missile that sank the Eilat was fired two hours after the two previous missiles that disabled the ship.

Israeli Ambassador Gideon Rafael said the second attack by two missiles, one of which exploded in the water, demonstrated that the Egyptian move

was premeditated. He claimed that the Eilat was approximately 14 miles off Port Said harbor in the Mediterranean Sea.

An Egyptian letter to the Security Council claimed the Israeli ship had entered Egyptian territorial waters off Port Said and said naval units fired "in self-defense to stop the advance." Egypt claims a 12-mile territorial limit.

One moderate Arab ambassador and several Western delegations advanced the theory that a hard-line faction in Cairo may have attempted to frustrate the near-agreement on a Security Council resolution. By this analysis, the position of President Nasser, who has envisaged a political solution, is insecure and under attack.

Another theory is that the Egyptians were seeking revenge because the Eilat sank two Egyptian patrol boats after the cease-fire in the Middle East war was arranged last June.

The reason why Israel did

not retaliate immediately by bombing Port Said, diplomats conjectured, is that Soviet ships were in the harbor and might have been hit.

No Security Council meeting has been requested, although Council President Senjin Tsuruoka of Japan conferred today with both Rafael and Egyptian Ambassador Mohamed El Kony. Rafael termed the situation "grim."

Separately, the ten nonpermanent Council members met this afternoon to consider a draft resolution authorizing a special United Nations representative to seek a Middle East settlement.

Denmark was said this afternoon to have prepared a resolution acceptable to the Egyptians and to the United States which combines Arab non-belligerency against Israel with the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied areas.

Whether the vaguely worded draft would be acceptable to Israel in light of the trouble over the weekend, however, remained in doubt.

The Danes were to show it to Rafael tonight.

Some diplomatic sources here believe a special meeting of the Council might have the effect of discouraging retaliation and counter-retaliation. But Israel is thought unlikely to ask for such a meeting because of her previous experience with Soviet vetoes.

Meanwhile, military analyses by two Western delegations indicated that the missiles which struck the Eilat probably were of a relatively unsophisticated type—essentially an unmanned aircraft rather than the latest Soviet surface-to-surface weapon as claimed by the Israelis.

This type of unsophisticated weapon is said to depend upon radar rather than a homing device and to be guided by an operator who sights the target in his radar scope.

Reports from Cairo said today the missiles were of the Styx type with a range of approximately 15 miles. They were fired by two patrol boats, the reports said.

Israeli Mourners Ask Revenge for Sinking

From News Dispatches

Israel yesterday buried some of the sailors killed in the sinking of the destroyer Eilat by Egypt. There were calls for revenge from the press and public.

At Haifa, where six victims were buried with full military honors, 10,000 persons lined the streets as the cortege wound through the city's streets, the bodies lying on weapons carriers and wrapped in Israeli's blue and white flag.

Navy Rabbi Israel Heitner said at the funeral, "They are victims of a cowardly attack which was conceived in fear of Israel."

Interrupted by Shouts

He was interrupted by shouts from the crowd, "Revenge for this," and "Rabin, we're waiting for you." The latter was a reference to Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli armed forces chief and a chief architect of Israel's victory over the Arabs in the June Middle East war.

Other funeral services were conducted in Tel Aviv, Netanya and Tiberias.

The Eilat was sunk Saturday by four Soviet-built missiles fired from Egyptian boats apparently in or just outside Port Said. Fifteen crewmen were killed, 48 wounded and

36 missing and believed dead.

Cairo has charged that the destroyer came within the 12-mile zone claimed by Egypt as its territorial waters. This Israel denies.

Denounces Attack

Premier Levi Eshkol today denounced the attack as "an act of war in open seas."

Israeli newspapers generally took a militant line. The Jerusalem Post, in a typical comment, said the attack "was a cold-blooded, premeditated affair—little, if anything, short of murder."

The newspaper Maariv said, "The Egyptians have made their choice—they have committed an unprecedented and grave aggression. There can only be one answer to that."

[In Cairo, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Kamel, an Egyptian Army spokesman, said retaliation by the Israelis was expected.

[President Nasser ordered medals for gallantry awarded to the Navy officers who helped in the attack on the destroyer.

[The Egyptian version of the sinking was given support by the Soviet Union today. Moscow Radio said the Israelis had "flagrantly violated" international practice and U.N. cease-fire resolutions by send-

ing the ship into Egypt's territorial waters.]

David Larsen of The Los Angeles Times reported that the sinking of the Eilat had exacerbated the split within the Israeli government between those who think a political solution with the Arabs is possible and those who think the Arabs are getting ready for another round of fighting.

Premier Eshkol is the leader of those who still think a peaceful way out is possible, and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan the chief spokesman for those sounding the war alarm. The two men have long been political foes, with Dayan a likely challenger for Eshkol's position.

The Sinking of the Eilat

The sinking of the Eilat raises the specter of a resumption of war. To head off that threat must be the first concern not only of Israel and the Arabs but of the other powers great and small with an interest in the Middle East. In particular, the United Nations is obligated to interpose itself between likely combatants, perhaps by a sea or air patrol to match the truce supervision teams already stationed on the ground.

Past records for credibility suggest Israel is right in claiming that its destroyer was beyond Egypt's 12-mile limit. In that case, the attack was unprovoked and criminal; that one Egyptian missile struck survivors in the water was especially dastardly. But if the Eilat had steamed within 12 miles of shore, the Egyptian fusillade was technically justifiable, but no more than that.

Considerations of measurement, however, beg the main point: the close juxtaposition of two armed camps, both set on a hair trigger of tension, is bound to lead to explosions. Incidents have taken place at the Suez Canal repeatedly since the June war. The earlier accidental Israeli attack on the Liberty had shown the danger was no less at sea.

That the Eilat was on a "regular" patrol, as Israel says, underlines the fragility of the situation. One can understand why Israel would be eager to assert its right to use international waters. But the undeniable risk of exercising that right has been to put Israeli ships regularly within the range of Egyptian guns.

This is not to absolve Egypt, for the same pattern of patrols told Cairo it did not have to fear the Israeli ships. But those patrols, however immediately unmenacing, lent themselves to Nasser's deeper purposes. He wants not only to redeem Arab humiliation but to show that time is not on the side of Israel and peace; he hopes to scare the United States into trying to put a leash on Israel. Only calculations such as these could have tempted Nasser to take the reckless step of shooting at the Eilat and thereby handing Israel a gold-plated provocation for retaliation.

In fact, both sides ought to be leashed, best of all by themselves. The Israelis should not skirt so close to the 12-mile line that the Egyptians get scared, or emboldened. The Egyptians should realize they are tempting a devastating counter-strike. Moscow, having given Nasser the military means of again going to war, must assert its influence on the side of restraint. Washington is similarly obligated to urge caution on all who will listen, whether in Cairo or Tel Aviv.

That is for now. In the longer run, there is an ominous ring to Egypt's—and Dean Rusk's—contention that time is not on the side of peace. Israel's belief that it can sit safely on the Arabs, until they come to terms, seems to us presumptuous and shortsighted. Its grief and rage over the loss of the Eilat should not be allowed to obscure the continuing need to learn to live side by side with the Arabs. Arab acceptance of Israel's right to national existence is, of course, the other side of the precious coin of peace in the Mideast.

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microfilm.

Associated Press

Abba Eban: "We shall support . . . efforts (for peace)."

Israel, Five Others To Get U.S. Arms

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States announced yesterday that it is partially lifting its Middle East arms embargo and will permit shipments of aircraft to Israel, Libya and Morocco and ground equipment to Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Lebanon.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey, in making this public, justified it in part on the ground that "if the countries are unable to get this equipment from the United States, they will turn to other sources of supply," meaning principally the Soviet Union.

Conspicuously missing from the list was Jordan. McCloskey said that no decision has yet been reached about resuming shipments to that Arab nation. Jordan received its prewar arms from the United States and Britain, while Egypt and Syria, which fought Israel along with Jordan, have been armed by the Russians.

The announcement came as Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban capped a busy day in Washington with a White House call on President Johnson. The White House put a clamp of total secrecy on the meeting.

Earlier in the day Eban had met with Under Secretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, addressed an overflow National Press Club luncheon and met with Latin American diplomats. He was to fly to New York and the United Nations last night.

At the Press Club, Eban centered on two points: Israel will hold on to the occupied territories until a "new peace

See ARMS, A18, Col. 1

Mideast to Get Arms From U.S.

map is negotiated" and that negotiation can come about only "by specific, public and contractual commitments signed by the parties face to face in conformity with established international traditions."

Eban also declared that "if any international agency," presumably a reference to the United Nations, "or friendly government believes that it can bring the Arab governments and Israel into direct and unconditional contact, we shall support its efforts. But no peace has ever been made between those who refuse to set eyes on each other. We shall interpret a refusal to meet us as a refusal to make peace. . ."

These carefully prepared words appeared designed to eliminate the widely reported impression Eban had left a day earlier that Israel was softening its demand for face-to-face negotiations and would accept a U.N. intermediary shuttling between the two sides. Nonetheless, Eban's words, read carefully, did not totally foreclose that possibility, which is under active discussion at the U.N.

Matter of Principle

In answer to a question, Eban said that if and when Egypt expresses a preference for "the presence of a third party" at talks, he would then address himself to that question. Direct negotiation, he said, is "not just a matter of mere procedural form. It is a matter of political and moral principle."

The State Department said the decision to lift in part the U.S. arms embargo imposed at the time of the June Arab-Israeli war had been taken "sometime ago and for the last week we have been engaged in consulting with appropriate members and committees of Congress."

Although the announcement had been in the works the actual disclosure yesterday apparently was forced by published reports of the decision. State had been holding back on all news of arms shipments until the controversy over such shipments blew over with final passage of the foreign aid authorization bill, now in conference.

McCloskey's statement stressed that American arms sales policy "has always been

one of maximum restraint" and that the decision was to release only "selected items of military material to Israel and certain Arab states." He added that "I want to emphasize the word 'selected,' to make it clear that this is not in any sense an open-ended decision nor an opening of the flood gates."

Much Already Ordered

He pointed out that "virtually all" the arms and equipment now released had been ordered from military or commercial sources before the June war. He also noted that Soviet arms shipments to Egypt, Syria and Iraq are being "maintained at a substantially high level." The Russians are also known to have offered arms to Jordan and other Arab states.

Israel will now get Skyhawk fighters, a 650-mile-an-hour aircraft that has a limited supersonic capability. For more than a year Israel had a U.S. commitment for 48 of these planes and shipments originally had been scheduled to begin by December.

Jordan had a prewar commitment for 36 supersonic F-104 fighters and on the eve of the June war American training personnel and some planes were in fact in Jordan. They were quickly withdrawn.

Israel will also receive parts, repair equipment and components for items such as radios that are assembled in Israel, McCloskey said.

A "small number" of unspecified aircraft, probably F-5 supersonic fighters, will now go to Libya and Morocco, planes promised before the war, McCloskey said. Communications equipment, trucks, parts and construction materials will go to all the Arab nations affected by yesterday's announcement.

At the Capitol, Sen. Jacob K. Javits (D-N.Y.) called on Israel to restrain military reaction to the Egyptian sinking of an Israeli destroyer. If Israel does limit its reaction, he said, "the major powers must push for immediate peace negotiations."

Earlier, White House press secretary George Christian told newsmen that "of course the President is concerned about the outbreaks of violence" in the Middle East, adding that "we realize that tensions are still high out there."

Israeli Guns Set Large Oil Fire At Egyptian City

Clash at Canal Is Linked to Ship Sinking

From News Dispatches

Egyptian and Israeli gunners fought a fierce three-hour artillery battle across the Suez Canal yesterday which ended with important Egyptian oil installations at the south end of the waterway ablaze.

United Nations observers at the scene reported that Israel initiated the attack on the petroleum complex. Observers in Tel Aviv, Cairo and the United Nations viewed the flareup as the Israeli response to the sinking of its destroyer Eilat in the Mediterranean by Egyptian ship-to-ship missiles on Saturday night with the loss of more than 50 lives.

At Egypt's request, the U.N. Security Council scheduled a meeting for 9 p.m. last night to discuss the outbreak. Egypt asked the 15-nation Council to consider prompt measures to deal with "Israeli aggression."

Israeli sources in Tel Aviv said their gunners had dealt a crippling blow to the Egyptian economy by setting two oil refineries southwest of Port Suez on fire. They said the refineries, believed to be owned by the government, produce about 80 per cent of the country's domestic oil supplies.

An Israeli army spokesman said the fighting began when the Egyptians opened up with small arms and then loosed artillery fire, whereupon the Israelis on the east bank of the Canal replied. One light Israeli casualty was reported.

Egypt admitted fires had been started in the oil installations but did not confirm that it was the refineries that had been hit. Cairo sources admitted the refineries and its surrounding installations were the nerve center of the Egyptian oil industry.

Egypt claimed to have downed an Israeli Mirage jet (which Israel denied) and a helicopter and to have destroyed ten tanks and four armored cars. Another communique said Egypt's gunners had also destroyed four fuel dumps, three ammunition dumps and five rocket launchers.

Egypt charged that the civilian-populated area of Port Suez was "almost demolished."

There was no word of casualties in the city. But Egypt had already evacuated about half the 250,000 population because of tension along the cease-fire line. The June war was halted with Israeli forces drawn up on the Canal's east bank.

Osgood Caruthers of The
See MIDEAST, A18, Col. 5

Israeli Guns Set Fires in Canal Clash

Los Angeles Times reported from Cairo that a witness to the exchange of shells said that flames had spread from the oil refineries to cover an area ten miles wide and smoke was rising to a height of eight to ten thousand feet.

Caruthers said the fact that the Israelis were the first to report officially that the oil installation had been shelled was interpreted in Cairo as proof that it was the main target for Israeli retaliation regardless of how the shooting started.

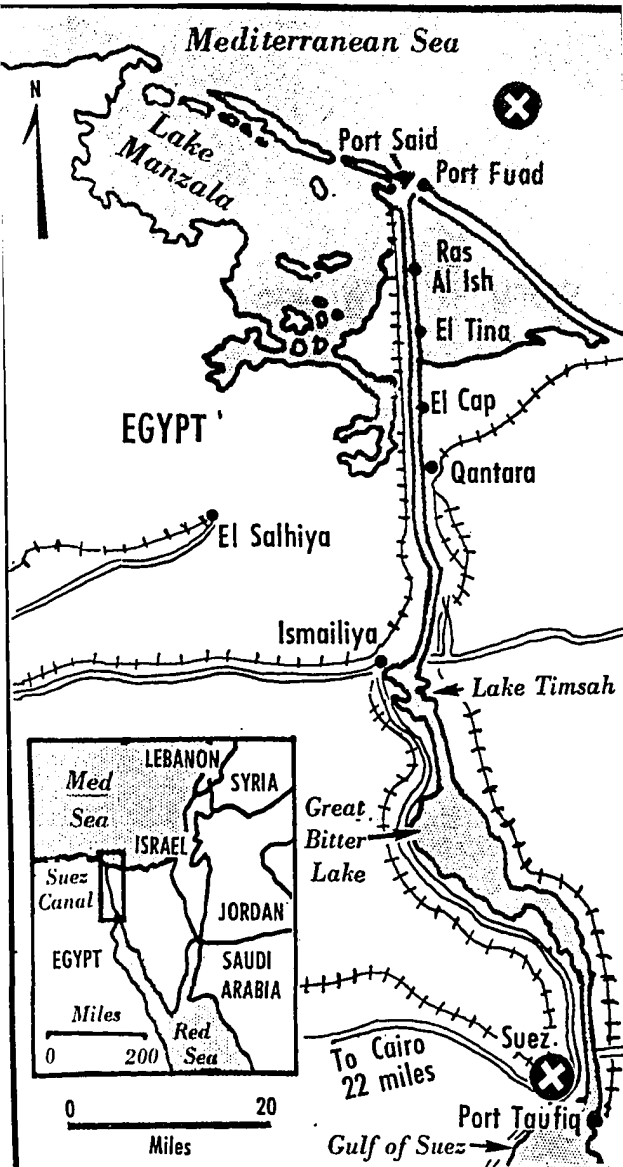
U.N. Report

In New York, U.N. Secretary General U Thant released a report from Lt. Gen. Odd Bull of Norway, the chief of the U.N. truce force assigned to the Canal, which said Israeli artillery opened up on the refinery "southwest of Port Suez."

Bull said he proposed a cease-fire and that Egypt accepted—but Israel said its communications were distorted and it could not confirm acceptance.

Harold Jackson of The Manchester Guardian cabled from Tel Aviv that if the refineries have been crippled the result would be not only damaging to Egypt's economy but also to its battle capacity.

Unless the Egyptians have an incredibly large strategic reserve, which is not thought likely, he said, their freedom of military action on both land in the air would probably be severely curtailed.



The Washington Post

Oct. 25, 1967

TARGET—The Suez-Port Taufiq area was the scene of Israeli-Egyptian fighting; some connected the action with sinking of the Israeli destroyer Eilat, upper cross.

Letters to the Editor

Oil Shale and Tax

In the course of Marquis Childs' October 11 column regarding tax increases and tax reforms, he refers to the Interior Department's handling of the government's oil shale lands.

Mr. Childs accuses the Interior Department of granting mining claims which in turn would divest the public of its ownership of millions of acres of oil shale. At one point Mr. Childs states that claims to the oil shale deposits are being "passed out;" at another he describes these claims as having been "granted." The terms "giveaway" and "Teapot Dome" are bandied about and the Department is described as seeming to be "unwilling or unable to face up to what is happening."

Mr. Childs' accusations are completely at variance with the facts, which he could easily have ascertained by inquiry at the Department. This he has not done.

What Mr. Childs refers to is about 6000 claims purported to have been staked by a small group of persons in Colorado last year for metalliferous minerals under the 1872 mining law.

Almost anyone can stake a mining claim. However for a claim to be valid the requirements laid down by the law must be met. Far from "granting" these claims or "passing them out" Secretary Udall has testified before congressional committees that the experts of the Interior Department regard these claims as invalid because the requisite "discovery" of a "valuable mineral" has not been made, as the 1872 law requires, and for other reasons of non-compliance with that law. Far from being unwilling or unable to face up to these claims, the Department has begun formal contest proceedings challenging their basis. In due course additional test cases will be brought.

In short, the Department of the Interior has not granted these claims; it has not passed out these claims; it has not given them away; and it does not accept their validity.

FRANK M. BARRY,
 Solicitor, Department of the Interior.

Washington.

Disservice to Israel

Your editorial of Monday, Oct. 16, on "A More Moderate Nasser?" does a grave disservice to the government of Israel. Somehow or other, you have attempted to place Egypt in a favorable light and the Israeli government in a most unfavorable one. You are indeed ignoring the record of the past 20 years.

The State of Israel for some 20 years now has pleaded with Egypt for peace, only to be reminded in the most vituperative language possible that a state of belligerence still exists between them. It was the Egyptians who invaded Israel in the war of independence. It was the Egyptians who from that day on and to the present day refused to recognize the State of Israel. It was the Egyptians who, in spite of a resolution from the United Nations, kept the Suez Canal closed to Israeli shipping. I could go on with example after example of Egyptian intransigence.

Israel has been ready for some 20 years to sit down at the peace table with the Egyptians, and still is today. To refer to them as a nation "flushed with military victory" does them a rank disservice

and injustice. I can assure you that just as soon as Egypt stops making noises and does something distinctly meaningful in a way which would show the least amount of willingness to sit down and discuss peace with Israel, they, in all likelihood, will not be greeted "with a stony silence from Tel Aviv."

FRANK RIDGE.

Washington.

Embellished Busses

How pertinent that Roy Chalk has embellished his busses with advertisements of balmy Puerto Rico precisely on their rear portions which blast exhaust fumes that render D.C. air somewhat less than balmy.

MAY LEISINGER.

Washington.

"Barbarism"

On Oct. 19 I was disappointed to find on your front page, in an article reporting on the Russian landing of an instrument capsule on Venus, the barbarism "Venusian." The correct form is "Venerian," which comes from "Veneris," the Latin genitive of Venus. The corresponding form for Mars is "Martis," hence "Martian." Otherwise we would have to speak of "Marsians" and "venuseal" diseases.

Thanks to the proliferation of the commoner common man, and that mass dispenser of instant culture, television, language is rapidly reverting to its primitive grunts and palatal clicks. I hope that the literate and respected *Washington Post* will not help to accelerate the process.

LUIS MARDEN.

McLean.

Loyalty

I wish to congratulate Mr. Howard Whitehill for refusing to sign the ridiculous loyalty oath that our State of Maryland forces its teachers to take. In no way does this affirmation of loyalty prevent teachers with subversive ideas from infiltrating our educational system. Obviously, someone whose intent is to interject Communist propaganda into his lessons would lie when taking this oath. It seems to me, therefore, that the only purpose it serves is to intimidate those who are dedicated and honest teachers. I sincerely hope that Mr. Whitehill and others like him will force the repeal of this pledge.

LEE SHAPIRO.

Silver Spring.

Better Dead Than Red

Am I to understand Mr. Rayford believes that because Communism has a strong foothold in certain areas of the world that we should give up our struggles to free those people from repression, etc. . . (Letters to the Editor, Oct. 18).

I would rather die than give up fighting for what America represents — and incidentally, I don't always agree with the methods we employ, but that's not the point. Has Rayford ever seen the Berlin Wall?

Maybe he thinks we ought to save future "chaos" and extend a formal invitation to the Communists to move in to the United States tomorrow. He may even want to help pay their traveling expenses and offer them the use of his own home. . .

PATRICIA J. CARROLL.
 Virginia.

Tobin View Hit

I cannot agree with Professor Tobin (October 8) that the case for President Johnson's proposed 10 per cent tax surcharge is "simple and powerful".

Given the levels of Federal spending proposed, I accept the argument that a tax increase is necessary to contain inflation, even though I suspect prices might increase almost as much with the increase proposed as without it.

Tobin argues that, since expenditures for war in Vietnam have already escalated, a vote against the tax surcharge is a vote for inflation, not for peace. This is not persuasive. Since the war will undoubtedly be escalated still further and the tax increase is sought to finance this escalation, a vote for the tax measure would indeed be a vote in favor or acceptance of further escalation, and a vote against it would be an unmistakable though muffled vote for containment of—if not opposition to—the war.

Since many in the Congress have attempted to exact sizable cuts in non-military spending as the price for their cooperation in the tax increase, and would presumably prefer to slash appropriations for welfare, anti-poverty and other programs designed to help the poor rather than less essential expenditures, Professor Tobin asserts that the President's tax increase is necessary to protect current outlays for high priority social purposes. But by the same token, a vote for the tax measure at this juncture would be a vote in favor or acceptance of pitifully inadequate levels of current spending for these programs. Such a posture, in face of an intransigent conservative attack, would scarcely "protect" them. This issue, I believe, should be fought on its merits, not compromised (badly) in advance.

Finally, Professor Tobin rejects the case for increased revenues through tax reform (the need for which he concedes) by saying that we don't have the time now to thrash this one out. But since it is virtually impossible to get consideration of tax reform unless the need for higher revenues appears urgent, when is the right time? Acceptance of the Tobin argument would, I fear, mean abandonment of tax reforms. If we favor, as we should, use of the tax instrument to help maintain full employment and price stability, it is true that we cannot "reopen all the complex issues" involved in the equities of the tax structure "every time the economic situation calls for a rise or fall in revenue". But if we took the time to correct the major inequities once, we wouldn't have to do it over again the next time. Perhaps it would be worthwhile to pay one or two or even three per cent in the price level to get a more equitable tax structure.

Although inflation and tax reform are issues of major importance, they pale into insignificance in relation to the two great crises of our day: the war in Vietnam and the cancer of our cities. Those who oppose further escalation in Vietnam, and those who appreciate the need for a meaningful war on poverty, slums and human degradation have no real option, it seems to me, but to oppose the President's combined tax and spending programs as they now stand.

LOUIS J. WALINSKY.
 Chevy Chase.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Israel Debate Rages Amid Tension As to Future Direction of Country

TEL AVIV—Beneath the new tensions in the Middle East, now climaxed with the sinking of an Israeli destroyer, an inner debate is raging among politicians and intellectuals here that has the utmost significance for the future of this embattled little country.

The basic question, as put to us by a rising young politician, is whether Israel "glides into a conquistadorial role," and simply incorporates the land it won as administered territories; or whether it becomes a "binational, Levantine state," embracing the million new Arabs, whose lands were seized in the war, as equal political partners in a state that no longer could be wholly "Jewish" in personality or character.

If the Arab states, led by Nasser's Egypt, would recognize the independence of Israel, forswear aggression under iron-clad guarantees, and enter a new era of partnership, this basic question would not need asking. If that condition ever came about, all but a fraction of the new Israeli territory, four times the size of old Israel, could be returned.

But few here believe this is a practical possibility. So the "basic question" is debated with an inconclusive passion that threatens to disturb the political underpinnings of the country.



Novak

Evans

Even before the war the government of Premier Levi Eshkol was split over how to deal with the Arabs. Eshkol, for example, tried to obtain Cabinet backing for a policy of war on May 27 and was blocked by a tie vote.

ESHKOL ALSO tried to shift Labor Minister Yigal Allon to the Ministry of Defense, but was voted down by the Cabinet. Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the hero of the 1956 Arab-Israeli War, who had recently been in eclipse, got the job instead.

The Eshkol-Dayan feud reached an absurd point last month when Dayan refused to give a private interview to no less a personage than U.S. Sen. Stuart Symington because Eshkol had publicly rebuked Dayan for having too many interviews.

This feud is symptomatic of the political debate going on here over the fundamental question of what path Israel should take to guarantee its future. Eshkol represents the older generation, men who have been in power since independence and who are under increasing pressure to retire by a new generation of men like Dayan and Shimon Perez, the founder of the political party called RAFI—an offshoot of the MAPAI Party that controls the government.

Hope is now vanishing that post-war pressures would reunite MAPAI and RAFI, and that MAPAI would agree to some of the political reforms demanded by RAFI. (For example RAFI wants to abandon the straight-slate voting list, which gives the old-generation party apparatus total power over who can get on the ballot and run for the Knesset).

THIS DEBATE between the generations goes far beyond the question of how to assure a secure future against the Arabs. The RAFI is convinced, for example, that if the Israeli economy isn't turned loose from its egalitarian moorings and allowed to make more use of such capitalistic devices as incentive taxation and higher profits, it will stagnate. Unemployment is now a political problem here for the first time.

With all this, two points of policy are agreed upon in the effort to come to terms with the victory of last June, but they are only tentative.

The first of these is to give new land and a new life to 35,000 Arab refugees of the 1948 war by relocating them on the West Bank territories won in the 1967 war. This is only the merest fraction of the total Arab refugees, but if Israel can make a showcase out of these first 35,000, it could point the way toward eventual solution of the whole embittering refugee problem.

The second point on which all politicians here agree is that Egypt alone holds the key to a political solution, but that Nasser's tenure as the ruler of Egypt is strictly limited. Thus, any negotiations with Nasser through friends or proxies are probably meaningless.

And so the debate over the future, and for the soul of the new Israel, continues in a setting far more difficult than could have been imagined at the pinnacle of brilliant victory nearly five months ago. As yet, there simply are no hard answers.

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Egypt's Refineries Burn Uncontrolled: Plane Incident Uncontrolled ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 26, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A1

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Associated Press

An Israeli officer on the east bank of the Suez Canal watches smoke billow from shelled Egyptian refineries.

Egypt's Refineries Burn Uncontrolled

From News Dispatches

Pillars of flame and smoke visible 40 miles away shot into the sky over Port Suez yesterday as fire swept the ruins of Egypt's two major oil refineries.

The largest refinery, set afire Tuesday by a massive Israeli artillery barrage, was destroyed and the smaller one was 50 per cent ruined, an Egyptian spokesman said.

As a result of the new fighting, the United Nations Security Council last night unanimously demanded that both Egypt and Israel respect the Middle East cease-fire. Passage of the resolution was considered a defeat for the Soviet Union, which had sought to condemn Israel as the aggressor in Tuesday's battle.

Plane Incident

Only minor exchanges of fire were reported along the Suez Canal yesterday, but a United Nations observation post near Port Suez reported that an Israeli plane flew low over the refineries and drew antiaircraft fire. There were several conflicting reports.

According to the Associated Press, correspondents brought from Cairo to Suez said the Israeli jet fired at Egyptians fighting the fires.

Israeli officers across the Suez Canal denied this, saying Egyptian antiaircraft gunners opened fire on one of their own Soviet-built Sukhoi

See **MIDEAST, A16, Col. 4**

Uncontrolled Flames Sweep Shelled Egyptian Refineries

SU-7 jets as it flew over the refineries.

The U.N. observation post said the Israeli plane flew over the area, but made no mention of it opening fire. It did say that Israel later complained that Egyptian anti-aircraft guns fired on one of its planes near Port Taufiq, on the Israeli side south of Suez.

The Egyptian government said yesterday firefighting units recruited nationwide were working desperately to control the oil fires in 37 storage tanks hit by Israeli shells. More than 50 giant tanks filled with crude oil and refined petroleum products were in flames, and it appeared that they might burn for weeks.

Heat from the inferno was so intense that firemen could get no closer than 500 feet from the scene. They were attempting to localize the fires

to stop them from reaching other storage tanks, but the huge tanks continued to burst into flames.

Damage to the refineries, which supply about 80 per cent of the country's oil production, was seen as a serious economic blow to Egypt. Oil industry experts in London said the loss will probably force Egypt to make emergency arrangements to keep vital fuel supplies flowing into the nation and that Cairo would lean heavily on the Soviet Union and Arab allies for help.

Gov. Hamid Mahmoud of Suez told reporters Tuesday's shelling extended to houses, schools and factories. The Information Department in Cairo said eight civilians were killed and 60 wounded. Egypt's Military casualties were given

as 12 killed and 32 wounded.

Mahmoud, calling the attack unprovoked, said the Israelis were obviously retaliating for the sinking of the destroyer Eilat by Egyptian missiles last Saturday.

The Israelis, however, said their artillery and mortars began firing at the refineries only after the Egyptians had begun an artillery barrage from the refinery area.

Along another truce line yesterday, Israeli troops battled a band of Arab infiltrators on the banks of the Jordan River, the second such clash in as many days. An Israeli communique said two Israelis were killed and two wounded and one of the Arab saboteurs from Jordan was slain.

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Associated Press

Burning Port Suez refineries from east bank of Canal.

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Associated Press

Egyptian view: Firemen fight Suez oil refinery fire after artillery attack.

Security Council Demands Israel, Egypt Keep Peace

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25—Refusing to condemn Israel alone, the Security Council tonight unanimously demanded that both Egypt and Israel respect the Middle East cease-fire and cooperate with U.N. truce supervision efforts.

Passage of the resolution was another setback for the Soviet Union, which had demanded censure of Israel for destroying the oil refineries at Suez without reference to the Egyptian missile attack that sank the Israeli destroyer Eilat.

The resolution was substantially similar to one introduced yesterday by the United States. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg praised its passage as "a positive achievement."

Immediately after the vote, Secretary General U Thant announced plans to increase the number of U.N. truce observers along the Suez Canal from 43 to 90, and to protect the observers with body armor.

Asks for Helicopters

He also proposed that the nine observation posts on each bank of the Canal be doubled and the observers be provided with four patrol boats and four helicopters.

Soviet Ambassador Nikolai

Fedorenko questioned the increase in the number of observers, but Goldberg said Thant's proposal was entirely within the Secretary General's authority.

Security Council President Senjin Tsuruoka of Japan introduced today's resolution after consultations with members of the 15-nation Council.

The resolution did not mention the dispatch of a special U.N. representative to seek a Middle East settlement, a project which has been the subject of much recent discussion here. The U.S. has taken no substantive action on the Middle East since last June and July.

Atmosphere Changed

But resemblance to the earlier situation is only superficial. The Soviet presentation this time was only perfunctory and the Soviet Union gave way to a unanimous resolution within 24 hours.

Last June it resisted a Security Council call for a cease-fire for three days.

Although Israel contends that the latest exchange at Suez was started by Egyptian small-arms fire, Israeli diplomats note that public opinion regards destruction of the Suez oil refineries as retaliation for the sinking of the Eilat.

Estimates placed the destruction at 80 per cent of Egypt's refining capacity. One Israeli said with satisfaction here today that, while another destroyer can be purchased relatively easily, it probably will take several years for Egypt to replace the lost machinery.

Talks Continue

Consultations continue here on a resolution that would authorize the dispatch of a U.N. special representative, after stating principles of troop withdrawal, Arab nonbelligerency, freedom of navigation in international waterways and a refugee settlement.

A Danish draft to this effect Monday received preliminary approval by Egypt and assent by the U.S. on condition that it was acceptable to Israel. with the draft.

Subsequently, however, Egypt withdrew approval and insisted that the resolution raeli troops to positions occupied on June 4, before the fighting started. This was unacceptable to both Israel and the U.S.

An Indian resolution which takes this approach is also said to be unacceptable to the U.S.

Nevertheless, Goldberg asserted in the Security Council tonight that the framework exists for further steps toward a Middle East settlement.

U.S. Scrapped It, Cairo Used It: U.S. Ended Cairo-Type Missile

By George C. Wilson Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 26, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. E1

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Associated Press

LETHAL—This is a U.S. Navy Regulus II missile. The Soviet missiles—code-named “Styx”—are similar to the Regulus and were used in the attack on the Eilat.

Missile Sunk Destroyer

U.S. Scrapped It, Cairo Used It

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Staff Writer

Egypt has scored a military first by sinking an Israeli destroyer with a surface-to-surface missile. It was done with a type of missile the United States built and then scrapped.

Soviet-made torpedo boats of the Osa class evidently launched the missiles that sank the destroyer Eilat Saturday.

The 20-foot-long missile is code-named Styx. The U.S. Navy developed a surface-to-surface missile like it called Regulus, later abandoned.

Both the Styx and Regulus resemble drone airplanes with explosives in the nose.

Navy leaders said that the success of Styx should strengthen their arguments for investing more money in ship-based missiles.

One Navy leader said a surface-to-surface missile program with enough accuracy to hit another ship is a worrisome gap in the U.S. inventory.

The Navy has developed anti-aircraft missiles for its ships but not surface-to-surface ones. The Navy is considering mounting the Army's Lance battlefield missile on its surface ships.

The Navy's anti-aircraft missiles have had so many mechanical problems that they are sometimes referred to as the “Terrible Ts.” The missiles

are named Talos, Tartar and Terrier. They are undergoing improvement.

The problem with using those missiles against other ships is that the guidance problems are different. The Navy would like a missile designed especially to hit other ships.

Navy leaders contend they could build a far better weapon than Styx, which can be overtaken in flight by jet airplanes.

But they were impressed with the fact that Styx, while old, still is the first missile to sink a warship.

Adm. Arleigh Burke, now

See MISSILE, E9, Col. 5

MISSILE—From E1

U.S. Ended Cairo-Type Missile

retired, was Chief of Naval Operations when Regulus was cancelled. He said in an interview Tuesday that "it is regrettable" no successor to Regulus was started.

The problem with Regulus, Burke said, was its size. It was so big that submarines had to surface to fire it from their decks. Surface ships could fire it, but it was cumbersome.

Regulus was cancelled in an Eisenhower Administration could fire it, but it was cumbersome. The Navy said at the time that it had invested \$78 million in its development. Regulus 2—a 57-foot-long missile—was to be the striking power on the nuclear powered cruiser Long Beach.

The large size of both Styx and Regulus 2 enables them to carry large warheads. The Styx is believed to carry a 1000-pound warhead and have a range of about 20 miles.

King Hussein Acknowledges Existence of Israel as Nation

By Donald H. Louchheim Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 27, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A22

King Hussein Acknowledges Existence of Israel as Nation

By Donald H. Louchheim
Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, Oct. 26—King Hussein of Jordan today publicly acknowledged Israel's right to exist but linked it to a broad settlement in the Middle East.

Speaking at a press conference ending a private visit here, the King ruled out any bilateral settlement between Israel and Jordan. He declared that the Arab position on a settlement "is now extremely reasonable" and said "Israel will have the challenge of her life to make clear if she really is interested in peace."

Hussein said, "We are not against the right of any nation to exist." Then, asked if he considered Israel a nation,

the King said "I suppose it is a nation, whether we like it or not."

In private conversations with Western leaders, as well as in Arab councils, the King is known to have conceded that the Arab world must acknowledge the reality of Israel if peace is ever to be achieved.

But in the past he has refrained from stating this view publicly. Recently, when Jordan's representative to the United Nations publicly acknowledged Israel's right to exist, he later withdrew the statement with the explanation that it did not reflect the view of his government.

Tonight, members of Hussein's entourage here attempted to brush aside the King's remarks and said they had no significance.

The King declined to comment on his discussions yesterday with French President de Gaulle, whom he called "one of the great leaders of our time."

He said he would be going to London and Washington in an effort to explain the Arab case and to erase a false Arab image of aggressive and unenlightened militarism.

The reality, he said, was that the Arabs "have been victimized by a people who have been victimized by others, not by us."

The King said Jordan would continue to seek military assistance that if such aid were withheld he would have to turn elsewhere. The King recently visited Moscow to talk to Soviet leaders.

In the French press this morning, the Soviet Union was reported to have ordered its military advisers in Egypt to assume much tighter control over operations there.

Gerard Marin, reporting from Cairo for *Le Figaro*, said 1000 Soviet advisers under the command of six Russian generals were openly directing the reshuffled Egyptian army.

After the June debacle, Marin said, the Russians "are no longer letting the Egyptians manage on their own. They have personally taken in hand the training of specialist officers. At crucial points they are practically behind every rocket and gun crew."

[Despite the shelling of two refineries in Suez by Israeli artillery on Tuesday, Mohammed Hatem Zayat, director of information in Cairo, said Egypt plans no retaliation against Israel. The fires which swept the refineries were under control Thursday and the Egyptians said their losses were far below the estimated 500,000 tons of oil reported by Israeli sources. They said the refineries held 96,000 tons of crude oil, 11,000 tons of gasoline and 300 barrels of asphalt. The crude oil and the asphalt were lost but the gasoline was saved, the Egyptians said.]

Arab Ambassador Sees Concession By Egypt on Israeli Troop Pullout

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
Oct. 26—Egypt has indicated it will not insist that a new security council resolution specify Israeli troops to positions occupied immediately before the June fighting, an Arab ambassador said today.

This disclosure came as consultations on further U.S. Security Council action in the Middle East crisis reached what an American spokesman called a "critical point."

Last night the Council unanimously approved a resolution condemning recent cease-fire violations that resulted in the

sinking of the Israeli destroyer Eilat and the destruction of Egyptian oil refineries. The question is what can be the next step.

Previous Egyptian insistence on Israeli withdrawal to the positions held on June 4 had been a main obstacle to agreement on a new resolution that would authorize the dispatch of a U.N. representative to seek a settlement.

The United States also has understood that Egypt will now go along with a more general reference to Israeli withdrawal in the guidelines. But after Egypt agreed earlier this

week to a Danish draft in this vein, it subsequently changed its position—reportedly under pressure from Syria. The Arab diplomat said today that the Egyptians may be "speaking with two voices" to different audiences.

Seven members of the 15-nation Security Council were reported tentatively to support an Indian draft which would specify Israeli withdrawal to the June 4 positions, of "original positions." But his would be unacceptable to the United States and other Western countries as well as to Israel, and there is little chance that it will be put to a vote.

The Soviet Union supports the Indian approach. But hope of a Soviet shift rose last night when Ambassador Nikolai Fedorenko made a moderate speech in which he mentioned three times the desirability of a "political solution."

Later American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg entertained Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov at dinner. To be on hand for consultations, Goldberg postponed plans to testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on a resolution pressing the United Nations to take up the Vietnam question. Egypt's apparent willingness to accept less than total withdrawal is the first stage, other Arab countries remain divided. Some indicate resentment of Egypt's self-appointed position as spokesman for all the Arabs.

The United States has contended privately that since the Arabs never accepted Israel's previous borders it would be unrealistic to expect withdrawal to positions before the fighting began without agreement on other outstanding issues, including navigation rights in the Suez Canal. Egypt has insisted that these be linked with a refugee settlement.

Some Arabs suspicious of Egyptian motives argue that since Egypt would not be a direct party to a Security Council resolution it might feel free later to repudiate an understanding on any resolution. They say it might be preferable to have the General Assembly again take up the Middle East question before the Security Council acts. In that way Egypt would have to state its position publicly.

Mideast Arms Policy

Had the United States announced the resumption of arms sales to the Middle East in a peaceful week, it might have gotten wide credit for implementing President Johnson's June pledge to "report all shipments of all military arms" to that region. But because the announcement (forced out by premature leaks) came at the taut moment between the sinking of an Israeli destroyer and the shelling of Egypt's oil refineries, the United States instead incurred the embarrassment of appearing to feed the Mideast flames.

This charge arises chiefly from the accident of timing. In fact, the American decision permits Israel to buy the bombers it ordered before the war; these bombers balance, politically if not also militarily, the Soviet planes given Egypt since June. Israel is relieved to have reopened a major arms source but, in immediate practical terms, Washington's earlier unannounced decision to resume shipment of spare parts was more valuable.

The American move affects five Arab countries: Libya and Morocco are to get jet fighters, and Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia are to receive spare parts. None of them engaged in combat in June. The American move should have the primary effect of strengthening them against their Arab rivals, not of equipping them to do battle against Israel.

The Middle East is safest when each side has a level of armaments to make it feel tolerably secure—not so high as to make any country cocky and aggressive, not so low as to induce feelings of nakedness and desperation. These should be the terms of the "evenhandedness" which is Washington's professed goal. Simple arithmetical calculations are an insufficient guide.

That the Soviet Union is conducting its own independent arms policy, with an eye to restoring its position with its Arab clients, vastly complicates what should be a joint Soviet-American quest for a military balance in the Middle East. There is no more urgent matter for private consultation, or parallel policy, between Washington and Moscow. Now that Moscow has—by its arms resupply—successfully reestablished itself as a worthy patron, is it not in the Soviet interest to join the United States in this quest?

Clear-Cut Improvement

Market Makes A Rally Stick

By Philip Greer

Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 — After almost two weeks of trying, the stock market made a rally stick to the close today. Gains for the most part were not spectacular, but the improvement was clear-cut. Trading was active in the morning, but trailed off later on.

The Dow Jones industrial average enjoyed the glow of plus ground all day and wound up with a gain of 4.16 points at 890.89.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite was ahead 0.42 point to 94.94 and the New York Stock Exchange index added 0.23 point to 52.71.

Volume ran well ahead of Wednesday's pace in the opening burst, but fell back from then on. At the close, 9.93 million shares had traded, against 10.3 million a day earlier.

There was no special news to account for the turnaround. Analysts have been broadcasting the market's oversold condition, noting the loss of almost 55 points in the Dow in 12 trading days. Some Analysts were favorably impressed by the success of the Jersey Standard bond issue, which sold out quickly Wednesday despite an interest rate somewhat below recent market levels.

Raytheon Spurts Ahead

Glamor stock were in the van, but it was not unanimous. For no readily apparent reason, Raytheon spurted in the afternoon to a 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ -point gain at 113 after hitting a new high at 144 $\frac{1}{4}$. Fairchild Camera, pounded down in recent sessions after reporting a sharp drop in earnings—and the loss of its chairman—rebounded to a 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -point gain at 88 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Litton Industries, the granddaddy of the conglomerates, was ahead 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 120 $\frac{1}{8}$ and EG&G, Inc.'s, newly split shares added 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 69 $\frac{1}{4}$. On the other hand, Xerox settled for a $\frac{1}{8}$ -point loss at 299 $\frac{7}{8}$ and Polaroid rose half a point to 130 $\frac{3}{4}$.

In the blue chips, DuPont added 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 164, General Motors was ahead $\frac{7}{8}$ to 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ and American Can tacked on 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 48 $\frac{7}{8}$.

American Telephone, hit by reports that mutual funds have been heavy sellers of the stock, closed at its lowest price of the year, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$, off $\frac{3}{8}$. Procter & Gamble, reporting a 10 per cent increase in earnings for its first fiscal year, lost 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 87 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Utility Average Down

Despite a general feeling that the success of the Jersey issue may signal a temporary easing in the bond markets, interest-related utilities moved

lower again. The Dow Jones utility average was down 0.22 point to 123.63.

Union Pacific railroad reported third quarter earnings down 25.2 per cent from last year. The stock lost $\frac{1}{4}$ to 38 $\frac{7}{8}$ and, with attention re-focused on the problems of the railroads, the DJ rail average gave up 0.44 point to 244.53.

Two stocks tied for the biggest move and there was no real news account for either. Occidental Petroleum rose four points to 94 $\frac{5}{8}$, with brokers attributing the move to the feeling that the company's substantial holdings in Libya will not be affected by the current outbreaks between Israel and Egypt.

Republic Moves Up

The other four-point mover was Republic Corp., which closed at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. A company spokesman had no explanation for the climb, but the president has been in town recently and there has been some speculation of an upcoming deal.

Amphenol Corp., reportedly nearing the finish line on its expected merger with Solitron Devices, reported third quarter earnings dropped to 45 cents a share from 52 cents last year. The stock gained $\frac{1}{8}$ to 46 $\frac{5}{8}$ anyway. Brokers are guessing that Solitron will offer one of its shares for each Amphenol share. Solitron closed on the American Stock Exchange at 267, up $\frac{3}{4}$.

Airlines were mostly higher, although the reports for that group were mixed.

Pan American showed a jump in September net, but a decline for the third quarter and gained $\frac{1}{8}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{8}$. United said the third quarter was at its best three-month period in history and rose $\frac{5}{8}$ to 59 $\frac{3}{4}$. Delta shareholders approved a three-for-one stock split, helping that issue to a 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ -point gain to 109 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Steels were lower. Jones & Laughlin lost a point to 55 $\frac{3}{4}$, Bethlehem was off 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 33, U.S. Steel slipped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ and National was off a point to 47 $\frac{3}{4}$.

American Stock Exchange prices rose in the heaviest trading in Amex history. The Exchange's index added 18 cents to dollar 22.41.

9 Senators Seek More Heating Oil

A bipartisan group of nine eastern Senators urged Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall yesterday to help relieve the most serious shortage of home heating oil in more than 15 years in New England, New York and New Jersey.

The Senators, many of whom met with Udall last Sept. 18 without success, again urged him to increase the quotas for importation of No. 2 oil, the fuel used to heat about 80 per cent of the homes on the East Coast.

Other Actions

- The Senate passed five bills to aid the fishing industry.

- Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was named chairman of a new Senate Science Subcommittee to review the National Science Foundation Act. Sens. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) complete the panel.

- House leaders postponed until next week a bill permanently banning imports of extra-long-staple cotton from Egypt and the Sudan. Opponents said U.S. cotton interests were using anti-Egyptian feeling arising from the Sinai war as an excuse to pass protectionist legislation.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Arabs Said to Increase Canal Force

From News Dispatches

Arab forces on the west bank of the Suez Canal have been building up gradually since the end of the June Middle East war, an Israeli commander at the Canal said yesterday.

He estimated there were thousands of Egyptian, Algerian, Kuwaiti and Sudanese troops arrayed along the 107-mile waterway. The non-Egyptian forces have been identified by their uniforms, he said.

There were no reports of shooting incidents along the Canal on Friday but Israeli sources said that Egyptian troops at Port Suez had fired on the east bank twice Thursday, neither time causing any casualties or drawing any retaliatory fire.

Soviet Ships

To the north, seven ships of the Soviet Navy steamed into two Egyptian ports Friday in what observers regarded as a demonstration of armed backing to Egypt. Within the past seven days there have been two serious breakdowns in the cease-fire with Israel, resulting in the sinking of the Israeli destroyer Eilat on Saturday and the bombardment of the Egyptian oil refineries at Port Suez on Tuesday.

One Soviet destroyer, a communication ship and two supply vessels docked at Port Said at the northern end of the Canal while to the west, two submarines and a destroyer sailed into Alexandria.

The Cairo press described the arrival of the Soviet ships as a "courtesy call." But it was noted that the Russians, who first put into the Egyptian ports in July, returned several units Sept. 4 after a brief Israeli air raid on Port Said.

In Cairo, a close confidant of President Nasser wrote in the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram that the Arabs gained a psychological advantage by sinking the Eilat.

Boosted Morale

Mohammed Hussanein Heikal, the paper's editor, said the sinking boosted Arab "morale and fighting spirit" but "will not effect the facts of the situation."

"We struck our blow and there had to be a counterblow for us," he said, referring to Israel's shelling of the refineries.

Al Ahram reported that the Egyptians began emptying the refinery tanks on an emergency basis after the sinking of Eilat, because they expected the Israelis to strike at the oil complex. However, the job was too big to be completed in time, the paper said.

In Tel Aviv, the usually fire-breathing Defense Minister, Moshe Dayan took a more moderate line saying that despite the recent outbreaks he regarded the cease-fire to be still in effect.

"I think it is in the interest of the two parties to keep it until something better, like a peace treaty, is concluded," he said.

After the sinking of the Eilat, Dayan had said he regarded the attack as a resumption of hostilities and had warned of anew war in the Sinai.

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microfilm.

United Press International

At Port Said, the Russian command vessel arrives on a "goodwill" visit to Egypt.

U.N. Council Members Split on Mideast Plan

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,
Oct. 27 — Ten non-permanent members of the Security Council failed to agree tonight on the text of a resolution to advance a Middle East settlement.

Delegations were split between an Indian draft seeking withdrawal of Israeli troops to positions held on June 4, immediately before the fighting, and a Canadian-Danish draft with much more general language about withdrawal to agreed positions.

Both drafts also envisage Arab renunciation of belligerency as the background for dispatch of a special United Nations representative to the Middle East. The Canadian-Danish version places the points of controversy in the preamble.

Separately U.N. sources confirmed tonight that Secretary General U Thant had rejected an Israeli request earlier this week that truce supervisors verify the location of the destroyer Eilat sunk by Egyptian rockets last Saturday. Israel has contended the ship was in international waters.

Dependent on Israel ..

Thant replied that the United Nations had no independent means of verification because it would be dependent on Israel for a helicopter. His decision is sure to arouse controversy among those who believe that the United Nations could take more vigorous steps to prevent truce violations.

Despite today's lack of agreement the Soviet Union and the United States are understood to be in general accord on the approach to a

Security Council resolution authorizing appointment of the special U.N. representative.

Gunnar F. Jarring, Swedish ambassador to the Soviet Union, is prominently mentioned as the probably choice.

Security Council president Senjin Tsuruoka of Japan scheduled another meeting of the non-permanent members Monday morning in an effort to work out a balanced formula. But Danish Foreign Minister Hans Tabor expressed doubt that an agreed resolution would emerge by early next week.

Under Pressure

Non-Communist members of the Council have been under some pressure to complete a resolution during October because the presidency passes to pro-Communist Mali in No-

Major Clash Threatened Over Mideast: Eye For An Eye

By Drew Pearson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 28, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. D17

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Major Clash Threatened Over Mideast



By
Drew
Pearson

Events in the Near East are rapidly getting so out of hand that the United States and Soviet Russia could find themselves in a disastrous confrontation leading to World War III.

The most dangerous development is the inflammation of Arab and Israeli public opinion to the point where it has become almost impossible for moderates on either side to exert influence.

Premier Eshkol on the Israeli side, a moderate, has found it impossible to hold back his Defense Minister, Gen. Moshe Dayan, a brilliant field commander but a rabble rouser and something of a grandstander.

On the Arab side, President Nasser, much more moderate than his Western critics realize, finds it impossible to hold back his own military leaders. He is now as unpopular with the Egyptian army as was King Farouk whom Nasser kicked off the throne after Egypt's defeat by Israel in 1948.

Since then Egypt has suf-

fered two more defeats at the hands of Israel, plus a defeat by Yemen. Today Egyptian officers are back from Yemen after having their ears cut off and vital organs maimed by Yemenite guerrillas. They are smarting with rage against Nasser and ready to assassinate him the minute he wavers in standing up to Israel.

The suicide of Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer was induced because he was caught in a plot to assassinate his onetime friend, now considered the enemy of the army, Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Last summer King Hassan of Morocco, a moderate Arab and a friend of the United States, offered to mediate the Israeli-Arab dispute—if there was any chance of success. He warned, however, that he did not want to get bogged down in a futile negotiations which would get nowhere. The State Department in all frankness had to advise that the situation was hopeless.

It has become worse. In Israel, the onetime altruism of the people has given way to a hard cynicism and a belief that Israel's only hope is naked force. The Israelis have seen their onetime friend Gen. de Gaulle line up with the Arabs for the sake of Algerian oil. They were startled by the fact that the United States hesitated during the June showdown over the Gulf of Aqaba where John Foster Dulles had given them a written pledge that

this would remain an international waterway.

The Israeli cynicism is best represented by Moshe Dayan, the one-eyed general who led the Israeli forces over an old geologists' trail through the Sinai Desert to a quick victory over Egypt in 1956 and whose surprise air attacks on Egypt and Jordan airfields paralyzed those two countries last June.

Eye For An Eye

Gen. Dayan was taken into the Eshkol cabinet during the crisis last spring in order to win the support of the aggressive followers of former Premier Ben-Gurion. They believe in the Old Testament creed of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth as the only doctrine the Arabs understand.

And today large segments of the Israeli people agree with him. Premier Eshkol, a moderate, has had to go along whether he agreed or not. It has been Eshkol's policy in the past to try to win the friendship of moderate Arabs such as President Bourguiba of Tunisia, already a courageous force for peace; King Hassan of Morocco, King Idris of Libya; and King Hussein of Jordan. Hussein is known as one who believed Jordan and Israel must work together if there is to be progress in the Near East. But Hussein for all practical purposes is now a prisoner of fanatic Arab—haters of Israel and would be assassinated as his grandfather

King Abdullah was if he agreed to peace talks.

A little over a year ago in Tel Aviv I asked Ben-Gurion when and how peace could come to the Near East. His reply was brief and to the point: "When the United States and Russia decide there shall be peace."

Ben-Gurion was right then and he is right today.

The tragedy is that Russia and the United States, instead of exercising a restraining influence, may be sucked into war. The anti-American clique in the Kremlin has been determined to rearm the Arabs in retaliation for their defeat last June and in indirect retaliation for our war in Vietnam. If the United States is going to send its armed forces as far away as Southeast Asia, the Kremlin clique argues, Russia can retaliate by sending arms to the Near East.

They know that we are so bogged down in Vietnam that we are powerless to do much regarding such potential trouble spots as Berlin or Suez. Meanwhile, as the U.S. Sixth Fleet ploughs in the Mediterranean with a Russian fleet three times its size nearby, plus Russian missiles on Egyptian warships and Russian destroyers in Port Said, the chances of an accident leading to a confrontation between the two great nuclear powers are very good indeed.

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Around the World: Moscow Launches Fourth Satellite in Four Days ...

From staff reports and news dispatches

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 29, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A16

Around the World

Moscow Launches Fourth Satellite in Four Days

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union announced the launching of Cosmos 186 and 187, bringing to four the number of earth satellites sent up in as many days.

Cosmos 186, launched yesterday, was in an orbit very close to that of the manned spacecraft Soyuz-1, which crashed and killed Cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov last April. Tass news agency said the satellite was intended to test "elements of the design of space vehicles," a departure from the usual wording used in the catch-all Cosmos series.

In London, Northamptonshire physics teacher Geoffrey Perry was quoted as saying that Cosmos 186's signals were not on the series' usual frequency and were identical to those picked up from Cosmos 140, which was a dry run for Soyuz-1.

While one space mystery was developing—Is the Soviet Union planning some 50th-anniversary spectacular?—another was apparently dispelled. The British Defense Ministry said Britons who reported seeing fiery crosses in the sky this week had been watching U.S. jet-tanker planes practicing night refueling.

Mideast Pessimism

U.N. Secretary General U Thant said he saw no prospect of compromising two rival plans for Security



U THANT

... not optimistic

Council action in the Middle East crisis. He predicted the issue would have to go back next week to the General Assembly, which had postponed consideration of it.

Many members of the United Nations reportedly fear that acrimonious speeches in the 122-member Assembly will make Arab-Israeli reconciliation more difficult.

Nonpermanent members of the Security Council, meeting privately, have agreed that U Thant should name a special Mideast representative to try to promote a political settlement. But a Canadian-Danish plan dif-

fers from one backed by six other nations on the wording of an appeal to Israel to withdraw from occupied territory.

In Cairo, the semiofficial newspaper Al Ahram reported that air force officers blamed for Israel's success in the June war would soon be court-martialed. The officers include Air Marshal Mohamed Sidky Mahmoud, former commander of Egypt's air force.

Bank Pledge

JABALPUR—The Indian government will nationalize all Indian and foreign-owned banks if planned "social control" of them does not work, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said.

Then, at the opening session of the ruling Congress Party's committee conference, she was attacked by left-wing members who said the proposed control measures do not go far enough and will lose the party votes.

Mrs. Gandhi had tried to prevent a split by stressing government determination to carry out the party's 10-point program for socialist reform.

The program envisions reforms in private bank management, regulation of credit policy through a National Credit Council and some structural changes in government banks. It's main aim is to push more credit

into the neglected areas of agriculture and small industry and away from big industrial monopolies.

Arrest Extended

JOHANNESBURG—The five-year ban on former social worker Helen Joseph will be extended for another five years after it expires next Tuesday, the Rand Daily News reported.

Under its Suppression of Communism Law, South Africa can restrict anyone in any way without giving

reasons or holding a trial. Mrs. Joseph, a former member of the outlawed Congress of Democrats and a foe of apartheid, was the first white woman named under the law.

The condition of her new ban will reportedly remain the same. Among other things, Mrs. Joseph cannot leave her home or entertain visitors between 6:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., attend any sort of gathering, or enter a newspaper office, factory or educational institution.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Around The World: Westerners Protest Berlin Army Parade Gomulka on ...

From staff reports and news dispatches

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 30, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A16

Around The World

Westerners Protest Berlin Army Parade

BERLIN—Soviet and East German troops, with an accompaniment of tanks and rockets, paraded through East Berlin yesterday to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

The U.S., British and French commandants in West Berlin protested "the ostentatious parading of armed East German troops in Berlin in total disregard of the demilitarized status of the city under Four Power agreements and decisions."

It was only the second time the Russians had allowed East German units to join them in a parade in the eastern half of the divided city. The other occasion was last year's 20th anniversary of the end of World War II.

At Rostock on the North Sea, Soviet and East German naval vessels held a sail-by that was televised, and other joint military parades were held in Dresden, Magdeburg and Erfurt.

Gomulka on Summit

MOSCOW—Polish Community Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka, in a message that seemed aimed at those Communist countries opposing a summit of Party leaders, said, "Experience has taught us that international conferences of Communist and worker parties are the broadest forum for meetings . . . to hammer out a common general line on key problems. . . ."

Contributing to a Pravda series by Communist leaders

in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Gomulka reiterated his support of a summit.

The Soviet Union is seeking such a meeting, ostensibly to strengthen inter-party solidarity. The primary purpose of a summit, though, would probably be to purge pro-Chinese parties. Rumania and Yugoslavia, which complete rupture, apose a world conference.

Mideast Condition

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said Egypt will never accept any United Nations resolution on the Middle East "which does not provide for withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories they occupied after June 5 (the start of the six-day Israeli-Arab war)."

Last week at the United Nations an Arab ambassador who declined to be named said Egypt would not insist on such a stipulation in any Security Council resolution.

In Tel Aviv, a judge ruled that under existing legislation Israeli sovereignty did not extend to the occupied Gaza Strip, and that consequently Israeli courts had no jurisdiction. Such juris-

diction does obtain in occupied East Jerusalem, which has been formally joined to the western sector.

Communist Gains

BERNE, Switzerland — The Communists emerged as the strongest party in the canton of Geneva parliamentary elections.

Preliminary returns gave the Communist Labor Party 7344 votes, the Liberals 6219 and the Socialists 5398.

However, under the proportional representation system the Communists failed to get enough votes to add a third seat to the two Geneva seats they already occupy in Switzerland's lower house.

From staff reports and news dispatches

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microfilm.

Associated Press

East Berliners view new weapons during parade marking Bolshevik Revolution anniversary.

Congressional Report

House Votes to Bar Cotton From Egypt

After an emotional anti-Arab debate generated by the Middle East crisis, the House yesterday voted 274 to 64 to give U.S. growers almost the entire world quota for extra long staple cotton sales in the United States.

It approved a bill forbidding a share of the quota to Egypt and the Sudan, and providing that their share—now more than one-third of the total—would be filled by producers in the southwestern United States.

Before final passage, the House defeated by a vote of 244 to 101 a move to send the bill back to Committee.

Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and Rep. Jake Pickle (D-Tex.) proposed to suspend the Arab cotton only until diplomatic relations were restored and the President found it to be in the national interest to resume the imports.

Foley's amendment would have left the Egyptian-Sudanese share as part of the foreign quota which would presumably have been filled by Peru, the only other country participating in the production of the specialty cotton. It was defeated by a vote of 109 to 76.

Pickle's proposal would have involved the same suspension of the Arab cotton, but would have allowed the domestic U.S. growers to make up the difference in the meantime. It was beaten 63 to 56.

Foley declared that the Agriculture Committee had been attempting since 1959 to get a larger slice of the world market for the domestic growers.

redistricting bill unconstitutional, Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) said it would cost \$35 million for 18 states where districts are under court challenge or court order to take special censuses in accord with procedures under the bill.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Other Actions

- The Senate Education Subcommittee sent the school-aid bill to the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee without setting dollar spending figures. But the Subcommittee voted to give the states control over one-third the funds for Title III experimental education next year, one-half the funds the following year and two-thirds of the funds in the year after that.

- Calling the congressional

Israel's Border Policy Linked to Peace Talks

From News Dispatches

Premier Levi Eshkol of Israel indicated yesterday that his nation would keep the land it conquered from the Arabs last spring until its enemies agree to negotiate new frontiers.

"Peace is the only solution that has not yet been tried and the time has come to try it," he told the opening session of the winter term of the Knesset (parliament).

Outlining his government's

position on the areas taken from Jordan and Egypt in the six-day war last June, Eshkol said the old boundaries had been "nullified by military provocation and aggression" on the part of the Arabs.

Moreover, he asserted, the old frontiers were laid down in the armistice at the end of the Arab-Israeli war in 1949 for purely military reasons. He said they did not have the character of frontiers.

"For these reasons," he continued, "there is ample justification both from the legal point of view and the political and security point of view for Israel's attitude that the aim should now be to determine agreed and secure national boundaries within the framework of peace treaties."

Eshkol's statement was in line with numerous earlier pronouncements that Israel was determined to settle the Middle East crisis through direct negotiations with the Arabs. The Arabs have refused to do this.

In other developments:

- Radio Damascus claimed that four Israeli jets had violated Syrian air space and that one of them had been shot down by Syrian planes. In Tel Aviv, an Israeli spokesman denied that any Israeli aircraft had flown over Syria or been destroyed.

- In another announcement, the Israeli army said Arab infiltrators had carried out three separate terrorist raids in the Beisan valley, just west of the territory formerly occupied by Jordan and the scene of other recent incidents. An Israeli night watchman was said to have been wounded.

Around the World: Yemini Republicans Agree to Hold Peace Talks Papal ...

From staff reports and news dispatches

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Oct 31, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A9

Around the World

Yemini Republicans Agree to Hold Peace Talks

HODEIDAH, Yemen—President Abdulla a-Sallal and Republican leaders who recently returned here from a year in exile yesterday agreed to meet with the Royalists to try to end Yemen's civil war. The war began in 1962, when Sallal toppled Iman Mohammed el Badr. Egypt supported Sallal, while Saudi Arabia backed the Royalist forces.

Sallal and his followers, who previously denounced the Egyptian-Saudi Arabian agreement on ending the strife, said after a two-day meeting that they are prepared to form a consulative council with all Yemeni factions "to overcome disputes."

Papal Illness

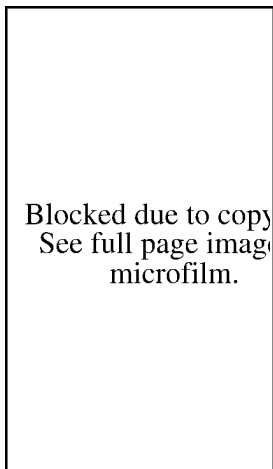
ROME—The Vatican confirmed that Pope Paul VI will undergo surgery in the near future.

A Vatican bulletin said the Pontiff is recovering from the relapse that caused him to miss officiating at ceremonies Sunday for the canonization of a new saint and the formal closing of the synod of bishops.

Sources said the exact date of the operation to correct a prostate condition will be decided within a few days and the operation should take place "within a week or 10 days."

British Pop Star

LONDON—Brian Jones, 25, guitarist in the Rolling Stones Rock-in-roll group, was sentenced to nine months in prison after



United Press International

BRIAN JONES
... jailed on drug charge

pleading guilty to charges of possessing marijuana and allowing it to be smoked in his apartment here. He was the third member of the group to be convicted on drug charges. Rolling Stones leader Mic Jagger and guitarist Keith Richard were convicted on drug charges last June, but subsequently were freed by an appeals court.

Nazi Trials

COLOGNE—Former SS Lt. Carl Schulze, 65, was sentenced to 15 years and former SS 2d Lt. Anton Streitwieser, 51, to life imprisonment, for crimes committed when both served at the Mauthausen concentration camp and other camps during World War II.

In Hamburg, two former

captains, Wolfgang Hoffmann, 53, and Julius Wohlauf, 54, went on trial with 12 other former police officials on charges of participating in the massacre of 50,000 Polish Jews during 1942 and 1943.

Greek Cabinet

ATHENS—Four civilian ministers resigned from the Cabinet appointed after the military seized power here last April. Premier Constantine Kollias accepted the resignations of Justice Minister Leonidas Rozakis, 72, Industry Minister Nicholas Economopoulos, 71, Public Works Minister Panayiotis Tsarouchis, 75, and Labor Minister Alexander Lekkas, 55. No reasons were given for the resignations.

For the Record

- Moves by the U.S. Congress to restrict imports could seriously harm South Korea's textile industry, President Park Chung Hee told visiting Secretary of Commerce Alexander B. Trowbridge in Seoul.

- Four Labor members of Britain's Parliament cabled Bolivian President Rene Barrientos Ortuno demanding the release of Ralph Schoenmann, U.S.-born secretary to philosopher Bertrand Russell. Schoenmann was arrested in Pa Paz following his expulsion from Camiri, where he had denounced the military court trying French Marxist Jules Regis Debray.

- Communist Chinese militiamen hurled hand grenades across the border into Hong Kong after Gurkha troops fired tear gas gre-

nades to prevent a mob from tearing down a barricade. No injuries were reported.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Letters to the Editor

Rule for PG County

After two years of study, the report on Prince George's County's government is out.

Chief among the recommendations is a constitution, or charter, and a chief executive chosen by the people.

In the last five years two efforts were made to get these for the county via referendum on whether to elect a charter board. Each time, a well financed advertising campaign, concentrated in a period of less than two weeks before the vote, fought the effort. No one spent money to answer, and to tell the people that the county has no constitution and that a charter and a constitution are the same thing. And so, each time, the proposal that a charter be drafted and submitted for their approval or disapproval was killed. Over 600,000 people have continued prisoners of their officials, elected and otherwise, in a one-party county. A county which spends and levies taxes for \$140 million a year.

The County Commissioners asked for this study, and it recommends constitutional government under an official who is responsible and identifiable. What will the Commissioners do now?

They can publicly state their support of the basic proposal. They can also use the school system to inform the county's residents about it and use the school system as a means to distribute the report. In addition, they can use libraries, schools and firehouses as places where voters can sign necessary charter board referendum petitions.

The Commissioners have a commanding position in this situation and the public must look to them for help. Where else can the county's residents turn?

WILLIAM J. AVRUTIS,
 Chairman, Project Marlboro Home
 Rule Charter Committee,
 Takoma Park.

HEW "Slummanship"

I was appalled several weeks ago to read in your newspaper about several members of HEW staff spending a couple of days living in the slums of Baltimore to find out what it was all about. When I read on Oct. 23 that this little project, which had been deemed a success, was repeated, and the names of some of the participants given, I can only say, "What a tragedy for and what a travesty on those who so desperately want to be productive members of this society." It is a tragedy that low income persons must depend for assistance on such people who, for the most part, have so little real understanding of them. Yet these are the very same ones who are devising and administering these programs.

All too often, persons in policy-making positions have come from university life. Or they may be bright, young people full of ideals but without the experience and exposure under responsible leadership which can make a dream alive. They may be those with the bureaucratic syndrome of red tape, channels, and gobbledy-gook who have never worked anywhere but in the Federal Service. Unfortunately, they often are those who move from agency to agency, wherever the glamour is at the moment (one cycle is Juvenile Delinquency, OEO, Office of Education and now HUD) getting better paid each time, knowing

the same people along the way and acting on problems in the same fruitless way which they had never grasped from the very beginning.

It shakes my confidence in what is being perpetrated in the name of those existing in poverty. What can we really expect when the have-nots are being "helped" by the know-nothings?

Let us use the right people in the right jobs. Then we wouldn't have to pay for lessons in slummanship.

EDGAR F. MYERS,
 Washington.

"Lack of Objectivity"

I read "Shah's Byzantine Rite", by Patrick O'Donovan, Oct. 27 and was appalled at his lack of objectivity. He used such descriptions as "ugly", "confection of enchanting vulgarity", "Hollywood air of the whole thing", "the crown is shaped rather like a wastepaper basket".

If *The Washington Post* is going to even bother reporting an event, they should, as does any respectable newspaper, be objective. The way you reported it, it might well have been printed on the editorial page. I wonder if *Pravda* or *Izvestia* would have been so biased in their reporting of this event?

MONROE L. NEUMAN, M.D.
 Washington.

War Damage

Your story Oct. 26 about ex-Senator Douglas and the group he has rallied to support the Vietnam War must have brought some smiles, some tears, and much encouragement to many readers.

The tears your story brought came with such memories as these: the suicidal efforts by Japan's elder statesmen, a like group, in support of their military leaders' aggressions in Asia in the 30s; or, from *The Guns of August* the list of the tottering princes assembled at the funeral of Edward VIII on the eve of the first World War. Oh, that odor of decay and blood.

As for encouragement, this initiative by Douglas is strong evidence, though there was plenty already, of the success of the peace movement. The war-makers are "running scared" as millions of Americans come every month to the realization that a commitment to South Vietnam is a myth, that no gain of any kind can come from this mistake-loaded adventure there, that we teeter on the brink of a generation of war with China, and that this present war is increasing the physical, moral, and political damage we have here at home.

WALTER ODLIN,
 Washington.

Conquest of Space

Cooperation rather than competition may bring forth a new phase in the unknown of space exploration. Throughout the years man's conquest of space has brought him to the edges of the dark unexplored regions of our universe.

If Russia, as one of the competitors in the race for space, could unfold facts that the United States has no precise knowledge of, they in return could possibly aid their program. Why fight for being first when in less time and with less money we could unfold the depths of space.

GARY JAFFE,
 Silver Spring.

"Moderation?"

I am amazed when I read the editorials (Oct. 16, Oct. 22) in *The Washington Post* asking Israel to be reasonable, and not to be stubborn. After all, you say, isn't Nasser now showing moderation? However, I think Nasser's proposal could stand examination. Just what is Nasser's "moderation" and how is Israel being stubborn?

Nasser's formula for moderation is nothing more than a request to return to the 1949 Armistice Agreement, something that Nasser felt free to break, interpret or ignore as Nasser saw fit. Nasser completely ignored the agreement or the U.N. order, when it came to allowing Israeli ships through the Suez Canal.

The 1949 Agreement has for the past 19 years been the background for terrorist raids on Israel's population, threats to Israel's existence as a state and orders for the total annihilation of her people. The 1949 Agreement was designed to lead to a permanent peace treaty. Yet, all the 1949 agreement has led to was more war.

Israel has shown moderation for the past 19 years. She has asked, since 1949, to sit down at a peace conference with her neighbors to settle all disputes. Even after the start of the June war with Egypt, Israel in vain asked Jordan not to take part. And now at the conclusion of the war all Israel has asked for is to work out a peace treaty not simply another formula for continued war. Because Israel insists on some peace guarantees and not on putting her head into a guillotine again, Israel is called stubborn for allowing victory to go to her head. I shudder to think what the situation would be if Israel had not been victorious. How can Israel possibly place herself once more in the situation existing prior to the June war, allowing herself to be Nasser's target for annihilation?

M. WEISENBERG,
 Silver Spring.

"Lunatic Left"

The recent Washington anti-war demonstration once again illuminated the melancholy unwillingness or inability of those who are soberly concerned over the course of the Vietnam War to disassociate themselves from the Lunatic Left.

Had the demonstration been confined to the rally at the Lincoln Memorial and perhaps a symbolic march to the Pentagon, the goal of the demonstrators would have been well served. The degeneration of the demonstration into a shoddy brawl at the Pentagon was as vulgarly pointless as it was predictable, and afforded the unfortunate note upon which the demonstration will be remembered.

One awaits the end of the moderate protesters' mute acquiescence in their "United Front" with the New Left, Black Power groups and others equally irresponsible. Until such a time, the credibility of the entire protest movement will be mired in a morass of confusion and bad faith. As a graphic example, surely Robert Lowell could effectively express his protest against war without appearing on the same stage with the totem of the Radical Left, Norman Mailer.

J. L. VANDERSLICE,
 Arlington.

Former Cabinet Officer's Cairo Trip Suggests U.S.-Egypt Talks

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 2, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A17

Former Cabinet Officer's Cairo Trip Suggests U.S.-Egypt Talks

From News Dispatches

Former U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Anderson was in Cairo yesterday awaiting a meeting with Egyptian President Nasser, amid rumors that his visit was intended to prevent a new outbreak of war.

Anderson, an experienced Middle East troubleshooter, was Treasury Secretary during the Eisenhower Administration and has served both Presidents Eisenhower and Johnson in confidential diplomatic roles. Anderson stressed in Cairo, however, that his

visit "has no official character."

Egypt and the United States have not maintained diplomatic relations since the Arab-Israeli war last June.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said that Anderson was in Cairo "on a private visit," adding that "He has business interests in Egypt."

"He is not negotiating on behalf of the United States," McCloskey said. "He is not on a U.S. mission."

The disclaimer did not foreclose the strong probability

that Anderson privately would send President Johnson his evaluation of his discussions with Egyptian leaders, Washington officials conceded.

It has been established that Anderson's trip to Cairo just before the fighting began in June was on behalf of the administration. Chiefly because of Anderson's report of his conversations with Nasser, the United States was critical of U.N. Secretary General U Thant's pullout of the U.N. peacekeeping force shortly before the shooting started.

In other Mideast develop-

ments, Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol said in Jerusalem yesterday that he is ready to meet King Hussein of Jordan either in Jerusalem or Amman for peace talks.

Hussein, interviewed on a television program in London, effectively rejected the offer.

Hussein was in London for talks with British Foreign Secretary George Brown. There were strong indications Britain might sell eight Hawker Hunter jet fighters to Jordan to replace some of those lost during the war with Israel, re-

ported Robert C. Toth of the Los Angeles Times.

The jets, previously intended for use by the South Arabian Federation, would give Jordan a total of 15 flyable Hunters, four short of the 20 it lost in the war and eight short of its full pre-war complement 24. Informed sources said Britain is seeking to divert three of six Hunters intended for Saudi Arabia, to help Jordan fill the gap, Toth reported.

In Cairo, meanwhile, an offi-

cial Egyptian spokesman denounced Israel's "mixture of religious fanaticism and military arrogance" as "really frightening," and told newsmen Egypt will adhere to a policy of "resistance" against Israel.

Both Jordan and Algeria announced plans for conscription to boost their military strength.

In Amman, Crown Prince Hassan, 19, delivering a policy speech for his brother, King Hussein, at the opening of the

National Assembly, called for rebuilding Jordan's armed forces and introducing the draft.

Algeria's chief of state, Col. Houari Boumedienne, speaking at a military parade in Algiers marking the 13th anniversary of Algerian independence, announced that military training will become compulsory for the nation's young men next year.

Boumedienne said the draft is necessary "to meet any eventuality in the sacred Arab cause."

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Around the World

Foreign Minister Resigns in Greece

ATHENS—Greek Foreign Minister Pavlos Economou-Gouras resigned yesterday, ostensibly because of his health.

Several hours earlier, Col. George Papadopoulos, mastermind of the April 21 coup, was granted wider powers in the army-backed government. Papadopoulos, who is minister to the Prime Minister's office, gained apparent superiority over his government colleagues as a result of a royal decree.

The announcement of Economou-Gouras's resignation said that his post would be filled by Prime Minister Constantine Kollias until a successor can be appointed.

It was also announced that Prof. Constantine Papadimitriou would be sworn in Friday as Public Works Minister. He succeeds Panayotis Tsaroukis, one of the four ministers whose resignations were announced Monday.

Reuters reported yesterday that "it was widely believed" the four had actually been dismissed, and UPI interpreted the Cabinet reshuffle as a test of strength between King Constantine and the army. On Wednesday, Constantine appointed civilians to hold two of the vacated portfolios.

Among Col. Papadopoulos's new powers is that of reviewing all draft bills prepared by other members of the Cabinet before submission to the Prime Minister or the King.

Battle of Spies

MOSCOW—Pravda accused the Central Intelligence Agency of producing a phony Soviet spy defector because it knew the Soviet Union was going to produce a genuine American defector.

An article in the Communist Party newspaper said the phony defector was Lt. Col. Yevgeny Runge, whom the Americans described on Dec. 15 as a senior Soviet intelligence agent who surrendered in West Berlin.

Pravda said the real defector was John Discoe Smith, a former diplomat and worker for the CIA whose memoirs began being serialized in a Russian weekly newspaper a week ago.

The State Department confirmed that a man named John Discoe Smith worked for it from 1950 to 1959 but said there was no reason to believe he worked for the CIA.

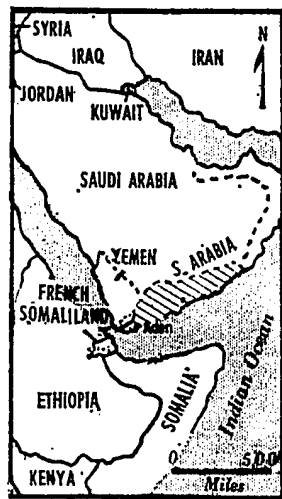
Pope's Operation

VATICAN CITY—Pope Paul VI will undergo surgery for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland at 8 a.m. Saturday (2 a.m. EST), Vatican sources said. They said the bells of St. Peter's Basilica will be stilled for at least three days afterward, so as not to disturb the Pontiff's rest. The Pope's brother, Dr. Francesco Montini, 68, a heart surgeon, arrived at the Vatican Thursday and will remain until after the operation.

Aden Pullout

LONDON—Reports that Britain will grant the South Arabian Federation independence later this month, rather than in January, were confirmed in Parliament by Foreign Secretary George Brown. He said the exact date will be announced in the next two weeks.

Along with the speeded-up withdrawal of British forces remaining in Aden, Brown disclosed that Britain is "suspending" its earlier offer of post-independence military and financial support, until the attitude of the new government is known. The rival National Liberation Front and the



The Washington Post Nov. 3, 1967

NEW DATE—Independence will come to the South Arabian Federation this month, sooner than had been expected.

Federation for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen are holding talks on forming a government when the British leave.

Brown also announced that diplomatic relations with Egypt, broken off in 1965, may soon be resumed.

Conservative Victory

LEICESTER, England—Britain's opposition Conservative Party took the ruling Labor Party's normally safe seat of Leicester, southwest England, in a parliamentary by-election.

In a 16.6 per cent swing from the Labor Party, 48-year-old solicitor Tom Boardman took the House of Commons seat. It was his third attempt to win the seat.

For the Record

- The second Soviet satellite that participated in Monday's automatic docking in orbit was also brought back to earth, according to Tass.

- Arab terrorists in the Gaza strip tried unsuccessfully to close shops on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Balfour declaration, in which Britain supported Jewish aspirations for a national homeland.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Mideast Peace Prospects Decline: Hussein's Visit Noted

By Chalmers M. Roberts Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 4, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A3

Mideast Peace Prospects Decline

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

Prospects for an early permanent peace in the Middle East appeared to decline yesterday.

At the United Nations, the nonpermanent members of the Security Council conceded they could not agree on a plan. Thus the issue was bucked back to the major powers, especially the United States and the Soviet Union.

In Cairo, a confidant of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser was critical of the United States after two meetings between Nasser and Robert B. Anderson, a close friend and trouble shooter for President Johnson.

Nonetheless, Israeli sources indicated a nervousness that the United States might trim its own position which thus far has been far closer to that of Israel than that of the Arab nations.

Hussein's Visit Noted

In part, this nervousness springs from the visit here beginning Monday of Jordan's King Hussein. Hussein will make three speeches, appear on television, visit Congress, lunch with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and probably call on the President.

At the U.N. efforts have been centered on dispatching a special representative to the Middle East. The problem has been the instructions under which he would work.

While Washington officials continued to deny that Anderson had been dispatched to Cairo to talk to Nasser about those instructions, such is widely believed to be the fact.

That Nasser found the American presentation unacceptable, despite signs that he has taken a more moderate stand, appeared evident from the words of Nasser's confidant, Mohammed Heikal, editor of the semiofficial paper *Al Ahram*.

Personal Envoy

According to press association dispatches from Cairo, *Al Ahram* described Anderson as the President's personal envoy but declared that Mr. Johnson cares little for the Arabs and hopes that the Jewish vote will re-elect him next year.

Heikal wrote that the United States is the only power than can achieve a decisive solution in the Middle East but "it appears the United States will not play this role in the foreseeable future."

Anderson saw Nasser on Tuesday to present an unspecified feeler, the newspaper

said, and returned on Thursday for Nasser's reaction.

At the Thursday meeting, according to *Al Ahram*, "Nasser explained the United Arab Republic's point of view in general, in addition to his opinion on what Anderson had proposed. All this was in conformity with the basic and unalterable previous stands of the United Arab Republic (Egypt) and the recent discussions of the Khartoum Arab summit conference."

Recognition Ruled Out

At Khartoum the Arab leaders had ruled out both recognition of Israel and direct negotiations and called for unconditional Israeli withdrawal from areas conquered in the June war and still under Israeli control.

Israel wants a permanent peace settlement in writing with its Arab neighbors and says that the only, or at least the preferable, way to get it is in face-to-face negotiations. Israelies has indicated it would accept a U.N. representative in the bargaining process only if the terms of his mission met the Israeli position.

Heikal declared that the American attitude is "more or less that of Israel" and he accused the United States of "obstructing the adoption" of a U.N. resolution by standing behind Israeli demands. He said the United States was re-

luctant to play an effective role "unless the Arabs kneel before her asking for forgiveness."

But Heikal also displayed nervousness about the position of the Soviet Union, Egypt's big-power ally. He did so by warning the United States against a deal with Moscow to settle the Vietnam war in exchange for a Middle East settlement. Any such deal, he said, would be a "mere illusion" because the Soviets can end neither the Vietnam war nor "have a free hand in Arab causes."

Despite all these comments in the wake of the Anderson visit, the State Department insisted again yesterday that the former Treasury Secretary in the Eisenhower Administration was "not undertaking any official mission for the U.S. Government."

Both State and Anderson himself have contended he was visiting Egypt on private business. Anderson last had visited Nasser just prior to the June war to work out an exchange of vice presidential missions but that never came off because of the outbreak of hostilities. Anderson long has been close personally to President Johnson and therefore few, if any, here accept the disavowals.

Hussein, now in New York.

is due to lunch Monday with Rusk, speak at Georgetown University that evening, address the National Press Club on Tuesday and talk to the Washington Institute of Foreign Affairs that night. He will speak at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., on Thursday.

Cotton Mischief

It is not in the American tradition to seek profit out of the misfortunes of others. But that is precisely the impact of the House's decision to deprive Egypt of its cotton-import quota. Whatever its transgressions, that country has suffered blow after blow to its economic prospects and plant—to the Suez Canal, the oil refineries, the tourist trade. Not only are its people faced with hardship; its government is being forced to become ever more dependent on the Communist bloc. Neither of these consequences is in the American interest. Both are encouraged by the House vote. The United States should be holding itself ready to resume and improve relations with Egypt when political conditions permit, not closing out future possibilities for diplomatic advance.

The House vote issued from an unlikely alliance of Northern anti-Arab posturers, Southwestern cotton-growing interests, and protectionists. The Senate should ensure that their political handiwork does not become law.

French Uphold Arms Embargo, Refuse to Release Jets to Israel

By Donald H. Louchheim
Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, Nov. 3—Israel appears to have failed in a final effort to pry a promised consignment of 50 supersonic airplanes out of France.

The planes, Mirage V fighter-bombers, were ordered with a down payment last January. Their scheduled delivery on Nov. 1 has been blocked by the French government under an arms embargo imposed after the June Arab-Israeli war.

Israel, which has already paid \$35 million of the total \$50 million purchase price, has been eager to receive the planes, to replace losses in the June conflict and to match the new buildup of Soviet jets in the Arab air forces.

On Wednesday, General Zvi Tsur, personal adviser to Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, arrived in Paris in an 11th-hour attempt to get the embargo relaxed. Yesterday, he conferred with French Defense Minister Pierre Messmer.

French President De Gaulle however, seems determined to maintain the embargo. He reportedly is convinced that Israeli intransigence is the major obstacle to peace, and it is doubted that there is any chance of further arms shipments to Israel until a broad settlement and a new balance of power have been achieved in the Middle East.

The Israeli air force is al-

most entirely French supplied, including Mirage III, Mystere and Ouragon fighters, Fouga Magister trainers and 30-passenger assault helicopters. Equally important, the Israeli ground and air forces depend on French guided antitank and antiaircraft rockets for their strike capability.

Despite the French embargo, spare parts and military accessories have been leaking into Israel through third country agents. But the 50 Mirage V's, off the assembly line on schedule, painted with Israeli colors and tailored to Israeli specifications, have been kept grounded.

For Israel, the main preoccupation has been getting the aircraft. The Israelis have reportedly warned the French that if the planes are not delivered this month, Israel will demand its money back and seek indemnities for breach of contract.

Marcel Dassault, head of the firm supplying the Mirage, has understandably led the behind-the-scenes assault to get the embargo lifted, or at least modified. He has been supported by other French weapons manufacturers, for whom Israel has been a major client.

Critics of de Gaulle's embargo have argued that it jeopardizes future arms sales and threatens to stunt a key sector of French industry. In addition, the Israelis have been stressing

the massive Soviet arms supplies to the Arab countries, arguing that Israeli weakness will certainly tempt the Arabs to start a new war.

The French embargo also blocked a sale of 12 fighters to Lebanon and tanks to Saudi Arabia. France, however, has had no significant arms trade with Arab belligerents like Syria and Egypt. In addition, the embargo did not apply to North African countries like Algeria.

Egypt Seeks Use of Aden Oil Refinery

By Osgood Caruthers

Los Angeles Times

CAIRO—Egypt was reported today to be negotiating for the use of the British refinery in Aden to process oil from offshore wells in the Red Sea until the damage to Egypt's refineries in Suez from the recent Israeli shelling is repaired.

All that remains to be worked out, according to informed sources, is the cost and the arrangements for shipping the crude oil to the refinery and getting the finished products back to Egypt.

The source said that Cairo is sending a negotiating team to Britain to work out terms for the use of the British Petroleum Co. Aden plant, which has been operating at a trickle since the Suez Canal was closed during the Arab-Israeli war in June.

The move illustrates the steps being taken to improve relations between Egypt and Britain, broken off by Egypt two years ago. It also means that workers at the Aden refinery will be back to work full-time, which should help restore some economic stability to that area.

What Will Mrs. Johnson Wear to the Wedding?

By Eugenia Sheppard

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 4, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. C3

What Will Mrs. Johnson Wear to the Wedding?

By Eugenia Sheppard

NEW YORK—Mrs. Lyndon Johnson is in the same state of mind as thousands of other mothers. She can't decide what to wear to her daughter's wedding.

To look the perfect mother-of-the-bride is no easy job, as every woman knows. The dress can't be too old or too young, too fussy or too severe. The hardest job of all is to please the bride, who wants her wedding like every other wedding and, often as not, suggests beige lace.

Lady Bird Johnson plans to be ready for whatever happens. She'll have at least three wedding-type dresses in her closet so that she can make a last minute decision.

Recently, Mrs. Johnson has ordered five dresses from Mollie Parnis. Four of them have been delivered to the White House. The fifth, still under wraps in the Parnis Livingston workrooms, could be the dress for Lynda Bird's wedding.

Like most of the fashions Mrs. Johnson orders, it has an unbelted, princess line, small at the top and slightly flaring. Made of imported pink lace with a tiny silver

thread running through it, the dress has a high neckline and long, flaring sleeves.

The other dresses Mollie has made for the First Lady include the white, satin-back crepe she wore recently at the dinner for the president of Mexico.

Not yet worn are a gold gabardine day-time dress with a Roman-striped scarf; a dress and jacket of pale blue, spongy wool; and a short black lace with a halter neckline, white satin collar and bow. Tiny paillettes glitter in the lace. The whole thing is worn over a white satin slip.

Adele Simpson, too, has been asked to submit sketches for the outfit the First Lady may wear to the wedding. Sketches and fabric samples were sent to the White House last week but, so far, no order has been placed.

Mrs. Johnson asked for "something in mint green satin," Adele Simpson said. The sketch she submitted is similar to several others she has already made for Mrs. Johnson. It is high at the neckline with a flaring skirt.

THE DÖORBELL and telephone kept ringing in Oscar de la Renta's elegant duplex apartment with the all-glass room opening on a tiny garden. Helping to take the calls was the new Mrs. Oscar de la Renta, who was French fashion editor Francoise de Langlade until Tuesday noon. She was wearing a striped Egyptian caftan—the very last to come out of Egypt, brought as a gift from Rosemary Kanzler. Her feet, as always, were bare.

"I take off my shoes the minute I get home," she said. "A doctor once told me that it's as good as massage."

Francoise de Langlade de la Renta is a woman so full of vim and vitamins that massage hardly seems a problem. Though she gave up her top fashion job as editor of Vogue because she fell in love with Oscar and couldn't keep commuting between Paris and New York, she will soon be deep in another career.

FRANCOISE WAS born in Paris, where her mother and grown son still live. She

became an American citizen while she was married to her second husband, a member of the diplomatic service in Washington. Once she worked for Diana Vreeland on Harper's Bazaar. She pressed dresses for Louise Dahl Wolfe to photograph. In 1953 she started working on French Vogue, became fashion editor and moved up to editor a year ago.

She and Oscar are the same kind of people and like the same things. They are both outgoing and have accumulated a wide assortment of friends, in and out of fashion.

Francoise is deeply superstitious. She has never let Oscar meet her at an airport and never sends cables telling when she'll arrive. She believes in astrology. She's a Capricorn and Oscar is a Cancer, a good combination.

Francoise and Oscar fell in love two years ago, and it was a foregone conclusion that they'd marry sometime.

Monday night Oscar said to her, "What are you doing for lunch tomorrow?" Instead of lunching they went down to City Hall.

Publishers-Hall Syndicate

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microfilm.

Women's Wear Sketch by Steven Stipelman

Possible mother-of-the-bride dresses for Lady-bird Johnson: silver-touched pink lace by Mollie Parnis (left) and mint green satin by Adele Simpson.

On page one of *The New York Times* datelined Washington, Oct. 16, the following report appeared:

"Fourteen of the fifteen Western Allies — France did not participate — have drawn up a blueprint to alter the basic nature of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and reform the alliance to face new diplomatic tasks foreseen for the nineteen-seventies.

"Leading policy-makers from the NATO capitals are proposing to convert what has been essentially a military alliance into a political unit capable of arriving at an Atlantic consensus on policies to be pursued in other parts of the world."

On October 30 the *Times* reported the following:

"Twenty-one Republican members of the House of Representatives urged

today that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, be reshaped to deal with future East-West problems, including the areas of trade and the reunification of Germany.

"Now, they said, NATO is geared to the military defense for which it was organized in the nineteen-forties and is incapable of solving economic and political problems with which it should also deal.

"The Republicans cited NATO 'self-examination' and the NATO ministers' meeting in December 'as important an event in man's history as any peace conference ever held'."

In light of these signal reports, we are persuaded to republish today in the *Public Interest* the following article which initially appeared in these columns on April 7, 1959:

For Communists the Target is **THE WORLD**

by A. N. SPANEL
FOUNDER-CHAIRMAN
International Latex Corporation

The hypnotist's pendulum, used by some practitioners of the science, forces the subject to focus his mind on the swinging device to the exclusion of everything else, until his will is paralyzed.

This has been roughly the Kremlin's technique, too. The pendulum swung by Khrushchev (currently Kosygin), as by Stalin before him, takes the form of a periodic "crisis." The free world is so overwhelmed by an acute immediate danger in one spot that it is apt to forget the larger, continuous and worldwide danger. This leaves the communists free to operate everywhere else with a minimum of hindrance from our side.

RED HAND QUICKER THAN THE EYE

While Khrushchev (Kosygin) forces world attention on West Berlin (currently Hanoi), his minions have been busy cutting the ground from under the West's positions in the Middle East. **Though the attempt totally to subvert Nasser's Egypt has gone awry, that country is trapped by its military-economic dependence on Moscow. Meanwhile Iraq has been brought under strong, perhaps fatal, communist influence. Without benefit of a real issue or crisis, the Red tourniquet is being tightened around that vital region.**

But free-world statesmen have been too frantically occupied with fears, hopes and debates around the crisis of the month to give more than cursory attention to these slower boring-from-within processes elsewhere.

As long as we deal with the fundamental challenge of world communism on a crisis-to-crisis basis, rather than on a systematic and continuous global scale, the hypnotist's pendulum will continue to work its Red magic. Africa, Asia and even Latin America will continue to be pilfered under our unseeing eyes in the pattern of pillage that has already enslaved a third of the human race.

These facts are especially pertinent today, in the context of the tenth anniversary of NATO. **They demand an immediate reappraisal of its role, its scope, its tools.** For NATO, in the eyes of the Communist Axis, is the symbol of free-world power in the aggregate.

NEED FOR NATO ENORMOUSLY ENHANCED

"The basic reasons which led to the signature of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949," the NATO Council said in its communique after its anniversary session in Washington, "remain valid today." This is the understatement of the decade! Actually the threat to what remains of freedom on this planet is vastly greater than it was ten years ago. The enemy's military might has been expanded year by year, and the conquest of China has given him colossal new potentials of penetration and intimidation. The role of NATO today is therefore far larger than anyone envisaged at its birth.

To play it effectively, NATO must be rapidly strengthened and expanded in terms of physical power, political and moral authority.

Though NATO is an Atlantic enterprise, the communique rightly stressed that the challenge is "worldwide." The organization, as one writer put it, "is going to have to adopt a less Atlantic and more global look."

NATO urgently needs more power to protect more of the free world than its members had foreseen in the original concept of the alliance.

For, as President Eisenhower put it in his speech at Gettysburg on April 4, 1959, for the communists, **"the target is the world."**

Above all, what is called for is **unity** of the free world — not merely legalistic unity but a unity of spirit in a common dedication, unity in depth and in breadth.

TYRANNY AND TERROR UNITE THE COMMUNISTS

The Soviet bloc is a monolithic entity. The free allies are at best a loose collection of strong-willed individual countries and governments. In order to cope with the life-and-death menace posed by the Red monolith, we have no alternative but to provide a voluntary unity to match. Only by pooling more of its resources, brains and skills and facing up to the need for sacrifice—including the sacrifice of some types of national sovereignty—can the free world hope to thwart the Soviet pattern of pillage.

In his splendid book, *What's Wrong With U.S. Foreign Policy*, Mr. Cyrus L. Sulzberger cites the lessons of an alliance, some 2,500 years ago, resembling NATO. It was the first Delian League, in which Greek city-states led by Athens banded together for common defense against Persian aggression.

As fear of Persia receded, Mr. Sulzberger points out, the League's vitality ebbed. Its strength was also sapped by bickerings and by an increasing tendency of Athens to ignore the will of lesser allies. On the basis of this ancient experience, Mr. Sulzberger concludes about NATO: **"We must seek new methods to invigorate the psychological will to common effort."**

Certainly there has been no decline of fear in our world. The tasks facing the free world are costly, long-lasting and exhausting. Fatigue and the human weakness for wishful thinking encourage illusions of easy solutions, of cures with unguents of good will bearing labels like "coexistence."

These debilitating delusions, feeding on our failure to see the pattern of the communist menace in all its global varieties, must be overcome if freedom is to survive. **An enormously invigorated and expanded NATO would be both symbol and substance of our commitment to victory.**

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Defusing Arabia

Could it be that things are sorting themselves out in South Arabia, not so long ago imagined as another potential "Vietnam"? One hesitates to tempt fate by saying so, but it now seems possible that when the British pull out, after 128 years, they will leave behind a nationalist government determined to make a go on its own.

For this prospect, backhanded credit must be given to President Nasser. By losing the June war with Israel, he lost as well the capacity to conduct aggression and implement his imperialist ambitions in South Arabia (and Yemen). The rival local nationalists, largely freed of Egypt's and Saudi Arabia's countering pressures, appear to be moving toward a practical accommodation.

With Nasser's threat diminished, the British feel able to advance their departure from next January to later this month, and also to cancel their earlier pledge to South Arabia of an anti-Nasser shield. Britain's offer of important military and economic aid to the successor government is now to be hinged, fairly enough, on how able, responsible and cooperative that government is.

The rest of us can be grateful for the military circumstance and diplomatic skill which has led to the apparent defusing of the Arabian crisis. The new state will be terribly poor and riven with tensions. It will have troubles enough without beginning its independence in a state of civil war.

Regime Ousted In Yemen

Bloodless Coup By Military Removes Sallal

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microfilm.

Associated Press

**ABDULLAH AL SALLAL
... overthrown in Yemen**

SANAA, Yemen, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Yemen army, in a bloodless coup, ousted President Abdullah al-Sallal today while he was in Baghdad en route to Moscow.

A communique issued after the post-midnight seizure said: "The army takeover aims at establishing sounder bonds with sister Arab states, with the UAR (Egypt) at their head."

The statement was taken by observers here as an indication that the new regime would be more willing than Sallal to reach a settlement in the five-year-old civil war between the Republican government in Sanaa and mountain tribesmen seeking to restore Royalist rule.

Reached Agreement

After the Arab war with Israel in June, President Nasser of Egypt, who backed the Republicans with money, arms and troops, reached an agreement with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, a supporter of the Royalists, to end their aid to the feuding Yemenis.

Despite a curfew, crowds of civilians, army troops and sword-waving tribesmen surged into the streets of this capital to cheer the new regime, made up largely of men who recently returned from Cairo where they had been kept in exile by the Egyptians at Sallal's request.

One of them, Judge Abdel Rahman Iriani, was named provisional chief of state until a new cabinet is formed.

To Continue Trip

A later decree said Judge Iriani, former Premier Ahmed Mohammed Noaman and Muhammad Aly Osman had been named as members of a new presidential council. Another decree named Mohsin Alaini, a former foreign minister and Yemeni representative at the United Nations, to be premier.

Egypt's Middle East News agency reported that Sallal heard the news of the coup in a government house in Bagh-

See YEMEN, A17, Col. 3

Army Ousts President of Yemen

dad and canceled his trip to Moscow.

The coup was announced this morning by Col. Ahmed al-Rohoumi, who was acting interior minister in the Sallal regime. "Not a single bullet was shot," he said.

Rohoumi said all foreigners in Sanaa were safe and that measures were taken to assure their future safety.

In announcing it seeks 'sounder' ties with Egypt, the new regime said, "The Yemeni army and people can never deny or forget the invaluable sacrifices (Egypt) has rendered to the Yemeni republic and its revolution."

Yet the appointment of Iriani as provisional chief of state indicated the new regime is not working for Egypt but supports withdrawal of Egyptian troops from Yemen, a move which fits well in with Egyptian interests.

Held For A Year

Iriani had been held a prisoner by the Egyptians for a year.

The coup appeared aimed

solely at Sallal, although 20 military men and civilians were arrested in the early stages.

Sallal took power in a coup in September 1962. As head of the palace guards, he led the overthrow of Yemen's 11-century-old imamate (monarchy) and established a republican government.

In this fight since then against the Royalist tribesmen under the deposed Imam, Mohamed el Badr, Sallal has been assisted by 70,000 Egyptian troops.

Halted Flow

Egypt already has started withdrawing its troops and Saudi Arabia has halted its flow of money and weapons to the monarchists.

Initial reaction in Sanaa indicated the new regime will have popular support. Even Sallal's 1500-man guard declared its support for the rebels.

Tribal chieftains and top

army officers crowded the Interior Ministry compound to throw their support to the new government.

[Reuters reported from Aden that the new government had broadcast a communique saying that the military high command had decided on Sallal's removal after exhausting all means of persuading him to act on a series of recommendations by army and tribal leaders. The recommendations called for the formation of a nationalist government which would among other things improve the economy and achieve unity in the country.]

Rejected Agreement

Sallal was denounced as the "splitting factor" by several politicians and tribal chieftains. He frequently had been blamed for the Yemen's "hard-line" policy against her neighbor, Saudi Arabia.

When President Nasser

signed a Yemen peace agreement with King Faisal, Sallal had rejected it and declared

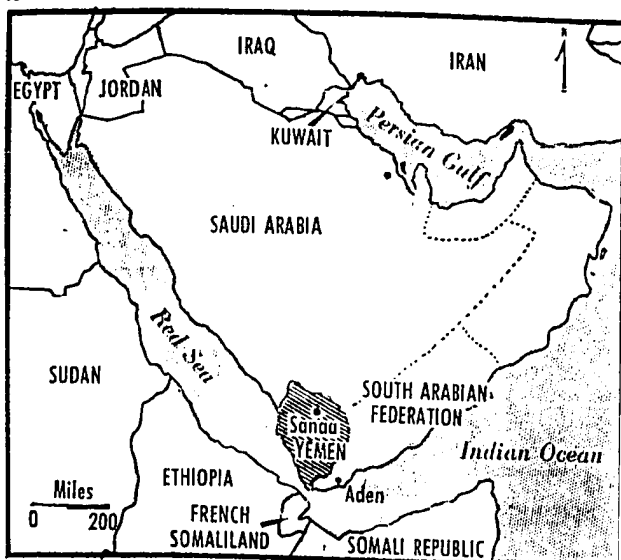
Yemen would defend itself against any threat. He recalled his exiled opponents from Cairo and toured Yemen on a fence-mending mission among various tribes.

Apparently, Sallal's opponents plan direct negotiations with Saudi Arabia to work out a "good neighbor policy." The leaders of the coup announced their primary objective is to safeguard the republic and extend a friendly hand to all sister Arab States.

This seemed to reflect a desire to detach Yemen from Saudi-Egyptian quarrels and

by so doing establish friendly ties with both countries.

Sallal had been seeking Soviet military aid to replace the Egyptian forces withdrawing from Yemen, and had said in Baghdad Saturday he wanted a defense pact with the Soviet Union.



The Washington Post

Yemen Ensnared In Arab Rivalries

Yemen is a tiny desert nation of about 4.9 million persons perched on the southwestern tip of the Arabian peninsula.

Its population is made up of a number of tribes, each with their own amir or sheik, which before the ouster of the Imam (king) paid allegiance to him. Several tribes, however, have traditionally enjoyed a great deal of local autonomy.

Through the center of the country runs a broad band of highlands where enough rain falls to permit the cultivation of wheat, barley and millet. Yemen has also been the major source for Arabian coffee.

Despite its nominal independence, Yemen has been dominated for centuries by one or another of the great Middle Eastern powers.

From 1958 to 1961 it joined with Egypt in the United Arab Republic. The coup which ousted the Imam in 1962 was thought to have been encouraged from Cairo.

When the mountain tribes went into rebellion to re-

store the monarchy, Egypt sided with the Republicans and Saudi Arabia supported the Royalists.

In August of 1965, President Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia made an abortive attempt to settle their rivalry in Yemen but the fighting continued.

The two leaders reached a new accord in July at the Arab summit meeting in Khartoum. However, President Abdullah al-Salali rejected any reconciliation with the Royalists and was casting about for new sources of support when he was deposed yesterday.

Hussien Promises 'Reasonable' Line

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5 (AP)—King Hussein of Jordan said today he would state a "reasonable" Arab position to U.S. officials this week. He indicated the Arabs were willing to recognize Israel's right to exist and use of the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran if they got the right terms in settlement of last June's Arab-Israeli war.

The king's remarks were televised live from New York on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the Nation," the day before Hussein goes to Washington to meet Secretary of State Dean Rusk and President Johnson.

Under questioning, Hussein said that in talking with Rusk and Mr. Johnson, "I am going to expose the Arab position as it stands now. I think it is a reasonable one and represents a very, very tremendous change from earlier positions."

Since the 1948 war and the

1949 armistice that followed Israel's creation, Arab countries generally have refused to recognize Israel and have claimed they are still at war with her and entitled to exercise belligerents' rights. Under that claim, Egypt has declared Israeli ships barred from the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran.

Hussein said that by agreement reached at the Khartoum conference in September, the Arab leaders now were offering "to recognize the right of all to live in peace and security" in the Middle East. Given the "right formula," this could mean "all states," he said.

He warned, however, that "a resistance movement, as is the right of a people" was beginning to appear in Israeli-occupied West Jordan and there were dangers of an explosion "on a large scale" if the occupation continued.

This report on the resistance was filed by John

Lawton of United Press International from Allenby Bridge, Jordan:

The Commandos of the "Palestine Liberation Army" wear camouflaged uniforms and talk darkly of humiliating the Israel troops who won the war last June.

The terror teams are apparently well trained and well organized, and have caused the Israelis increasing concern despite their military superiority. Gen. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defense Minister, has threatened "punitive action" if attacks against soldiers and civilians continue.

The 23-year-old spokesman for a commando group interviewed at an East Bank town put his case simply:

"We will never accept peace with the Israelis until the rights of the Palestinians have been completely restored."

He and his comrades, he said, had been given 18 months of

training in guerrilla warfare in Iraq.

Many of his fellow commandos, he said, had infiltrated the West Bank from Jordan and with guerrilla fighters of the secret Palestine underground organization Al-Fatah now formed the hard core of the resistance movement.

Commandos received about \$50 monthly army pay, plus trade pay and allowances as in any other regular army.

The PLA, is financed by regular contributions from Arab governments and Al-Fatah by individual contributions he said.

Well-informed Western sources said that, despite the efforts of the Jordanian government to halt infiltration, the guerrillas were still getting through.

"A Jordanian soldier patrolling the river bank is more likely to help a commando across than turn him over to the authorities, one source said.

Because there are now large arms caches on the West Bank, which make it unnecessary to carry weapons.

Syrian-trained Al-Fatah guerrillas can more easily infiltrate through Jordan to the West Bank undetected, the source added.

New Yemen Rulers Talk With Rebels

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 7, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A14

New Yemen Rulers Talk With Rebels

SANAA, Yemen, Nov. 6 (AP). —This country's new acting president, Judge Abdel Rahman-Iriani, has said that talks were under way with rebellious pro-Royalist tribes with the aim of bringing them into the Republican fold, the Middle East News Agency said today.

Iriani heads the regime which came to power in a bloodless coup yesterday while President Abdullah al-Sallal was in Baghdad.

The new government has said its goal is to "correct the situation" in Yemen, a statement interpreted to mean it seeks a settlement of the nation's five-year-old civil war. Sallal had seemed determined to continue the fighting.

The new premier, Moshin Alaini, said all tribes have expressed backing for the new regime. He also said Yemen would follow a "good neighbor," policy with all sister states, including the neighboring monarchy of Saudi Arabia, which backed the Royalists in the civil war that began when Sallal led the overthrow of Yemen's 11-century-old monarchy in 1962.

Egypt sent 70,000 troops to Yemen to keep the Republicans in power, but President Nasser agreed with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to end their involvement in Yemen and try to restore peace there.

Sallal had obstructed the Yemen peace commission sponsored by the two nations, and it appeared that Sallal's ouster, if not engineered by the Egyptians, must at least have had their blessing.

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Egypt Fights U.S. Formula

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

Nov. 7—Egypt today chilled hopes of early agreement on an American initiative for a Middle East settlement with a request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

Western delegations, caught by surprise, regarded the Egyptian move as an attempt to upset the consideration of a new American resolution.

This seeks to send a special United Nations representative to the Middle East to promote a broad solution encompassing Israeli troop withdrawal to recognized boundaries, a halt to Arab belligerency, a refugee settlement and freedom of transit in the Suez Canal.

The Egyptian effort was interpreted as a pre-emptive maneuver to force a vote first on an Indian resolution considered to be much more favorable to the Arabs and prejudicial to Israel. Backers of the American resolution had hoped that, since other efforts had already failed, more support would be rallied for the U.S. approach.

Both the Indian and the American resolutions were introduced in the Security Council today after the Egyptian request. Copies of the American initiative were circulated among Arab delegations Monday. Tonight there were reports that Japan is preparing still a third resolution.

An American diplomat described the Indian measure tonight as an attempt to force Israel back to the situation that existed before the June 5 Arab-Israeli war. He charged that it is "full of hooks" and is far more extreme than the approach publicly advocated by King Hussein of Jordan.

The Indians never consulted with Israel, the American sources said, whereas the United States had made a conscientious effort to present a balanced resolution that would take account of the interests of both sides after extensive consultations.

Casual Approach

Security Council President Mamadou Kante of Mali appeared in no hurry to call the urgent session requested by

Egypt. There were reports this afternoon that it would not be held until Thursday after a meeting Wednesday on the situation in the Congo. Several delegations accused Kante of dragging his feet.

Some diplomats thought the Egyptians may have wanted to check the efforts in Washington by King Hussein, possibly as the result of wavering opinion in Cairo. Hussein, who has said he speaks also for President Nasser, has been described as generally sympathetic to the American initiative.

Others speculated that the Soviet Union may have had a hand in the Egyptian move so as to forestall any agreement with the United States, thus presaging a more active Soviet role in the Middle East.

Conciliatory Line

But the ambassador of a militant Arab country said today that the Egyptians had wanted to force the issue last week and had been dissuaded by the Indians and Nigerians from asking for a Security Council meeting.

This version conflicts with what has been described as a more conciliatory line taken by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad in frequent consultations with American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg. American sources say the Arabs themselves requested the United States to take a new initiative.

A moderate Arab ambassador, acknowledging bewilderment, said he found the U.S. resolution "not at all bad" and that with a few changes it would be acceptable. He added that he understood this to be the Jordanian view.

Meanwhile, the Israelis rejected the Indian draft as an "Arab-Soviet" attempt to dictate surrender terms. They also complained that the U.S. draft does not call for direct negotiations between the parties. Privately, however, the Israelis have indicated they can "live with" the resolution.

Although both the Indian and American resolutions call for the dispatch of a special U.N. representative to the Middle East, there are notable differences in approach.

The Indian draft, co-spon-

sored by Mali and Nigeria, emphasizes Israeli withdrawal from "all the territories occupied" as a result of the June war and calls on all countries to terminate the state or claim of belligerency as well as to respect the territorial integrity of others. Whereas it specifically names Israel, it avoids any direct mention of the Arabs in the call for non-belligerency.

It speaks of a "just settlement" for the Palestine refugees, but American sources noted that it apparently makes no provision for new refugees resulting from the June war.

The Indian draft would restrict the mandate of the U.N. special representative to that of contacting "the states concerned in order to coordinate efforts to achieve the purposes" of the resolution. It would direct the Secretary General to report within 30 days.

By contrast, the American draft would give the U.N. representative a much more flexible mandate to assist the states in working out solutions in accordance with the resolution "and of creating a just and lasting peace in the area."

Repeating principles enunciated by President Johnson, the U.S. draft envisages "withdrawal of armed forces from occupied territories"—but it avoids referring specifically to "the" territories. And it mentions withdrawal as only one element in a just and lasting peace based on "secure and recognized boundaries."

It also envisages the possibility of demilitarized zones in efforts to guarantee freedom of navigation and a refugee settlement. "We feel that the problem will have to be settled in the area, not on the East River," an American spokesman commented in reference to the maneuvers at the United Nations.

How many votes the U.S. draft will garner in the 15-member Security Council is problematical, since it has not been discussed before. But Western diplomats contend that the Indian draft cannot muster the necessary nine affirmative votes.

American diplomats believe that if the Indian draft should fail other delegations might be more willing to support the U.S. measure.

Royalists Bar Compromise In Yemen

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT—A Yemeni Royalist spokesman said today that the Republican coup d'etat which ousted President Adrulal al-Sallal would have no effect on the five-year-old civil war.

"We would like to make peace, but a Royalist peace," said Hashem Bin Hashem, minister of social affairs in Imam (King) Mohammed el Badr's Royalist government. "We didn't fight for five years for nothing."

The new government has repeatedly stated its determination to preserve the Republican form of government, but hopes had been expressed that by removing Sallal Sunday—the new junta had removed the biggest obstacle to peace.

"It is impossible to remove the Imam," Hashem said. "The Zaidi tribes would refuse to cooperate without him." The Zaidi have formed the backbone of the Royalist resistance.

[United Press International reported from Cairo that the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said Egypt had received a message from acting Yemeni President Abdel Rahman Iriani blaming Sallal for last month's riots against the Egyptian troops who were leaving. He also denied making mass arrests after the coup.]

Around the World

Race Segregation Measure Passes Rhodesia Parliament

SALISBURY—Rhodesia's parliament passed a government-sponsored race discrimination bill yesterday, despite a ruling by the Council that the measure conflicts with Rhodesia's Declaration of Rights. The bill would permit local authorities to provide separate public facilities and enforce racial segregation at them.

The bill received the two-thirds majority needed to overrule the Constitutional Council, as did a bill providing the death penalty for anyone found in unauthorized possession of arms.

Nazi Hunt

BONN — World War II Gestapo chief Heinrich Mueller, one of West Germany's most wanted war criminals, apparently is alive and in hiding, according to the West German government's Central Office for Nazi War Crimes at Ludwigsburg. The office said it received information from Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal indicating Muller is alive. Informed sources said Wiesenthal found somebody in Munich who had been in touch with Mueller, reputedly in Egypt. Two Israelis were arrested earlier this week in Munich and charged with breaking into Mrs. Mueller's home seeking evidence that her husband, missing since the end of World War II, is still alive.

In Munich, meanwhile, a judge banned the sale of a book by Wiesenthal, on grounds that it slandered former Gestapo official Erich Rajakovic by calling him a "Soviet spy."

Tokyo Landmark

TOKYO — Demolition of the old wing of the Imperial Hotel, designed 44 years ago by the late Frank Lloyd Wright, will start Dec. 1 despite U.S.-Japanese efforts to save the landmark. The building that survived the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 and the bombings of World War II is a victim of age and Tokyo's land boom. Built on a concrete raft that floats in more than 200 feet of mud, the hotel has sunk 3 feet 7 inches into the soft subsoil.

Tetsuzo Inumaru, president of the Imperial, said demolition of the building's front and central section will be delayed six weeks to give the Save the Imperial Association time to move it to another site if the group can raise the money.

Aden Unrest

ADEN—Five Arabs were killed and three British soldiers wounded in the fourth day of incidents involving rival Arab nationalist groups here. British officials estimated 30 Arabs were killed in the street fighting Monday.

The Federal army, which assumed responsibility from British troops for security in most areas of the troubled colony two months ago, reiterated its support for the National Liberation Front. The Federation for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen has been feuding with the NLF over which group should govern the South Arabian Federation after the British withdraw later this month.

Pope's Progress

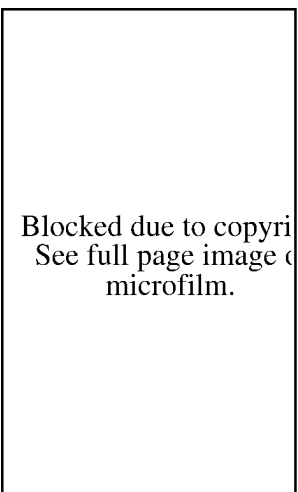
VATICAN CITY — Pope Paul VI developed a very slight fever, but quickly overcame it and is in "perfect post-operative condition," said a medical bulletin issued by the Vatican press office three days after the Pontiff's surgery to remove his enlarged prostate gland. The Vatican said

the Pope has received an "enormous" number of get-well messages from throughout the world.

For the Record

- The French National Assembly rejected two portions of President de Gaulle's bill, one to recompense Frenchmen repatriated to France following Algeria's independence, and the other to provide funds for police administrative personnel.
- Former Economic Coordination Minister Constantine Mitsotakis was charged in Athens with withholding information on the "Aspidarchy," in which 15 officers were convicted of belonging to a secret group plotting to overthrow the Greek monarchy.
- Representatives of the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization member nations met at Brussels to discuss closer nonmilitary cooperation.

From staff reports and news dispatches



Associated Press
HEINRICH MUELLER
... thought to be alive

Israel Bars Pullout Before Negotiation

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 8 — Foreign Minister Abba Eban of Israel said bluntly this afternoon that his country will maintain its present Middle East cease-fire lines until the Arabs negotiate a peace settlement.

He thus appeared to rule out the possibility that Israel would agree to withdraw its troops from all or part of the territories they occupied in the June war in accordance with any formula evolved in the United Nations that falls short of direct negotiations.

Israel, Eban said, "is prepared to discuss a settlement tomorrow. But if the Arabs are not, they are asking for a perpetuation of the present situation. It will last until a peace settlement has been negotiated and agreed to."

U.S. Criticized

He categoric rejected an Afro-Asian resolution introduced in the Security Council by India calling for Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and less explicitly for Arab renunciation of belligerency. He indicated that Israel would not cooperate with a special U.N. representative dispatched under such a resolution.

In less severe terms, Eban criticized an American resolution for not giving sufficient weight to the concept of di-

rect negotiations. But he did not reject it. He went on to dismiss as unacceptable a Japanese draft not yet presented which has been touted as a possible compromise.

[In Cairo, Mohamed Hassan el-Zayyat, the chief of the Egyptian Information Ministry, repeated his government's assertion that Israel must withdraw from the territories she occupied last June before peace can be arranged.

[El-Zayyat rejected the U.S. resolution now before the Council on the ground that it does not specifically call for the withdrawal of Israeli troops. "In fact, it is one step backwards," he told a press conference, according to news agencies. "When Israeli troops withdraw, the way will be paved for a solution."]

Bargaining Moves

Some observers at the United Nations regarded the tough Israeli statement, delivered with obvious self-confidence at a press conference called by Eban, as essentially a bargaining device before the Security Council meets on the Middle East crisis Thursday afternoon.

Although Eban insisted that the Israeli position has not changed and will not change, these sources speculated that

See NATIONS, A10, Col. 1

Israel Restates Peace Demands at U.N.

the public statement did not necessarily represent the fundamental terms of the Israeli government.

But Eban's seeming rigidity nevertheless increased the difficulties for American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg and others who have been striving for an approach that could eventually win Arab as well as Israeli acquiescence.

Eban charged that Egypt was seeking "to reproduce the conditions which led to the

war" by its surprise request Tuesday for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

He implied that the request was made in collusion with India.

"Irrationality" Charged

The suggestion in the India draft "that Israel should move from the cease-fire lines without a peace treaty defining permanent and secure frontiers is so irrational," he de-

clared, "that it is amazing to find it proposed."

With an indirect gibe at American policy after the 1956 Suez crisis, he remarked that Israel had been "unwisely pressed into withdrawal ten years ago without a final settlement," adding that for this reason the problem had been intensified.

Israel, Eban said, "has ideas and proposals it will present if the Arabs agree to negotiate."

Eban's statement intensified the confusion that has developed here since the Indian and American resolutions were introduced in quick succession Tuesday after Egypt requested a Security Council meeting.

Approval Unlikely

Although some U.N. sources are still mildly optimistic that an agreed resolution will emerge from the Council, it appeared unlikely this afternoon that either the Indian or the American draft can obtain the nine votes necessary for approval (barring a veto).

The Indian draft seeks to accomplish Israeli withdrawal without specifically calling on the Arabs to negotiate recog-

nized boundaries or unequivocally guarantee transit rights in the Suez Canal. It would also inhibit the U.N. special representative from promoting direct talks.

An American source said the Indian effort appeared to have Soviet blessings.

The U.S. resolution was formulated after intensive consultation with Egypt and Jordan as well as Israel. It envisages withdrawal to "recognized boundaries," but only as an element of a broader settlement encompassing refugees, transit right and possible demilitarized zones.

Hussein-LBJ Talks

[In Washington, King Hussein called on President Johnson. The White House had no comment on the meeting.]

[Earlier, the Jordanian leader met with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senators said afterward he told them he was speaking for at least a majority of the Arab states. He left the impression that unless the United States seized the opportunity to deal with moderate Arab leaders the extremists will come to power.]

King's Gambit

King Hussein's mission in Washington is to solicit American arms and to encourage the United States to put pressure politically on Israel. To these ends, he is trying to spread the impression of a "new and positive" Arab outlook, one marked by willingness to subdue old passions and to accept a reasonable political settlement. The King has a winning personality and a moderate tone. His trip has probably done much to blur the past image of Jordan and its Arab allies joining forces to push Israel into the sea.

Even while making sweet music for American ears, however, the King declares that Arab resistance in Israel-occupied areas is "the right of a people." Jordan renders moral and material support to West Bank resistance and its army has provided covering fire for saboteurs operating there. The Arab states can hardly expect their professions of moderation to be accepted, while they sponsor terror.

There should be but one criterion for an American decision to sell the King F-104 jets: whether they give the politically shaky monarch the underpinning he needs to halt his cooperation with terrorists and to move towards secure political arrangements with Israel. It is not enough of a reason to sell him F-104s merely to head off his purchase of Soviet or French planes. The strengthening of American influence has no substantial meaning apart from helping Jordan to find its way to regional accommodation.

Particularly suggestive are the King's assurances that the Arab states—he claims to speak for Egypt as well—are prepared to accept Israel's right to exist, to end the state of war, and to let Israeli ships pass through Suez and Tiran. If these assurances survive the diplomatic testing they will surely undergo, then it will be incumbent upon Israel to ease off from its demand that the Arabs grant formal recognition and enter into direct peace talks. Some Arabs have come a long way since June. Israel asks them to come further only at the risk of cutting Arab moderates off from their base of political support.

King Hussein has a fair point in asking "which Israel" the Arabs are called on to accept: with the borders of 1947, 1948, or 1967. Israel has yet to sort out its own answer. It is clearly a matter for bargaining. If a settlement is to be reached, the Arabs cannot demand immediate, simultaneous withdrawal from all lands taken in June. Nor can the Israelis hope to elicit Arab political movement without relinquishing captured territory. The territorial question is so tough it should be cut in pieces and approached piecemeal. There is no visible chance of one big package deal.

The King considers Israel an "alien" and "foreign" state in the Middle East and says it must "de-Zionize" and become "more Eastern and less European"—to the point of repatriating Israelis of Western European origin. This preposterous notion bespeaks an appealing capacity for illusion. Israel's political outlook is properly a matter for Arab concern, but its ethnic composition is not.

Jordan's king has been a welcome visitor in Washington. We hope that he will touch all his Arab brothers with his intense passion for peace and that he will have more progress to report on his next trip.

Letters to the Editor

"Take the Initiative"

It would be well if we Americans asked ourselves why, over the past 50 years, the free world has been getting progressively smaller while the Communist world has been constantly expanding. The answer lies not so much in the strategy of the particular skirmish as in the modus operandi of the main contenders

The Soviets have been on the offensive. Belief in the ultimate victory of international communism has given them a sense of mission. Meanwhile we have been on the defensive and our "sense of mission" extends only to the protection of our immediate interests. The skirmish pattern has become established: Soviet action—American reaction.

This pattern must be reversed if we are to hold on to our own freedom, let alone that of the now-free world. The last 50 years have taught us that measured retaliation is a losing policy. The loss is measured both in square miles and in influence. Our power and prestige can ill afford another divided Germany or Korea, Sputnik, Cuba, or abortive Hungarian revolution.

To reverse the trend we must initiate a policy of measured action: let the Soviets react to our initiatives. But here's the rub—a policy of action requires greater effort than one of reaction. We must divert the energies which we are now expending in labor-management squabbles, protest marches, and race riots to giving the Soviets a challenge, instead of simply meeting theirs. We must correct the myopia which leads us to formulate grandiose schemes for the betterment of our own society while limiting our activity in the world arena to merely responding to Soviet advances that hit too close to home.

If we have the will to reverse the trend, Yankee ingenuity will provide the strategy. It has already been done once. The outward turning of our interests and efforts during the brief Kennedy era resulted in a new high for our power and prestige. Action programs like the Peace Corps, the Alliance for Progress, and the Kennedy Round were evolved. We renewed our promises and challenges to the Soviets in Latin America, Europe, and Asia. And the Soviets found our act a hard one to follow. Following Kennedy's death we pulled our heads back into our shells, and the initiatives lost their vitality, the programs their potency.

Communist aggression during the past 50 years should have taught us that the threat is of a global dimension and that our only hope for survival lies in taking the initiative. If this lesson goes unlearned the Soviets will have much greater cause to celebrate their centennial.

ROBERT AHROLD,
 Russian Studies Program, Georgetown
 University Graduate School
 Arlington.

Action Against Smog

Your editorial "Revolt Against Smog" on Nov. 5, 1967, does not mention that people get sick and die as a result of breathing filthy, dirty, contaminated air. We need Federal standards now—not ten years of research while hundreds of thousands of people develop emphysema and many

hundreds of thousands have died as a result of it.

This is an emergency and it is not a credit to those interests whose attitude is "delay and stall." Let's stop sitting on our hands and do something—now.

I. E. BUFF, M.D.
 Member, West Virginia Air Pollution Control Commission.
 Charleston, W. Va.

Import Quota Bill

President Johnson's responsible reaction to the threatening import quota legislation, in contrast with the irresponsible sponsorship of this legislation by Senator Dirksen, is to be applauded. It is saddening to the thinking admirers of the Senator that he should tarnish his golden years of service to the public by sponsoring legislation that he knows would violate international commitments of the United States which the President was authorized by act of Congress to include in trade agreements with foreign countries. It is difficult to reconcile the Senator's disregard of U.S. commitments whose fulfillment might incur the ire of special interest groups with his strong position on the fulfillment of U.S. commitments of another kind even at the cost of American blood.

PAUL KAPLOWITZ,
 Washington.

Trial Board "Mire"

William Raspberry's article on the D.C. Police Trial Board (Nov. 5) clearly demonstrates how a potentially valuable entity can become a bureaucratic mire of stultification.

Yet, frustration should not be total, particularly in light of recent events. The District has a new government. High on its list of priority projects should be the revitalization of the lame and dying. And there seems to be no reason why the Board cannot become a more viable body if given careful study geared toward restructuring and a pat of encouragement from the Mayor's office.

Mayor Washington's pat should land on the back of Judge Ely, Chairman of the D.C. Police Trial Board panel. He is candid enough to admit the present failure. He is sincere enough to want success. And he is frustrated enough to do something about it.

S. J. GILDENHORN,
 Bethesda.

Editorial Mischief

Your editorial, "Cotton Mischief" (Nov. 4), is mischief itself. It ignores the following facts: We are not profiting from the misfortune of Egypt, but are suffering as a result of their action; Egypt has brought the economic problems upon itself; Egypt and no one else closed the Suez Canal; Egypt itself stopped oil sales to the free world; Egypt itself created the turmoil which deprived them of the tourist trade; Egypt is already an ally of the Communists and instigated the crisis at the encouragement of the Soviet Union; and Egypt broke diplomatic relations with the United States and therefore is not entitled to any favors from us.

Other than these items, your editorial is absolutely correct except for one more thing. The Senate should ensure that the House bill does become law.

LITTLE LISLE,
 Arlington.

Pouring Blood

Blood poured on the draft files illustrates the changing mood of dissent. It also illustrates the meaning of what Marshal McLuhan teaches, "The medium is the message."

At the March on Washington to protest the war in Vietnam (Oct. 21) the Rev. Philip Berrigan told me, "The witness that is lacking is the witness of clergymen in jail because of the immorality of this war." He has given personal witness of every kind of protest, speeches, written articles, marches, conferences with leaders including Dean Rusk, picketing including the picketing of Gen. Earl Wheeler's home in Fort Myer.

Like the protest of the hundreds of thousands who marched in Washington on Oct. 21, he believes that the administration is deaf to protest. This forces him and those who still believe the protest should be made until it is listened to to speak through other means. The pictures in the paper of a Roman Catholic Priest pouring blood on the draft files dramatically gives his message. This priest believes that the use of the draft to spill blood in this war in Vietnam is wrong. It also says that those who wish to make this message heard must do more than march at the Lincoln Memorial or anywhere else.

Almost all of our political leaders including Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara have publicly declared that the draft law as it now stands is unfair.

Father Berrigan's dramatic action has emphasized this message and linked it to the immoral war in Vietnam all in one simple act.

As a Roman Catholic priest, I applaud Father Berrigan's dramatic resistance to our immoral war in Vietnam. I find Father Berrigan's pouring of blood on draft cards far more moral than the pouring of American and Vietnamese blood into the swamps of Vietnam.

REV. DICK MCSORELY, S.J.,
 Georgetown University,
 Washington.

Movies and Children

I am going to be 12 soon. I feel I must protest against the movie theaters "double dealing at the turnstiles." I resent the fact that they charge us adult prices after the age of 12 yet do not consider us adults. I have no particular desire to see "Adults Only" movies but I feel that their behavior is unethical and unsportsmanlike. The Government says that 21 is an adult. The theaters think 12 is. Lets compromise and let us be children till 15.

DAVID BURTON,
 Bethesda.

"Cytherean"

Luis Marden (Letters, Sept. 25) is of course correct to protest the use of "Venusian" in place of "Venerian," but the latter has overtones that may make its use somewhat restricted.

Fortunately there is an alternative and it is also (I think) one of the most beautiful words in the language. I refer to "Cytherean." Perhaps this letter will help to make it a little better known and more widely used.

KARL F. HEUMANN,
 Bethesda.

Israel, in Shift, Gains Sympathy at U.N.: Received Windfall Propaganda Points Orated Piously

By Robert H. Estabrook Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 11, 1967;

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pg. A6

Israel, in Shift, Gains Sympathy at U.N.

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

Nov. 10—Just when Israeli cocksureness had begun to cause a reaction here, a Soviet-Indian maneuver denying Israel the chance to be heard promptly in the Security Council has had the effect of creating sympathy for the underdog.

Arab delegations are annoyed at the result—annoyed at the Soviet Union for converting what some had hoped would be a moderate presentation by Egypt into a procedural hassle, at India for casting itself as a spokesman for the Arabs and at the United States for intervening in Israel's behalf.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban had raised some hackles by emphasizing that Israel will use its continued occupation of territories captured in the June war as a lever to compel the Arabs to negotiate.

Received Windfall

But now Eban has received a windfall. He is counted on to exploit the "kangaroo court" theme to the utmost when he finally does speak in the Security Council Monday on the complaint lodged urgently by Egypt.

Israeli diplomats are especially bitter because of what they regard as the concern of U.N. members over the last 19 years with poultices rather than a real solution. They accuse the Security Council, operating under threat of Soviet vetoes, of a double standard—repeated censure of Israel for responding to provocations, but never of the Arabs.

The Israelis do not often concede, however, that any basic solution would have required them to offer much more generous treatment of the Palestine refugees who

left their homes in the 1948 war.

All this has increased the frustrations of those Arabs who realized too late that with their support a resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal could have been passed in the General Assembly last summer. More recently some Arabs have acknowledged that there cannot be a return to the conditions before the Middle East war broke out on June 5.

Propaganda Points

But the Russians and Indians, seemingly still interested in scoring propaganda points here, have attempted to persuade the Arabs that a Security Council resolution and world opinion will force the Israelis to go back to the June 4 positions.

This is what the argument here is really about. An Afro-Asian resolution sponsored by India with Soviet backing seeks essentially to recreate the old temporary boundaries as the basis for settlement. A U.N. special representative would have to work within this mandate.

An American resolution envisages withdrawal to "recognized" borders, but as part of a much broader settlement which the U.N. representative would encourage the parties to make.

In the process the Indians have talked a great deal about the inadmissibility of military conquest, seemingly forgetting about Goa.

Orated Piously

The Russians also have orated piously about the sins of military occupation without mentioning their own absorption of the Baltic states, part of Finland and Poland, Bessarabia and various Japanese islands in World War II.

Probably no one really expects that platitudinous posturing in the Security Coun-

cil can dictate actions toward a settlement. At the most the United Nations can send a representative with broad enough instructions to try to bring the two sides together privately on items of common interest.

Whether even this nugget

of accord can still be found in the mass of oratory is still not clear. What is clear is that a settlement, if and when it comes, will depend a lot more on the pressures for realism that may be exerted privately on both parties than on what is said in the United Nations.

Syrians Disavow Hussein on Israel

From News Dispatches

Syria demanded yesterday an "official explanation" from Jordan of recent statements by King Hussein that the Arab states must recognize Israel as a "fact of life."

Syria, said a dispatch by the official Syrian Arab News Agency, has not "authorized anyone to speak in its name . . . especially on such crucial matters which concern the entire Arab people and on which no official or country can act unilaterally."

The Agency said that only "armed struggle" can erase Israel's June victories and liberate Palestine.

Ambassador Called In

The statement, which was monitored in Beirut, Lebanon, said Jordanian Ambassador Subhi Abu Ghanime had been summoned to the Syrian Foreign Ministry in Damascus and told that Hussein does not speak for Syria. It said Ghanime was asked for the full texts of Hussein's speeches during his current trip to the United Nations and the United States.

Syria's policy against Israel is among the most militant in the Arab world. The SANA statement came as the official Damascus newspaper Althawara for the third straight day attacked "Arab reactionary regimes" for allegedly compro-

promising the Arab position in the Middle East.

In Cairo, meanwhile, President Nasser's most frequent newspaper spokesman expressed the belief that the possibilities for resolving the Middle East dispute through the United Nations have been exhausted. He said the Arabs have no alternative to regaining their lost territories by force.

Commentary by Heikal

Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, the editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram, added, however, that this "does not necessarily mean Egypt would resume fighting tomorrow or the day after tomorrow."

"Most probably, we have a long and bitter war ahead of us," he wrote.

Heikal added that Israeli ships would never pass through the Suez Canal. "Our duty is to push her away from the Canal's eastern bank. This means war with an air force," he said.

In Israel, a possible settlement of the conflict was suggested by David Hachohen, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset, Israel's parliament.

Addressing a meeting of tourist guides in Tel Aviv, Hachohen suggested that the Sinai Peninsula, which is now occupied by Israel, be demilitarized for 20 years. He said peace pacts were only scraps of paper unless there are such concrete agreements.

In other developments:

- Israel took delivery of a reconditioned submarine from Britain. The vessel was bought three years ago.

- The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact nations except Rumania held a summit meeting in Moscow Thursday to discuss the Middle East, according to informed sources quoted by United Press International. The report said the meeting was attended by Egyptian Vice President Ali Sabri. The Warsaw Pact leaders were in Moscow to attend the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Union.

Letters to the Editor

Animal Welfare

I am writing to urge public support for PL 89544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act.

All who know and love animals deplore what has too often been the tragic lot of the ones used in medical research. It was therefore encouraging that last year the 89th Congress passed a law (PL 89544) aimed at establishing proper conditions in research laboratories. The statute directs the Secretary of Agriculture to set standards for the humane handling and care of animals by dealers and research facilities and to make the necessary investigations and inspections to enforce these standards. The Department of Agriculture has experienced veterinarians qualified to do this work, and, although the law has been in operation only a short time, there is every reason to believe it is being, and will be, effectively and objectively carried out.

In the past few weeks Senator Javits and others have introduced new bills in Congress, also designed to improve conditions for laboratory animals. While there are good provisions in these bills, there is one feature of the legislation proposed by Senator Javits which should cause real concern as it may take away from the progress to be expected under the recent statute. The bill would remove regulation of research facilities from the Secretary of Agriculture and place it with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, with the specific prospect of delegating the inspection function to "a professional accrediting body." Such a move might well complicate and confuse the situation, and there would be the danger of reduced protection to animals in research facilities, since inspection could no longer be performed by the experienced and objective staff of the Department of Agriculture.

The law, PL 89544, should be maintained and enforced as it stands, until its effectiveness has been proved or experience has shown what specific amendments to it may be needed.

MRS. J. W. AUCHINCLOSS.

President,
The Tailwaggers' Club, Inc.
Washington.

Hussein's Speech

I have noticed that *The Washington Post* has recently adopted a more liberal attitude toward the Middle East situation. In relation to this, King Hussein's speech at Georgetown University was well received by those present. I understand that the requests for tickets could have filled the hall four times over—an indication that Americans are interested in hearing both sides of the problem.

King Hussein sketched briefly the events leading up to the creation of Israel. He asked that she give some proof of her desire for peace. He was quite justified in asking for proof. In 1948 Israel was given 5500 square miles of land and prior to the 1967 June war, occupied 7,993 square miles. Over a period of 19 years she had pushed out her borders, inch by inch. Certainly her September economic pressures on the Arabs in the West Bank have not been for their benefit. Last but not least, the 200,000 new Palestine refugees are now facing a cold winter, housed in tents, in East Jordan. Again, they have become the scapegoats and forgotten people. King Hussein said

there would be peace "not by the demands of conquest but by the right of justice." As an American, I support this viewpoint.

ELIZABETH QUREINI.
Washington.

Disproportionate Aid

As an American living in Western Samoa, I want to describe how the American efforts in Vietnam look from this perspective.

In a word, disproportionate. While Western Samoan doctors must cope with diseases like tuberculosis and filariasis without X-ray equipment or microscopes, the United States spends \$25 billion yearly in Vietnam. While intelligent Samoan children must end their education at seventh grade for lack of schools; in a country which can afford only \$7.5 million yearly for all services, the United States spends nearly \$70 million daily on destruction and retaliation in Vietnam.

It is my hope that the American people will not have to wait until November, 1968, to see this disproportionate allocation of resources redressed.

THOMAS R. ROSE.
Mulitanaa, Western Samoa.

Re-Reading the Rubaiyat

I am grateful to you for the editorial "Updating Omar" (Oct. 29) because it caused me to re-read the Rubaiyat in its entirety for the first time since I was exposed to it in college English 45 years ago. I consider it one of the most beautiful poems that I have ever read.

However, I take exception to certain portions of the AP dispatch from London entitled "Robert Graves Rewrites Rubaiyat." *The Washington Post*, Oct. 27, which occasioned this editorial.

(1) By what authority does Graves dismiss FitzGerald as "an amateur Orientalist"? FitzGerald was a translator as well as a poet and his work on the Rubaiyat encompassed nearly a quarter century during which he was constantly refining it, as evidenced by four editions—the first in 1859 and the last in 1876.

(2) I question Graves's assertion that the "poem has been misconstrued throughout the West as a drunkard's rambling profession of the hedonistic creed." Omar Khayyam, besides being a poet, was an eminent mathematician and astronomer, and no drunkard, nor does FitzGerald portray him as one. On its face the poem appears to be a brilliant exposition of the Epicurean philosophy of the "here and now," but underlying it is the fatalist's disillusionment with the wretched realities of this earthly existence coupled with the obvious ignorance, and perhaps fear, of what lies beyond the grave. Omar was clearly concerned with the age-old, unanswered questions: Where did we come from? Why are we here? Where do we go from here? And this is evidenced by the following lines:

*Into this Universe, and Why
not knowing
Nor Whence, like Water
willy-nilly flowing;
And out of it, as Wind along
the Waste.
I know not Whither, willy-
nilly blowing.*

The repeated references to "Wine" and "Grape" are not really indicative of Omar's concern with the transitory pleas-

Egypt and Rhodesia

Your heart seems to bleed for Egypt ("Cotton Mischief" Nov. 4) as a result of all of the hardships which it has brought upon itself by its own aggressive actions. At the same time, you sanction the hardships we are causing to the people of Rhodesia who have not attacked their neighbors, have not been a puppet of the Communists, and are a freedom loving people as we were in 1776.

CHARLES B. BAUGHMAN.
Bethesda.

AH-sah-hee

In your Nov. 5 story mentioning the Asahi Shimbun, the last word was spelled "Shimbu." Normally, a typo like this wouldn't matter, but the error is compounded by the fact that most Americans mispronounce the first word. Most people say Ah-SAH-hee. Without going into technicalities, it's more correct to say AH-sah-hee.

And I certainly hope the stories about the return of the Bonins to Japan are true!

BARBARA LANCASTER,
Washington Correspondent, Asahi
Evening News, Japan.
Washington.

ures associated therewith, but rather with a temporary escape from the grim realities of life and death.

(3) Graves refers to the "famous line 'A jug of wine, a book of verse—and thou,'" but I submit that this line is not famous and that it is not one that "Millions who know little poetry can quote from the FitzGerald translation." I doubt that many people now alive ever read that line. The lines which "millions" quote are from the fourth (1876) edition and read as follows:

*A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
A Jug of Wine, A Loaf of Bread—and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow!*

These are the lines which appear in the *Oxford Book of English Verse* and also in Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations* (13th ed.). And I doubt that the "millions" who can quote these lines will care that Graves believes the "Thou" to be a fellow mystic of Omar's rather than a "young girl," or that they would be willing to make the substitution.

The amount of work that FitzGerald devoted to the Rubaiyat is evident, for example, in comparing the 1868 and 1876 editions. The latter contains eight fewer quatrains. The order of the quatrains was changed as was the wording of many of them. The 1876 edition is a lyrical and eminently quotable poem which rates three pages in Bartlett. I wonder if Graves's version will be recognized in any future edition of Bartlett.

Robert Graves has a well-deserved reputation as a classicist and a poet which will not be enhanced by his attempted denigration of Edward FitzGerald. If he has any hope that his version of the Rubaiyat will supplant that of FitzGerald, I predict that he is as doomed to fail as were those who attempted to disprove Shakespeare's authorship of the plays which bear his name.

RUSSELL MADER.
Chevy Chase.

Brezhnev to Visit Egypt Early Next Year

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A25

Brezhnev to Visit Egypt Early Next Year

From News Dispatches

MOSCOW, Nov. 11—Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev has agreed to visit Egypt early next year at the invitation of Egyptian President Nasser, it was announced tonight.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said Brezhnev accepted the invitation during a talk in Moscow yesterday with Egyptian Vice President Ali Sabry. It will be the second trip to Cairo by a Kremlin leader since the Arab-Israeli war, President Nikolai Podgorny having visited there late in June to discuss military supplies.

This will be Brezhnev's first

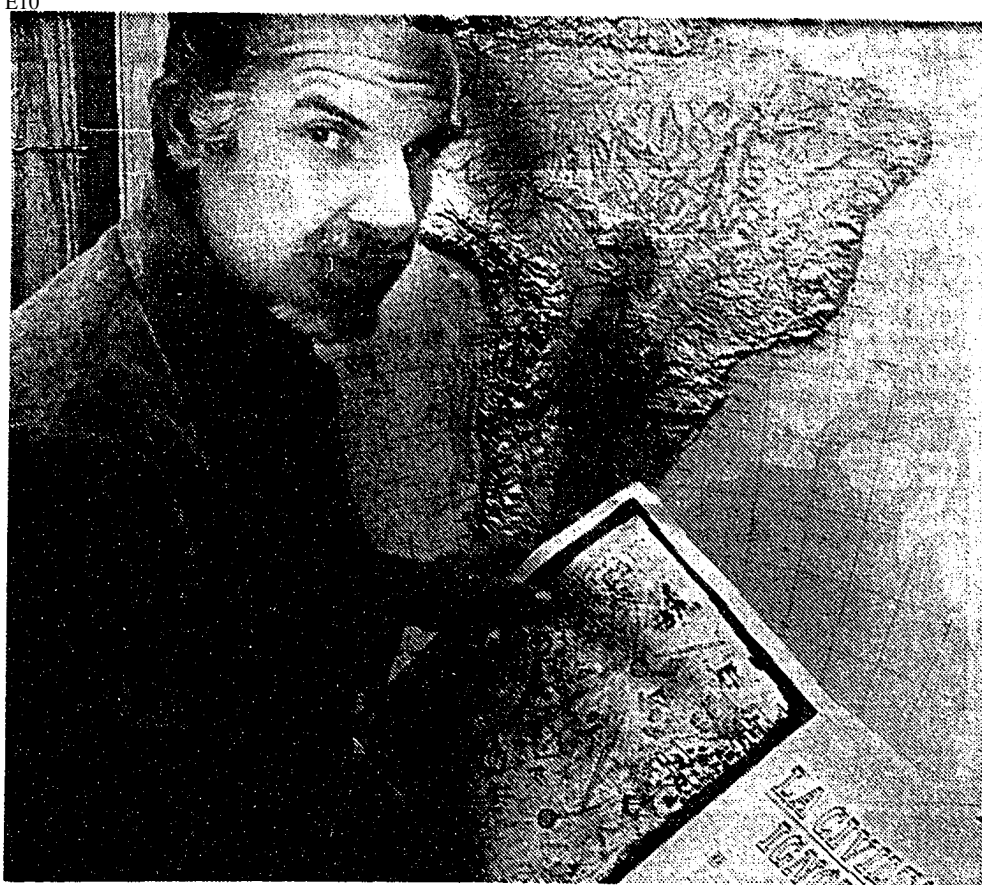
visit outside the Communist bloc since he took over the Party leadership after the overthrow of Nikita S. Khrushchev three years ago.

Sabry came to Moscow as head of the Egyptian delegation to the Soviet 50th Anniversary celebrations. He also attended a summit meeting of the Communist Warsaw Pact

which was called Thursday to discuss the Middle East situation, informed sources said.

(Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said in a Tel Aviv radio interview that even if the United Nations Security Council adopted a Middle East resolution by India, Mali and Nigeria, his country would reject it. He said Israel would not cooperate with any U.N. emissary appointed on the basis of such a resolution. (The resolution is now before the Security Council in draft form. It is similar to an American draft resolution urging the dispatch of a U.S. peacekeeper, but gives first priority to demands for Israel to withdraw from positions occupied during the war.)

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By Jim McNamara—The Washington Post

Peter Tompkins: A map dated 1513 led him on a search for ancient explorers.

Old Map Bares 'Lost World'

By Stuart Auerbach
 Washington Post Staff Writer

Did explorers from a lost civilization beat Columbus to the New World by more than 5500 years and leave astonishingly accurate maps as their only legacy?

A McLean historian — reporting on his research on a map drawn by Piri Reis, a Turkish admiral, only 21 years after Columbus landed on the American continent—believes such a civilization existed.

Experts at the Library of Congress know of the research but don't accept the theory completely. Nor do they shrug it off as nonsense.

While acknowledging the cool response to his theory, Peter Tompkins insists that studies of the 1513 map prove conclusively that a lost civilization existed more than 6000 years ago.

He says the Reis map, uncovered in 1929 at the Palace of Topkapi in Istanbul, shows:

- The Palmer Peninsula of Antarctica, which was not "discovered" until 1820 when an American, Nathaniel Palmer, sailed upon it without realizing it was part of a new continent.
- Headwaters of rivers in South America that were not explored until later in the 16th Century. "No one had been up those rivers in 1513," Tompkins asserts.
- A part of Queen Maud Land in Antarctica that has been covered with ice for 6000 years. Seismic soundings taken in 1949 confirm that the islands mapped by Reis exist under the one-mile-thick covering of ice.

Tompkins says a 1531 map by Orontius Finous, a mathematician, also shows an outline of the Antarctic that conforms closely to its shape.

Tompkins locates the "lost civilization" somewhere west of Egypt. This would place it either in north-central Africa or on the northwest coast of Africa.

An author of histories on World War II, Tompkins, 48, tells about his theory in an article in the current issue of *L'Europeo*, an Italian magazine.

"Some civilization tracked all over the continents of the Americas and mapped them" before the year 3000 B.C., Tompkins said in an interview in his McLean home, a green-roofed, converted barn.

The mathematics needed to make the maps is more advanced than history shows an early civilization to have possessed, Tompkins says.

He says he has no scientific information on how the "lost civilization" accomplished this feat. Nor does he know anything about how the "lost civilization" lived.

In 3000 B.C. the Egyptians were building the great pyramids. One thousand years earlier, a complex civilization existed in the Indus Valley, now part of India and Pakistan. This civilization boasted city planning, a written language, an elaborate irrigation and drainage system and a sophisticated form of government.

The Greek civilization hit its peak around 400 B.C. and Julius Caesar was emperor of Rome around 60 B.C.

The Vikings touched upon North America in about 1000 A.D.—500 years before Columbus.

The first link in the chain that Tompkins relies on is Arlington H. Mallory, a retired sea captain and student of old maps who haunted the Library of Congress map room to study the Reis chart.

Mallory, Tompkins says, was the first to decipher the Antarctic portions of Reis' map. Others figured that the long tail hanging off of South America was a mistake, but Mallory asserted that it was really Palmer's Peninsula.

Tompkins explains that Reis, working from maps

that were 5500 years old when he saw them, missed the Drake Straits which separate Cape Horn, the southern tip of South America, from the Antarctic peninsula.

Charles H. Hapgood, a professor at Keen (N.H.) Teachers College, drew Air Force mapmakers into the study. One of them, Capt. Lorenzo W. Burroughs, is quoted in Hapgood's 1966 book "Maps of Ancient Sea Kings."

Israelis 'Farm' the Sea From Occupied Egypt

By David Larson

Los Angeles Times

BARDWIL LAGOON. Occupied Egypt—On the shimmering sands in a lonely pocket of the Sinai Desert, the smell of fried fish fills the hot, dry air.

From tents and boats come the young people to savor the results of their labor. It is chow time at the first Nahal marine unit ever established by Israel.

This is Israel's latest settlement of an occupied territory. With this foothold in Egypt, plus the locating of the Etzion party on the west bank of the Jordan and the Banias group astride the Syrian border, the conquerors now are established in or near all three of the nations with whom the June war was waged.

Soldier-Farmers

Nahal units are comprised of men and women soldiers who, usually after volunteering, are sent to a sensitive area to cultivate the land by day and guard it by night. They wear the insignia of a sickle and a sword.

In this case, however, the insignia should include a fishnet. Israel's newest Nahal settlement, established just a few weeks ago, is concerned with "farming" the sea. The site is an indigo lagoon of the Mediterranean, about 65 miles east of Port Said and 40 miles west of El Arish.

At dawn each day three or four motorboats put out to sea. After traveling about 15 miles, the soldiers reach the nets they laid the previous day. First they gather the fish trapped during the night. Then they lay the nets again and circle around to scare the fish. After once more lifting the nets and harvesting the contents, the traps are lowered again and left for the night.

Prior to the war, the Egyptian

fishermen gleaned the lagoon, but their method was to stretch vast nets from tip to tip of the lake, catching the fish as they headed for the open sea to lay their eggs. This, of course, interfered with the breeding and depleted the numbers who returned to the lagoon to subsist on its plankton.

The catch of the Nahal fishermen consists mostly of three varieties — bouri, ariyan and moussar. They return with about 650 pounds a day. After retaining a little for their own use, they pack the remainder in ice-filled crates, which are trucked to fish dealers in the Israeli town of Aspkelon. Profits from the sales go to the army.

The ice and also water are trucked from El Arish, for as yet the settlement has no fresh water supply. However, plans are under way to survey the area for wells.

Housing Planned

Also planned soon is housing for the Nahal youths. A tent is not much protection against the cold desert nights. "Sounds as if you plan to be here for a while," someone commented to Lt. Zvi, the 21-year-old leader of the unit.

"Why not?" he replied.

A professional fisherman named Jimmy, who is the civilian adviser to the group, observed that the sandy soil is well suited for watermelon, corn, dates and coconuts. He expects that goats and poultry will become part of the population here before long.

Lt. Zvi said that one of the first problems his mariners encountered were shoals in the lagoon. The depth of the water averages 5 feet, and is rarely more than 9 in any one spot.

With no charts to guide them, the first of the youthful navigators ran aground more than once in the 15 x 55-mile

lagoon. But now a sign has been planted near the shore, showing the best course to the nets.

Girls Prepare Meals

While the boats are at sea, there are many tasks to be done ashore, among them the preparing of meals. This is a responsibility of the nine girls in the contingent. One of them is a 19-year-old girl named Ronnie, who was born in Berkeley, Calif. Although shellfish aren't kosher, and Israel's military camps are supposed to observe the dietary laws, a couple of crabnets were in evidence. When ribbed about this, Ronnie maintained a discreet silence.

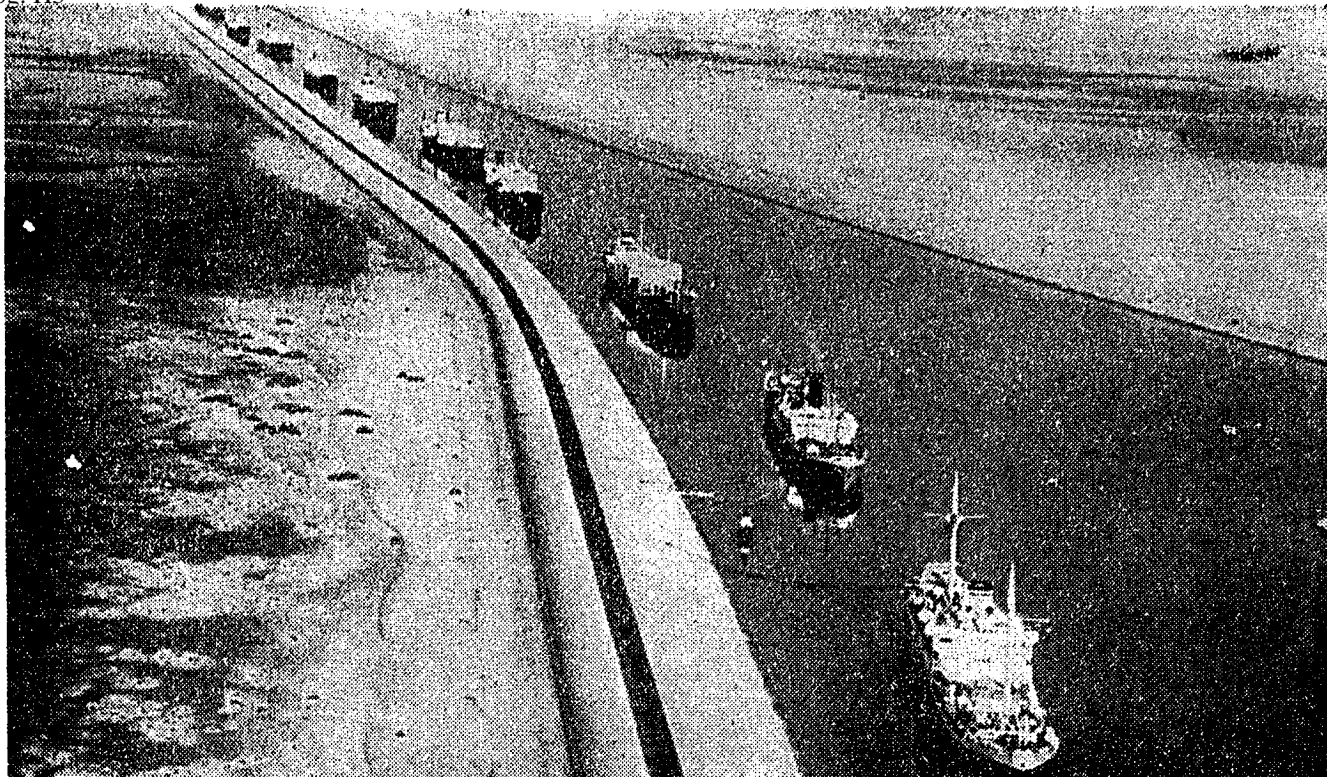
Suez Closing Hurts Egypt and Her Allies: Indirect Benefits

By Lawrence Malkin

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 12, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. H3



SUEZ TRAFFIC JAM—This is a scene of the Suez canal, in earlier days, showing a jam of traffic waiting clearance.

Nasser's Economic Gun Backfires

Suez Closing Hurts Egypt and Her Allies

By Lawrence Malkin

LONDON (AP)—As a big gun in economic warfare, the closing of the Suez Canal has backfired on the man who shut it, Gamal Abdel Nasser. Some of the Egyptian president's friends, including the Russians, also have been hurt.

Egypt's economy is suffering from the loss of the canal's revenues. The future of the canal itself as a major international waterway and earner of foreign currency for Egypt is in doubt. Two of Egypt's diplomatic allies, India and Pakistan, have been seriously hurt by higher freight rates for wheat and fertilizer from the United States and Europe.

The Soviet Union, Egypt's chief military supporter, has been forced to divert ships onto longer routes to Communist forces in North Vietnam.

Australia also has been hit, but an Associated Press survey shows that among Nasser's traditional diplomatic opponents only Britain has been seriously hurt.

Indirect Benefits

Even the Israelis have benefited indirectly. Using the political instability of the canal as a bargaining point, they have secured financial backing to build a pipeline across Israel paralleling the canal. It is planned with a capacity of almost one-third of the oil the canal once helped speed from Middle East fields to Western Europe.

Those hated "imperialist" oil companies are making high profits and their European oil stocks continue to rise as the emergency route around the African Cape Settles into routine. The threat of a winter fuel crisis in Europe has evaporated.

The oil companies are beginning to calculate that the canal, closed last June 6 at the start of the Arab-Israeli war, may not open for another year. When it finally does, more and more supertankers will be bypassing it. They're too big to fit the canal, and the Cape route is cheaper for them any-

way. Esso Oil has ordered a dozen 200,000-ton giants from European shipyards.

Said one European oilman: "Every additional day the Suez Canal remains closed it loses in value."

Long-Run Advantage

Authorities as politically diverse as the Israelis, the Indians, the British and the French believe the United States has deliberately calculated that the continued closure of the canal works to long-run American advantage. They reason that anything which slows up Soviet shipments to North Vietnam puts pressure on Nasser to settle with Israel, and besides gives a bonus to American oil companies supplying Europe.

Some Americans say, however, that Washington is concerned at the drain on Britain's balance of payments.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has estimated the cost at about \$55 million a month in British foreign exchange, largely because of increased tanker freight rates and shipping charges around the Cape. The foreign exchange drain of substituting U.S. and Venezuelan oil for Arab supplies ended when the Arab boycott formally ended early in the fall.

As tanker rates drop, Wilson expects the drain on the balance of payments to fall with them. The rates already are only half the crisis levels reached in June.

When Egypt blocked the canal, it began losing an estimated \$500,000 a day in foreign currency from canal fees, and even more from repairs, supplies and other services to transiting vessels.

Four thousand workers, engineers and skilled technicians who had been improving the canal were made idle. Two thousand Egyptian fishermen went out of business.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya then agreed to pool \$252 million a year from their oil revenues as a loan to help Egypt make up for hard currency lost by closing the canal. A first installment of \$56 million has been paid.

Some west European countries never had to touch their reserve oil stocks. Most put a small surcharge on petroleum products.

Many shipowners in Sweden, Norway, Britain, Greece and other major maritime nations made a killing on the sudden boost in tanker rates.

Diversion of ships around the Cape has brought a windfall from ship fees and repair charges to South Africa, one of Egypt's bitterest enemies on the issue of racial segregation.

To Nasser's enemies, the situation may seem like a good joke on him. To India and Pakistan, it is closer to black comedy with overtones of disaster for their underfed populations.

India is expected to import six million tons of grain in the coming 12 months and will have to pay \$3.9 million more in freight costs to bring the cargoes from European and U.S. ports around the Cape. Transport Minister V. K. Rao estimates the nation's total shipping bill will go up \$46.7 million a year.

Soviet Trade Affected

Soviet trade to India, one of its largest trading partners, also is affected. The Russians supply 20 per cent of India's kerosene. To allow for the longer voyage, they increased freight rates by about 80 per cent. Indian bananas no longer go to the Soviet Union because they will not stand the long voyage around the Cape.

Pakistani officials estimate their country's total freight import bill will go up by about \$4 million a year, most of it to be paid in scarce foreign currency.

Australia, the other major trading nation east of Suez, has been hard hit. Its Treasury estimates higher shipping rates imposed by British lines, and higher oil prices, are costing Australia about \$5.6 million a month.

These heavy increases in foreign exchange costs come on the heels of U.S. and British restrictions on foreign investment. Many fruit growers in Tasmania face hard times, with exports to Europe cut.

Letters to the Editor

Noisy Editorial

Your lead editorial Oct. 16 was entitled "A More Moderate Nasser?" The question mark is well deserved. You state that "Some interesting noises are coming out of Cairo these days, in government-inspired newspaper columns and in interviews with President Nasser himself . . ."

"The latest suggestion of a moderate Nasser line comes in a report in the *London Observer* by Sir Dingle Foot, a Labor member of Parliament, on conversations he held with the Egyptian President and other government officials in Cairo."

After reading your well-written and intended editorial I had to ask the questions "why?" and "how come?" especially as Nasser's Egypt has been in a position since 1949 to accept an end of the state of war with Israel within the framework of the 1949 armistice agreements.

I have taken note of Sir Dingle Foot's article which appeared on pages A1 and A22 of your Oct. 15 edition. The second paragraph of the article states "But he (Nasser) insists that no settlement—including a reopening of the Suez Canal—can be concluded so long as Israeli troops occupy Egyptian territory."

How do you justify your editorial statement in light of the Foot article?

Further careful study of Nasser's statements as quoted in the Foot article leads me to conclude that Nasser has not changed his position since 1949. All he now states is that Israel return to him what he lost—just as in 1956. He concedes and promises nothing. As to the Straits of Tiran (Gulf of Aqaba) Nasser still contends that Egypt is entitled at will to close the Gulf to Israel's shipping. He still refuses to guarantee Israel's right of use to the Suez Canal. Since 1949 and even now the noises from Cairo encourage and take credit for acts of belligerency against Israel.

So, the noise from Cairo is neither new nor moderate.

Your pressure on Israel to honor such "noise" appears to be a travesty as to fact and injustice. It is a call that can be best described as additional noise, especially when it requests a democratic constitutional government to give way to an opportunistic fascist government which does not honor its financial or moral obligations.

SONIA CLESNER.
 Silver Spring.

Guatemala's Presidents

I have read with interest Mr. Ruben Salazar's article "Guatemala President Maintains Balance" (Nov. 5), which refers to the prevailing social and political conditions in my country.

In asserting that President Julio César Méndez-Montenegro "has lasted longer than many pundits predicted despite Communist agitators and right-wing plots," the author wrongly maintains that he was the first popularly elected president since 1954, when pro-Communist Jacobo Arbenz was ousted from power.

The facts are as follows. General Miguel Ydigoras-Fuentes was popularly elected president in early 1958. Since he obtained only a relative majority of votes at the polls, it became necessary for Congress to choose him over a runner-up candidate. This is

precisely what happened to President Méndez-Montenegro eight years later.

Ydigoras often stated that it was extremely difficult to govern democratically in a nation where, unfortunately, dictatorship had been the rule and not the exception. Respect for human rights was viewed by some as political weakness, and social reform was often considered a Marxist rather than a Christian approach to justice, progress, and human dignity.

When the Ydigoras administration was forcibly overthrown on March 31, 1963, it was the extreme right which was responsible and not the totalitarians of the left. These are the risks besetting most democratic governments in their quest to remain equidistant from right and left extremism.

URRUTIA-APARICIO,
 Former Ambassador of Guatemala
 to the Organization of American
 States.
 Bethesda.

On Poverty Needs

I urge *The Washington Post* to continue its full efforts to maintain the War on Poverty at least at the \$2-billion level approved by the Senate. It would be false economy, if not dangerous politically and socially, to reduce expenditures to the proposed \$1.2 billion. The recent report, *Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States*, indicates progress can and is being made in reducing poverty. But millions still live in want—economic, social, and spiritual want. We cannot afford the crime, filth and alienation which poverty breeds. Our Congressmen should consider the economic loss alone in each district which reduced opportunity brings.

We could have been much more proud this morning with the Saturn 5 launch if it had been the largest opportunity program ever launched in an American city, rather than the largest projectile ever hurled into space.

ROBERT E. BILES.
 Riverdale.

Battlefield Defended

This is in reply to Mr. Roland Benjamin's letter to you published Oct. 29.

As a lifetime resident of Gettysburg, businessman, and a Battlefield licensed guide, I resent these people that are uninformed coming to Gettysburg and making remarks about commercialism. With just a few exceptions, commercialism in Gettysburg is in excellent taste. It has done more to help the visitor understand and enrich their visit. Through our additional motels, museums, and restaurants people can spend several days here enjoying the peaceful quiet and beauty of our town and countryside. We find more and more people coming back to visit Gettysburg year after year.

Also, for your information, in the past 10 years an estimated \$250,000 in commercial property has been deeded to The Park Service by our Battlefield Preservation Association.

May I conclude by saying that Mr. Benjamin is something less than a minority. Our estimated visitation this year is 2.75 million with only one unfavorable response through the news media.

ROY C. McGLAUGHLIN.
 Gettysburg, Pa.

"Clarification"

Your report of the Jewish Community Council's position before the Personal Rights Committee of the Maryland Constitutional Convention needs clarification.

We believe that the "establishment clause" proposed by the Eney Commission, which follows the language of the First Amendment to the Federal Constitution, provides sufficient and effective protection against state aid to parochial schools.

We do not believe that a Blaine fight, such as is being waged in New York (for retention of a specific provision barring aid to parochial schools), would be helpful or is necessary. If a Blaine type of provision existed in the Maryland Constitution, as it does in New York, we would fight vigorously for its retention. Our Maryland Court of Appeals (in the Horace Mann case) and the Supreme Court have broadly and properly interpreted the "establishment clause" so as to foreclose the use of public money or facilities to aid parochial education. Our situation is not the same as New York. The Maryland Constitution now contains no Blaine equivalent and the adoption of the First Amendment language does not represent a weakening of the separation principle in Maryland. Further, the proposed Maryland Constitution does not contain any provision which authorizes or supports the use of public funds for parochial schools.

We are satisfied to leave specific problems under the "establishment clause" to the Legislature and the courts. This does not leave the door open for legislative aid to parochial schools, which would otherwise be constitutionally impermissible, such as tuition grants or textbook loans. We cannot understand your reporter's surprise at our position. We took the same position in our testimony before the Montgomery County delegation to the Convention on July 25, and again before the General Provisions Committee of the Convention on Oct. 9. We are very pleased that Protestant, Catholic and Jewish representatives were able to reach agreement in this sensitive area.

MEYER EISENBERG,
 Chairman, Committee on Maryland Constitutional Convention,
 Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington.
 Washington.

Embassy School Issue

It is a disgrace to this country that children of a foreign embassy cannot safely attend the schools here. It is even more disgraceful that there is no recourse.

Washington is not an ordinary city. It is exceptional in that it is the Capital of a great world power. The children of the three East European representatives, insulted, harassed, and abused, are not ordinary students. They are important guests from the nations with whom we seek better relations.

In view of the international circumstances surrounding the episode, the inner-city politics of race relations should be set aside (fears have been expressed that transfer of these students smacks of de facto segregation), and transfer of these students from Lincoln Jr. immediately authorized.

I am sure that were the roles reversed, we would not take kindly to the humiliation.

MARGARET TUNSTALL
 Alexandria.



Joseph Alsop

Hussein Visit to U.S. Indicates Hard Choice Ahead for Israel

POTENTIALLY, King Hussein of Jordan's visit to this country means that a bitterly hard choice lies ahead for Israel. And this, of course, is precisely why Israeli reactions to the brave young King's appearances in this country have been accurately described as "sour."

Among Israel's friends in America, even on the highest level of the U.S. Government, and among almost all other Western policymakers, the hard realities of the situation are not at all clearly understood. The central reality is the very high probability that Israel actually does not want the kind of Middle Eastern peace King Hussein has been talking about, simply because it would involve an approximate return to Israel's former borders.

The official Israeli position, of course, is that Israel is deeply anxious for such a peace, *provided* peace is arrived at by face-to-face negotiations, and is embodied in a document signed by the participating Arab states. The present Israeli watchword is that Israel will "never again accept" the kind of arrangement that was made after the Suez crisis, in 1957.

HERE, THE ISRAELIS are on rock-solid ground. The arrangement of 1957 guaranteed free passage through the Gulf of Aqaba, among other things. The Arabs had no share in it. And despite the importance of the other guarantors (including this country) the guarantee came apart like a rotten melon dropped from a third story window as soon as Gamal Abdel Nasser chose to close the Gulf.

But behind this Israeli insistence on no repetition of 1957, there is quite certainly the calculation that the Arab leaders will probably never be able to bring themselves to offer the kind of signed and sealed agreement the Israelis are demanding.

The reasons for making this assumption are all too simple. The great majority of Israelis, from Prime Minister level Eshkol and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan to the humblest private in the army, are passionately determined never to give back the more important conquered territories, especially the Gaza Strip and above all the West Bank of the Jordan.

During an intensive in-

quiry in Israel, in fact, this reporter encountered only one leader, Foreign Minister Abba Eban, and only a single private person, who doubted the wisdom of hanging on to all these territories, and therefore having to hold down by main force an internal Arab minority of more than a million.

Since the overwhelming majority of Israelis wish to retain the territorial conquests, but wish to avoid blame for doing so, having the Arabs refuse to negotiate is intensely convenient to Israel. But suppose the Arabs, or at least the most important Arabs, Jordan and Egypt, in fact become ready to negotiate before very long?

THIS IS REALLY what King Hussein has been saying will happen. He has mentioned major concessions, such as acknowledgement of Israel's permanent right to send her shipping, not only through the Gulf of Aqaba but also through the Suez Canal. He has talked of a true and permanent peace as the grand objective. And in private, he has stated that after preliminary talks through intermediaries, the final deal can be made face-to-face and will be signed and sealed by the Arabs.

There is no question of King Hussein talking for the Syrians (which helpfully eliminates the all but insoluble problem of the Golan Heights). There is a big question, too, whether Hussein may not later be betrayed by Nasser, who is a pretty practiced betrayer. Yet in Egypt, the indications are to date that Hussein has solid commitments from the Egyptian leader.

In the best Levantine manner, to be sure, the Egyptians are now trying to gain a bargaining advantage again, by pushing a phony Indian resolution in the U.N. Security Council. But if this dodge fails, and the economic pressure on Nasser continues, the odds are at least even that Nasser and Hussein will finally go forward together on the course the young king has outlined here.

That will strike from the Israelis' hands the shield of the 1957 precedent. One choice for them will be the nearest thing to peace the Middle East is ever likely to produce, signed and sealed as they have justifiably demanded, but requiring the return of almost all the con-

quered territories and perhaps the internationalization of the Holy City of Jerusalem. The other choice will be hanging on to what they have, holding down the Arab minority, and braving out the storm.

It will be a very bitter choice, make no mistake about it. If the second alternative is chosen, the storm will be very terrible; and holding down more than a million Arabs will bring Israel perilously close to Rhodesia. Yet it seems likely that the first alternative will only be accepted by Israel, if the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. firmly join hands for this purpose—which is also possible.

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Soviet Mideast Shifts Puzzle West: Confused by Shifts

By Anatole Shub Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 15, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A16

Soviet Mideast Shifts Puzzle West

By Anatole Shub

Washington Post Foreign Service

MOSKOW, Nov. 14—Soviet policy in the Middle East is

becoming more and more of a mystery to Western diplomats here. Both Kremlin leaders and the Soviet press have had little to say on the subject as the weeks have gone by.

As one diplomat put it, "Either they're keeping the policy secret, or they can't agree among themselves, or they're playing completely by ear from one day to the next."

There has been no explanation here of why Egypt, with Soviet consent, chose to break up behind-the-scenes negotiations for a settlement and

summon an inevitably acrimonious, fruitless session of the United Nations Security Council. The Soviet press has attacked U.S. behavior at the session, but has given no indication of where it expects the public controversies to lead.

Confused by Shifts

Behind the mystery of last week's tactical decisions lies the bigger mystery of what the Soviet Union hopes to achieve in the Middle East. Western analysts admit they are confused by numerous apparent shifts in Soviet behavior over the past six months.

First, there was the Soviet role last May in persuading

the Arabs—despite United Nations observer testimony to the contrary—that Israel was about to attack Syria. This helped touch off the six-day June war. Then, after the war and Premier Kosygin's meeting with President Johnson, Western diplomats were convinced that Russia wanted a realistic settlement in the Mideast.

Change Toward Hussein

At the same time, however, the Soviet fleet moved into the Mediterranean to stay and Communist Party chief Brezhnev declared that the main task was to preserve and "strengthen" the so-called progressive Arab regimes in

Egypt, Syria and Algeria.

By the fall, some Soviet officials began grumbling privately about the "extremist" attitudes of Syria and Algeria, while looking with new favor on Jordan's King Hussein as well as the chief Soviet ally, Egyptian President Nasser.

In the last few weeks, however, although official discussions of such nuances have decreased almost to the vanishing point, the Kremlin attitude appears to have cooled towards Jordan and warmed again toward Syria and Algeria. Meanwhile, both the Egyptian and Soviet positions toward a negotiated settlement

with Israel appear to have stiffened—although it is unclear whether Cairo or Moscow is primarily responsible for the stiffening.

Speeches by Brezhnev and other leaders during last week's jubilee celebrations kept Mideast references to a minimum. But the new publicity for Soviet marines and paratroopers and the rumors of new aircraft carrier construction have led some diplomats to fear the Kremlin may be considering "limited" intervention if there is another round of fighting in the Mideast.

Sabry's Visit

The visit during the celebrations by Egyptian Vice Premier Aly Sabry likewise cast little light on Soviet intentions. His consultations with Russian and East European leaders, and their own private Mideast discussions, were described by some East Europeans as "purely informational" and by others as "a shambles."

About the only Soviet line that has remained constant since the six-day war is the demand that Israel withdraw from the occupied territories. How Moscow proposes to bring this about remains as great a mystery as ever. In fact, some now wonder whether the Kremlin really is eager to "liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression"—or considers it more advantageous to keep the slogan and the problem, like West German "revanchism," alive indefinitely.

Windfall in Yemen

In Yemen the world is witnessing one of the few good results of the Arab-Israeli war. The five-year civil war between Egypt's republican clients and Saudi Arabia's royalist clients is being liquidated, and a new administration, possibly more stable and more development-minded, is taking shape.

The spectacle of Arabs killing Arabs did not much bother the outside world while it was going on. Strategic considerations dominated the foreign view: Egyptian President Nasser was pushing toward the Persian Gulf—the Russians were content, the Americans concerned. Both great powers worried less over Yemen's suffering than over the fact that Nasser was pouring their aid down a desert rathole.

The June war left Nasser militarily unable to support his 40,000-plus troops in Yemen. The partial eclipse of his hard-liners left him politically able to disengage. Saudi Arabia assured his withdrawal by offering to subsidize him only if he did.

His Yemeni puppet, Marshal al-Sallal, did not take kindly to being sold out but he made the mistake of leaving the country and, while in Baghdad, a coup deposed him. It remained only for a ceasefire to be arranged and now that has been done. Unlike previous Yemeni ceasefires, which failed, this one has underneath it Nasser's weakness—a more reliable guarantee than his word.

The new leaders take over a country politically riven and economically devastated by five cruel years of war. They have the advantage, however, of not being Egyptian tools, and their number includes several of Yemen's few well-trained men. They have already begun what seems at this distance to be a prudent policy of reconciliation with their erstwhile royalist foes. Since Cairo has long been Yemen's chief banker as well as arms supplier, they have little immediate choice except to tap this unlikely source for aid.

In the longer run, Yemen deserves to have wider choices. Its strategic location, between the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, assures both Soviet and American interest. At the moment, the Soviets are working hard for a position there. The United States has no position, not only because Yemen broke off diplomatic relations last June but because the American aid picture is so cloudy. Washington can go no faster and further than this new government wishes but it ought to make clear to the new Yemeni rulers its willingness to keep up with them. Moderation in the Middle East is a virtue highly to be prized.

Israel's Rabin to Cement U.S. Ties: Humphrey Coup

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 15, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. B13

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Israel's Rabin to Cement U.S. Ties

**By Drew Pearson and
Jack Anderson**

Israel will take a highly significant step in its relations with the United States by appointing Gen. Isaac Rabin, now Chief of Staff, as Ambassador to Washington. He will replace the present popular envoy, Ambassador Avraham Harman.

Behind this move is partly the fact that Ambassador Harman has been in Washington for eight years and is due for a change; also the fact that Gen. Rabin is both a glamor figure in Israel and somewhat at odds with the present Minister of Defense, Gen. Moshe Dayan. His transfer to Washington would be a plus for Israel with the American public, also would solve some internal problems in Tel Aviv.

Gen. Rabin is the brilliant strategist who plotted and planned for the defense of Israel in case of an Arab showdown—a showdown which occurred last June. When this column interviewed Rabin in Israel nearly two years ago, he outlined exactly the problems which his nation did face in June.

Gen. Rabin explained that Israel had to depend upon alertness, a highly trained reserve, and its friends abroad to keep armament balanced with the heavily equipped Arab forces. He particularly outlined the danger of fast jet bombers flying from Cairo to

Tel Aviv in only nine minutes and from Jordan in four minutes. It was easy to see from his strategy that Israel would have to take the initiative.

Though Rabin had planned this strategy, it was Gen. Moshe Dayan who was transferred over his head to be Minister of Defense, so got the credit. Dayan is a brilliant tactician but also a politician, and his appointment lined up the aggressive political forces of former Prime Minister Ben-Gurion behind Premier Eshkol.

Since then Dayan has frequently been at odds with Eshkol. At one time it was quite evident that the Israeli army was battering Syria two days after the civilian heads of government had assured the United Nations that fighting had stopped.

Gen. Rabin, as Ambassador in Washington, can do an important job for Israel in securing badly needed weapons; and his transfer will also ease some tensions in Tel Aviv.

Humphrey Coup

Last week's victories for Democrats and moderates in the Nation's bigger cities can be chalked up as a personal victory for Vice President Humphrey.

Two years ago, when Humphrey appeared at political gatherings with Abraham Beame, Democratic candidate against Rep. John Lindsay for mayor of New York, the Vice President was razed for sup-

porting the wrong man at the wrong time and losing.

This fall, however, he stuck his neck out even more—and won.

He trudged the slums of Philadelphia with Mayor James Tate, urging racial tolerance. Last week Mayor Tate surprised all the pollsters by defeating a hard-hitting young Republican (once a Democrat), Arlen Specter.

In Gary, Ind., Humphrey stuck his neck out even further by holding a fund-raising drive for Negro Democrat Gordon Hatcher, bitterly opposed by John Krupa, chairman of the Democratic local committee. Hatcher won.

In Cleveland, Humphrey campaigned for Carl Stokes, the Negro Democrat opposed by Seth Taft, Republican. Stokes won.

Humphrey also went all the way out to San Francisco to throw his support behind Joseph Alioto, the Democratic candidate for mayor, even though one of Humphrey's friends in the House of Representatives, Phillip Burton, had put a third candidate in the race to split the Democratic vote. Alioto won.

In making these campaigns, Humphrey obviously acted with the approval of his chief in the White House. Johnson also went on record in support of Negro and moderate candidates. It will probably cost him votes from the middle class white backlash next year, but he plans to continue his

policy of battling for equality of economic and political Negro opportunity.

Oil for Egypt

Ruptured relations between Egypt and the United States haven't prevented Dictator Nasser from maintaining excellent relations with two American oil companies, Standard of Indiana and Phillips Petroleum. He is counting on these U.S. companies to produce enough oil in Egypt to make up for the loss of the Sinai oil fields captured by the Israelis.

Standard of Indiana has joined with the Egyptian government in a joint venture, under the name Pan American Oil, to develop a rich oil field 60 miles south of Cairo. Phillips, in another joint venture, is drilling for oil at El Alamein in the western desert.

Under the Dome

A backstage struggle over the Senate Democratic leadership has already begun between Sens. Ed Muskie of Maine, a Catholic, and Bob Byrd of West Virginia. They are getting ready just in case Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield steps down. He has indicated to intimates that he would like to be simply the Senator from Montana again. The liberals privately favor Muskie to replace him.

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Yemini Minister Gives Explanation

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pg. A3

Yemini Minister Gives Explanation

ALGIERS, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Mohamed Said el Attar, Yemeni Economics Minister, explained today to President Houari Boumedienne the Nov. 5 coup that overthrew Abdullah Sallal as President of Yemen.

Al Attar and his delegation were heading for Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Kuwait for similar explanatory discussions.

28-Million-Yr.-Old Ape's Skull Found

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15 (UPI)—Discovery of a new link in the evolution of man was announced today by a Yale University professor who led an expedition to Egypt which unearthed the skull of an ape that died 28 million years ago.

Prof. Elwyn L. Simons, a professor of geology, said the skull is 8 to 10 million years older than any previously uncovered and represents a "major connecting link" in the evolution of primates.

The skull, which is incomplete, was "better preserved than any fossils relating to man that are older than 300,000 years," Simons said.

Simons is curator of vertebrate paleontology—fossilized remains—at Yale's Peabody Museum of Natural History.

He described the skull as "a major stage in the documentation of the forerunners of man." The animal, found 60 miles southwest of Cairo in the Fayum Desert, was originally "about the size of an organ grinder's monkey," the professor said.

The skull was unearthed last year by Grant E. Meyer, a research associate of the Peabody Museum. Encased in rock, the skull was flown back to Yale for examination.

When the rock was chipped away, the skull was found to be "unusually complete," missing only parts of the top and bottom and four teeth.

Researchers studied the ground in which the skull was found to arrive at the estimated age of 28 million years.

[The skull is believed to have been smuggled out of Egypt. Had the find been discovered there it might well have

been confiscated by the Nasser government.]

Simons said that while the animal had been fairly primitive "it already possessed most of the distinct features of higher primates."

He said the discovery "tends to confirm" theories of association between other established links in the evolution of man.

China Reports Finding A 'New Peking Man'

HONG KONG, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Chinese Communist archeologists have unearthed bones of a "New Peking Man" who lived about a half a million years ago, the New China News Agency reported today.

The official Communist agency said the "recent" discovery was made at Choukoutien, about 30 miles southwest of Peking and site of the original discovery of the Peking Man in 1929.

The original Peking Man discovery included teeth, jawbone and ribs as well as stone implements and fossils. The bones of that discovery mysteriously disappeared near the end of World War II.

In reporting the new discovery, the Chinese Communists renewed previous charges that the bones were taken by the United States when U.S. Marines went into northern China at the end of the war.

Peking Man lived in Choukoutien about 500,000 years ago and was distinguished from modern man by protruding brow bridges and chin, a hollow forehead and a brain only about three-quarters the size of that of modern man.

U.N. Council Is No Nearer Mideast Vote
By Robert H. Estabrook The Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 16, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A12

U.N. Council Is No Nearer Mideast Vote

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 15—The United States and Britain mounted major efforts today to avoid a debacle in Security Council consideration of the Middle East crisis.

Both efforts aim at agreement on the dispatch of a special U.N. representative to promote a settlement between the Arab countries and Israel. U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg termed this the “key provision” of the U.S. resolution and pledged full diplomatic and political support to the special representative.

But the British approach is predicated on the assumption that neither the broad American resolution nor a more restrictive Indian resolution supported by the Arabs but rejected by Israel could win Council approval.

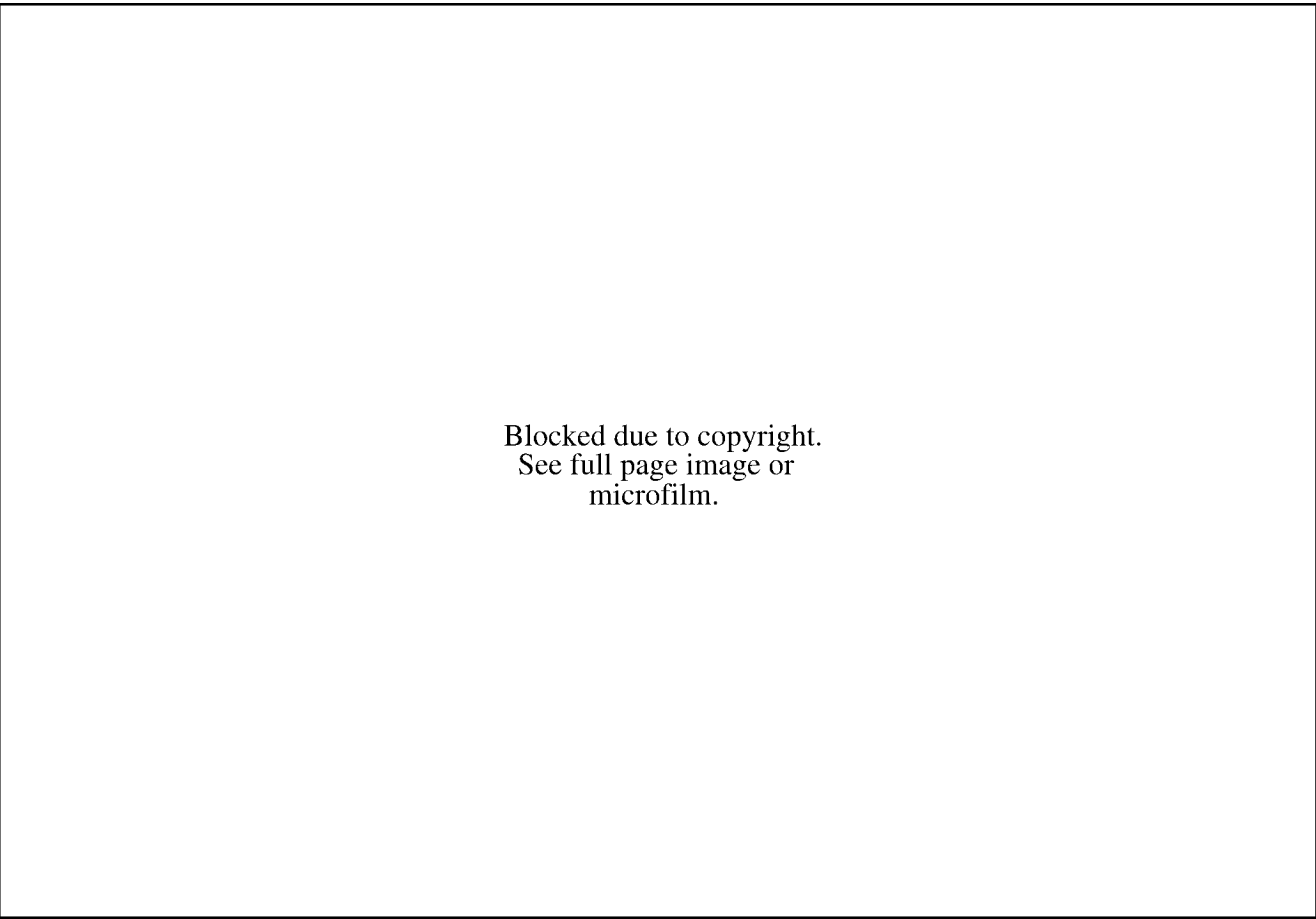
Britain’s Lord Caradon won a Council recess until Thursday afternoon to permit further consultation on what he said could be “the most important decision the United Nations has ever taken.”

Goldberg reviewed in detail U.S. efforts to produce a resolution that calls for withdrawal of Israeli troops to “recognized boundaries,” but in the context of Arab nonbelligerency, assurance of free navigation and a solution of the refugee problem.

Accusing Communist speakers of having made “truly Orwellian efforts” to rewrite history, Goldberg nevertheless offered to remove the American label from the U.S. resolution if this would facilitate the search for a formula.

During a session also filled with Syrian and Israel recriminations, there were these other developments:

- Argentina and Brazil delayed presentation of a Latin American draft following requests from Israeli President Zalman Shazar. A copy of the new draft circulated tonight appeared similar to an earlier Latin American resolution on Israeli withdrawal and Arab nonbelligerency which the United States supported in the General Assembly last summer, but which failed because of Arab and Soviet opposition.
- Since that time the United States has revised its own position, mostly because it realizes that Israel would not abide by a call for total withdrawal without peace negotiations.
- [Egypt was greatly disappointed at the delay in introducing the new Latin American resolution. Alfred Friendly of The Washington Post reported from Cairo. A government spokesman indicated that Egyptians believe the postponement resulted from U.S. pressure, rather than the Israeli request to Brazil.]
- Some Security Council members say that the new Latin American draft probably would receive the necessary nine votes. But they acknowledge that without the support of the United States it would be as devoid of practical meaning as the General Assembly resolution on South-West Africa.
- American sources made clear that although they would support the British effort, which has not yet taken formal shape, they still hope the Arabs will agree to the principles of the American resolution—among other reasons because U.S. political influence will be necessary for a fair settlement with Israel.
- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov supported the Indian draft and criticized the American resolution for failing to make clear the conditions under which Israel would be expected to withdraw her troops. But Kuznetsov, who conferred with Goldberg before the meeting, was notably milder than in previous occasions in his reference to the U.S.
- Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban reiterated that his country will not return to the conditions that existed under the armistice Agreements before June 5. Israel will withdraw from present cease-fire lines only in return for recognized boundaries, he said.



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United Press International

EAST-WEST TALKS—Before his address on the Middle East situation before the U.N. Security Council, U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg (facing camera, with glasses), confers at the United Nations with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov (left) and Soviet U.N. representative Nikolai Fedorenko (back to camera).

British to Refine Oil for Egypt

Reuters

LONDON, Nov. 15 — The British Petroleum Company announced tonight that it has agreed to refine oil for Egypt at its refinery in Aden.

The contract, which provides for refining as much as 200,000 tons a month for a limited period, followed the destruction of a large part of the Egyptian oil refining installations at Suez by Israeli artillery Oct. 24.

It also came only two weeks before Britain was due to give the South Arabian Federation independence and withdraw its forces from the big military base at Aden—part of the Federation.

The British government has a near-majority shareholding in British Petroleum.



Alfred Friendly

Egypt's Economic Survival Defies All Accepted Rules

CAIRO—By the rulebook, Egypt has come to the end of the line and must go out of business. It is bankrupt and without recovery prospects.

But countries do not die like companies, and Adam Smith's rules do not apply. Egypt's enemy—Israel—is probably wrong to the extent it believes that Egypt's utterly disastrous economic plight will force it to roll over and play dead.

A hoary truism is still valid: No one dare underestimate the Egyptian peasants' infinite capacity to endure hardship. Egypt can still contrive to feed its people and in the present state of mind that appears to be all that is necessary. Even before the June war, Egypt was technically bankrupt. It was the only nation in the world in default of its debts to the International Monetary Fund, with the arrearage increasing \$2 million every month.

The revenue loss from the closure of the Suez Canal comes to \$250 million annually. When it is reopened—if it ever is—most of the former income will not be recovered because of the irreversible trend to supertankers that will ship oil around the Cape of Good Hope instead.

LOSS of tourism, not likely to revive until something less precarious replaces the current cease-fire, means another \$40 million of hard currency a year no longer coming in.

The promise of \$260 million annually from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya just about offsets the loss of foreign exchange from the Canal and tourism. Providentially, the beginning of sizable oil production from Red Sea wells about replaces the loss from those captured by Israel in the Sinai. And finally, Soviet bloc countries are expected to provide some of the imports budgeted for the coming year.

But Egypt's power to increase borrowing elsewhere is at an end, and all the other resources taken together are a far cry from what it needs for continuation of its development.

Like Alice and the White Queen, Egypt ran very hard from about 1956 to 1966 to stay where it was. Then, its planning grasp having exceeded its practical reach, its difficulties came to a crisis. A year later the crisis was compounded by war.

Egypt is facing facts as best it can. Its previous

budgets, exercises in creative fiction, have been replaced by a postwar budget considered by neutral observers here as the most realistic ever produced. It spells an and some reclamation projects.

For the time being and, unless there is a Mideast settlement, for the foreseeable future, the dream of modernizing the nation and finding industrial work for its population has gone by the boards. The honorable enjoinder in Egypt's constitution against having gains for future generations taken out of the hides of the present one—as in the Soviet Union and China—now stands in doubt.

Already, many factories have closed because of lack of spare parts, all of which are import items. Yet their workers and others whose products have no market must continue to be paid, according to the fiercely reformist rules of President Nasser's Revolution for social and economic justice. Even the IMF mission now here to do something about the nation's past due \$41 million debt, recognizes the political and social impossibility of ending this requirement.

Under the inexorable population increase—about 1 million more mouths to feed each year in a nation of 30 million—even the race to stand still may be lost. At best, internal solvency will be obtained only at the expense of any increase in Egypt's tragically low living standards.

SINCE THE WAR Egypt has done better than ever in its history to stifle inflationary habits but even so some inflation appears to be in prospect. Egypt's new middle class of civil servants and its city dwellers face income cuts of real severity. Luxuries are out and supplies of some essentials at the government subsidized price have been reduced. Living allowances have been cut and compulsory retirement payments have been increased from half a day's work a week to three-quarters.

Yet—and this appears to be the nation's salvation—the 62 per cent of its people who live on the land will not starve and, indeed, will not have their abysmally meager conditions much further reduced.

And against its economic

losses and grim prospects, Egypt has now another kind of offset: the general recognition of its military defeat. Far from trying to disguise the fact or hide it, Egyptians cling to their humiliation—they do not hesitate to use the word—as a source of resolution. They have made humiliation into an asset, an anesthetic to economic stringency. Paradoxically, shame enables them to face material deprivation with pride.

Egypt may or may not come to a settlement with Israel. But if it does, its economic disaster, deep as it is, will not be the moving force.

Despite Rigid Pose, Egypt May Accept Middle East Settlement Imposed by U.N.: News Analysis

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 19, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A30

Despite Rigid Pose, Egypt May Accept Middle East Settlement Imposed by U.N.

By Alfred Friendly
Washington Post Foreign Service

CAIRO, Nov. 18—On the

basis of Egypt's official position and its public statements, prospects for a settlement of the Middle East conflict are hopeless. Yet a settlement, or at least the first steps toward one, may nevertheless be in the cards.

Contradictions are an integral part of the political fabric of this corner of the world. The most important one at the moment is between the public "phonograph record" that is played for Western reporters and the private intimations that

News Analysis

better-placed observers have been hearing.

Their judgement is that the gamble on an Egypt-Israel settlement is a "near thing" and that the pending British resolution in the United Nations Security Council, scheduled for consideration Monday, may be the effective instrument to bring it about. The resolution calls for the dispatch of a U.N. representative to the Middle East and for Israeli with-

drawal to "recognized borders" and nonbelligerency in the area.

Egypt had since Wednesday night to reject the British resolution, since it was then that British U.N. representative Lord Caradon broached it to Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmud Riad. No rejection so far gives some grounds for hope.

Informed observers guess that if the resolution or something like it is accepted by the United States and the U.S.S.R., and is followed up by the dispatch of a U.N. representative to the Middle

East, the elements for a real peace could be hammered out.

Egypt's term for a settlement as played in the "phonograph record" flatly preclude a settlement. Here is the tune:

1. Complete withdrawal of Israeli troops back to the prewar borders as a condition to even the beginning of any talks.

2. No recognition of Israel's legitimacy or right to exist as a Nation.

3. No signing of a common document with Israel much less any face to face negotiating.

But it Egypt really wants settlement, it knows that the first point is a nonstarter. It also knows that the United States, not to mention Israel, will not accept as a substitute for the second point the kind of "gentlemen's agreement" that followed the 1956 Sinai

On the other hand, it is felt that Egypt will not recede from the third point, and that direct negotiations and signing of a peace treaty with Israel are out of the question. Therefore, for peace, Israel must end its hitherto adamant insistence on those demands.

What optimism exists here is premised on the conviction that Egypt really wants settlement "imposed" by the U.N. Psychologically and politically, such as an imposition might be accepted whereas Egypt could never volunteer or initiate it under the eyes of a population still full of fight and an Arab world watching President Nasser for signs of uncertainty.

The optimists' anatomy of a settlement that Egypt might accept is as follows:

- A contractual agreement with a third party, presumably the U.N. recognizing

ing Israel's existence and abandoning claims of belligerency against it.

- Withdrawal of Israel troops from Sinai under some kind of demilitarization on part of Israel—say the Negev south of Beer-sheba.

- Free passage to Israeli flag ships and cargo through the Suez Canal and the strait of Tiran, provided—and Egypt insists on this linkage that a final settlement be worked out for the 20-year-old problem of the Arab refugees. This last would probably be accomplished by an agreement to

compensate the refugees rather than readmit any large proportion of them into Israel. The cost is estimated at from \$750 million to \$1 billion.

- A new status for the Gaza Strip, possibly under a U.N. mandate, but providing, the Egyptians insist, that there be no dispersal of its present 230,000 to 400,000 Arabs, mostly refugees.

- Obviously any such settlement depends on Egypt's continuing its recent movement away from its rigidity immediately after the war and a matching recession by Israel.

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Letters to the Editor

Residence and Welfare

The Metropolitan Washington Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers wishes to applaud the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which removes residency requirements as a condition of eligibility for welfare assistance. This enlightened decision is a major step forward in our efforts to eliminate poverty. It will help our community to be more responsive to the needs of our fellow-citizens who for a variety of reasons find that they are unable to support themselves.

Study after study has shown that needy people move not to seek welfare payments but to find better economic opportunities and that residence requirements do not constructively contribute to solving the problem of poverty. Indeed, residence requirements for welfare assistance represent a mechanical, bureaucratic device for avoiding responsibility for our needy fellow-citizens. Moreover, as Americans we pride ourselves on our physical and social mobility. Can we legitimately continue to deny this right of movement to our needy fellow-citizens?

A residence requirement is in effect a punishment for not having "done well" elsewhere. In addition, a residence requirement is also, for the city or state, an admission of defeat in relation to its capacity to help our needy fellow-citizens. People who find it necessary to move are not looking for a hand-out but for a helping hand. In fact, moving out is a sign of self-help and for this needy people should be praised rather than punished. Our country is beginning to recognize that for too long we have harshly criticized the welfare recipient when in fact severe criticism needs to be directed toward the economic and welfare systems in our communities which have failed to eliminate poverty. It is these systems that are out of order far more than the individuals who find economic survival difficult.

ARTHUR J. FOEHRENBACH,
 Chairman, Social Policy Committee,
 National Association of
 Social Workers.
 Washington.

Pot or Cigarettes?

I am by conviction not a user of tobacco or marijuana. I note, however, that whereas the use of tobacco is socially approved, the use of marijuana is punished as a felony. If what qualified experts say is true, the use of tobacco causes about 300,000 deaths per year, while no deaths whatsoever are attributed to marijuana. Therefore, if we were logically consistent, using the penalty scale applied to marijuana users, we would apply capital punishment to tobacco users.

I certainly do not advocate such cruel consistency. I do contend that this insistence on punishment for marijuana users by tobacco users is a form of irrational vindictiveness.

What makes the situation much worse is that many young people seem to prefer the less dangerous drug marijuana to the more dangerous drug tobacco. Thus the persecution of marijuana users by tobacco users takes on the aspect of an inter-generational war.

Antidrug efforts would be more productively focused on the grave problem of really dangerous drugs which destroy mind and body, such as

the psychedelic drugs and heroin.

Laws regulating personal behavior are justified where there is a clear indication that they are essential to the public interest. Laws or rulings which capriciously impose a ruling group's irrelevant prejudices on others are immoral. Such laws are likely to be flagrantly violated, will lead to injustices and social unrest and should be swiftly repealed.

GERALD PINSKY,
 New York, N.Y.

Come Back, Smokey!

Smokey the Bear is in the Washington National Zoo now. He was found in New Mexico. I would like to have him back. I would like to have him in the Albuquerque Zoo. Then I could go and see him when I go to Albuquerque. Other people could go and see him, too. Once I got a book about him. It is a very good book about him.

SUSAN STUBBS,
 Third Grade,
 Grants, N.M.

We want you to send Smokey the Bear back to Grants, New Mexico. Smokey was born here. People all over America want to see him. Please send him to the Albuquerque Zoo.

REGINA MONTANO,
 Grants, N.M.

"Higher Patriotism"

I am concerned for the future of our Nation and the status of the individual's liberties it was founded to protect, when the Governor of Virginia feels he has to apologize to the President of the United States for a minister's statement of conscience.

The Reverend Lewis expressed the concern of many Americans over the war that continues to sap our moral and physical strength. Many argue that the President should not have been "subjected" to the questioning of his policy while a member of a "captive audience."

He was quite properly treated as a member of the congregation by a minister who felt a moral duty to use the occasion to influence his flock, a task performed by millions of clergy every Sunday. By dissenting from a policy he believes wrong, the Rev. Lewis was exercising what Senator Fulbright has called "the higher patriotism." The Nation would be in a better position if the President were more often subjected to voices of dissent.

E. JEREMY HUTTON,
 Oxon Hill.

Use Dulles

I know this is going to be a repeat performance on my part because I am writing this to ask why. Why are they so empty? Why are the skies over Virginia so clear of planes that carry people here from all over the world? Why can't I, an emigrant from New York, get a flight out of Dulles Airport? Shouldn't it be Virginia's mate to JFK International Airport in New York?

I won't take up much space complaining about the use of Dulles Airport because I am sure it is done too much. But can't someone make this thing of beauty a joy forever in the memories of those youngsters who are able to use it; and truly, we are all young at heart.

CAROL ANN ALBERGHINE,
 McLean.

Policy Failure

As an American who has lived in Jerusalem and in other Middle Eastern cities for the better part of the past ten years, I am compelled to speak out on what I, and many other Americans, consider to be a tragic mistake in American foreign policy. As a result of a policy of less than even-handedness in our relations with the Arab states and Israel, we are now witnessing what may well be the culmination of a Russian dream of some two hundred years' standing; namely, the acquisition of southern "warm water ports," and the extension of Russian, now Soviet, power into the Middle East.

The presence of possibly another two billion dollars worth of Soviet military hardware in Syria, Egypt and Algeria, the presence of Soviet general officers, their staffs and technicians, in one or more Arab countries, and the existence of a Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean might indicate that the southern flank of the NATO structure is perilously close to becoming unhinged. This would be particularly so should the present trend continue and Soviet presence expand in Arab countries which have heretofore been Western inclined.

Not only has U.S. favoritism to Israel damaged our political position in the Middle East and North Africa, but it would appear that Israel's future might be in greater jeopardy than at any time since the creation of the state. Moshe Dayan seemed to be expressing this when he said, "I would be relieved if it were only a question of 80 million Arabs trying to annihilate this country." (*The Washington Post*, Nov. 10). A figure of 110 million would be more exact; nevertheless, his message comes through.

Perhaps a hard look at the requirements of U.S. national interests—not to be confused with Israeli national interests—is in order by not only the Administration and Congress, but by the American public as well. It would be ironic indeed if the United States, while struggling to preserve the structure of a democratic way of life in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, lost the same issue by default in the Middle East and North Africa.

DORIS RICKERT,
 Washington.

Over 65

What are the people of retirement age to do, if they do not want to retire? Many of us are capable, willing, able and are more efficient than most of this younger generation of today will ever be. Yet the younger ones are hired, even if they do not produce the work.

Let me give you an example of what happened to me here a few months ago. I took a test at this bank and the manager (no doubt, of retirement age himself) told me it was amazing how well I did in it. But said he did not know what he could do about benefits and such, and I said, I did not want any of those, only a job. Another girl, younger, took the test about the same time, did not do as well in it, but was hired immediately.

Some of you people who are treating us this way seem to forget that you also are or will be 65 some day, if you live long enough. Would you like to sit back in a rocker and knit or shoot yourselves, just because you are 65?

MRS. E. WARHOLA,
 Washington.

Britain, Egypt Restore Ties: British, Egyptians Restoring Relations ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

Britain, Egypt Restore Ties

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP) — Britain and Egypt announced today the restoration of diplomatic relations after a 23-month break.

Sir Harold Beeley was reportedly chosen as new British Ambassador in Cairo. Egypt's ambassador-designate was not known.

A Foreign Office statement said Britain's relations with President Nasser's Egypt

would be resumed "in the first half of December."

Officials privately stressed that no conditions were attached by either side to the agreement on a reconciliation.

Informants in Cairo said a large-scale program aimed at reviving Egyptian-British cooperation in all fields would be announced soon.

[The Los Angeles Times, quoting authoritative sources in Cairo, said the United

States is lifting its ban on the travel of American tourists to Egypt.]

The London-Cairo move was in line with British attempts to mend fences with all countries of the Middle East and Africa, where political difficulties have arisen over the Rhodesian and Arab-Israeli crises.

Egypt, Guinea and several

See MIDEAST, A17, Col. 5

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British, Egyptians Restoring Relations

other African states broke with Britain in December, 1965, to protest the way the British were handling the Rhodesian rebellion.

Beeley, who has served before as Ambassador in Cairo, has a pro-Arab reputation in most Middle East capitals.

In the international context, the search for an Arab-Israeli peace formula will be one of his major concerns. On the

British-Egyptian level, his aim will be to try to arrange the reopening of the Suez Canal, whose closure has been costing Britain about \$48 million monthly, contributing to this country's financial crisis.

Osgood Caruthers of the Los Angeles Times reported from Cairo:

The United States is lifting its ban on the travel of American tourists to Egypt, it was reported today.

Authoritative Cairo sources said the Egyptian government had been notified of Washington's decision to end the ban, which has been in effect ever since Egypt broke off relations with the United States during the Arab-Israeli war last June.

[In Washington, State Department officials indicated that the ban would be lifted in the next few days.]

Cairo has given assurances, the sources reported, that American tourists would be welcome, would have no difficulties in obtaining visas and would receive all normal courtesies.

The announcement of the decision, which is regarded by Cairo as of major importance, is expected to be made shortly.

It is seen as an important step in the gradual improvement of relations between the two countries in spite of continuing tensions arising out of the Middle East crisis.

The Cairo sources did not know whether the ban on travel to the other Arab involved would be lifted at the same time.

Washington's ban applied primarily to tourists although all Americans wishing to visit Egypt on either private or official business were required to get a special waiver from Washington.

American newsmen have been coming to Cairo in gradually increasing numbers since the middle of July. Employees of the two American oil companies operating in Egypt have been getting in without difficulty. So have other Americans on business, archaeological and cultural missions.

Israelis and Jordanians Again Exchange Fire

Israeli and Jordanian forces exchanged fire for about 30 minutes across the Jordan River yesterday. It was the second breach of the ceasefire in the area during the weekend and the fourth so far this month.

Neither side reported any casualties, and each blamed the other for starting the shooting.

An Israeli army spokesman said the Jordanians opened fire on an Israeli patrol that was removing a mine in a road near the Um Shurat Bridge on the West Bank of the river.

In Amman, a Jordanian military spokesman said the Israelis' has fired cannons at Jordanian observation posts near the bridge.

Nasser Weighing Continued Resistance: News Analysis

By Alfred Friendly Washington Post Staff Writer

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 20, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A17

Nasser Weighing Continued Resistance

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Staff Writer

CAIRO, Nov. 19—Leading voices in Egypt call loudly for "political solution" of least, on terms that arrange the conflict with Israel. But they insist, in public at least, on terms that guarantee another try at a "military solution" sometime in the future.

The inconsistency is probably less a piece of propaganda trickery than a reflection of the fact that

News Analysis

they have yet to come to clear decision on what they really want.

The choice is difficult for the nation and must be agonizing for President Nasser. For every pro argument there is a con.

The starting point is the clear fact of Egypt's humiliation. It conditions every proposal. It is pervasive, from Nasser, whose favorite

word is "dignity," down to the level of the illiterate peasant.

How to end it? One way is to hug humiliation to the bosom as a friend, as many Egyptians do, making it serve the cause of patiently reconstructing shattered military forces for renewed combat in the 1970s. The other way is to make a settlement that will remove humiliation's most monstrous symbol, Israeli troops on Egyptian lands.

In terms of domestic politics, Nasser's charisma, his continuing popularity despite the June defeat and the absence of any other challenger probably mean that he has the option to play it either way.

He should be able to sustain over many years the present willingness of the peasants and urban masses to fight and fight again. The capacity for hatred is not meager or ephemeral hereabouts. Alternately, Nasser's status and power are such that he can doubtless persuade the rank and file of the wisdom of settlement. Egypt's impoverished millions have no political voice of their own but only Nasser's.

Some observers here assert that the army, best of all, knows the impossibility of renewed warfare for many years and that it will therefore insist on a settlement that removes enemy occupation troops and delivers back Egypt's territory. Other observers insist to the contrary.

Among professional groups, government officials just below the top level, students and intellectuals, sen-

timent is strong against settlement under present conditions, which as they see it, will permit dictation of terms by the victor of the June war. To them, the ideological grounds for destruction of the state of Israel are if anything now even more imperative.

A diplomat, educated at Oxford and George Washington University Law School, speaks ominously of contracts that Arab states may be forced to make but that are not morally binding on "the Arab nation" yet to be born.

Yet he concedes the need to make an "accommodation" with Israel for an interim period — until his "Arab nation" is strong enough for final victory.

But just such willingness for an "accommodation" can serve as a feasible means for Nasser, if he so desires, to make what will become a real and not just an interim settlement. It can be presented in such a way, some political analysts here believe, as to gain the support, even if suspicious and reluctant, of those presently intransigent. It is not beyond Nasser's ability to contrive.

Egypt's economic considerations leave Nasser an option to decide either way. Continuation of the status quo is economically supportable, however grim. But it also means abandonment so long as present conditions exist of the revolution's fundamental goal of industrialization, modernization and conquest of poverty.

In terms of his relations with the rest of the Arab world, Nasser's easier course

is probably continued resistance. Refusal to settle may actually serve Nasser's dream of "united Arab nation" under his leadership — the united force being the common fury at Israel's occupation and continuing advantageous military posture. Unsubmitting, Nasser can bank on almost universal Arab support, with the few nations that disagree not able to raise their voices above the pandemonium of patriotic chest-thumping.

On the other hand, if he chooses, Nasser can probably get away with settling. Many Arab nations would be secretly relieved. Syria, which would scream, is no problem: Egyptians are bitterly convinced that Syria lured them into the war; They despise its big-mouthing before the war and its performance during it. At the Khartoum summit conference, Nasser is reported

to have written Syria off publicly.

Algeria is more of a problem, already giving Egypt propaganda and political trouble, but not such as would seriously jeopardize Nasser's power if he opted for ending the conflict, it is thought here.

Finally, there are the personal considerations with which Nasser must cope. If he agrees to a settlement, what becomes of his role as Arab champion in the "Arabs' holiest war? Can he repudiate the very essence of two decades of Arab policy?

Yet there are those in Cairo who suspect Nasser has considered a different historical image for himself. He can scarcely expect to win the Nobel Peace Prize, but he might entertain the prospect of becoming recognized as the man who solved one of the most intractable conflicts of the 20th century.

5-Month Ban Lifted On Travel to Egypt

By Warren Unna

Washington Post Staff Writer

The United States yesterday lifted the five-month ban on American tourists traveling to Egypt. But State Department officials hastened to make clear Egyptian-American relations still are far too cool for any thought of resuming the exchange of ambassadors.

American travel to the Middle East was restricted with the outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war in June. As tensions eased, the State Department progressively validated passports for travel in Israel, Kuwait, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Lebanon, Algeria, Libya, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan and Yemen.

More recently, U.S. reporters and businessmen have been able to have their passports validated for travel in Egypt. Now, with general tourist travel permitted, the only Middle East nation still on the

banned list is Syria, the angriest of the Arab states.

Resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt is something else again. Britain did this a few days ago—but that break caused by Britain's role in Rhodesia, long before last June's Middle East war. Egypt and the other Arab states then broke relations with the United States when the war broke out.

U.S. officials are known to feel that until Egypt retracts its charge that both the United States and Britain participated on the Israeli side in the war, a resumption of diplomatic relations can not even be considered.

Even if this condition were met, the Administration would want to hear more from Egypt about compensation for seized U.S. property, and more about a real effort by Egypt to bury the hatchet with Israel.

Soviets Delay Vote in U.N. With New Mideast Proposal

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 20—The Soviet Union stalled a Security Council decision this afternoon on whether to send a special United Nations representative to seek peace in the Middle East.

Instead of facilitating a vote on a British resolution said to have the acquiescence of both Egypt and Israel, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov introduced an entirely new resolution omitting all mention of the U.N. representative. Israel promptly rejected it.

Western ambassadors could not be sure whether the Soviets intended sabotage or mere delay, but they chose to regard Kuznetsov's move as an attempt to go on record as having tried to aid the Arabs. The Soviet resolution urges withdrawal of Israeli troops to positions held before the fighting began June 5.

Britain's Lord Caradon accepted the resolution at face value and agreed to a Bulgarian request for adjournment until Wednesday on the understanding that delegations will definitely be prepared to vote then.

American Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg pledged full support to the British resolution as consistent with the aims of a United States draft now being shelved.

The British measure commands a substantial consensus in the Security Council, Goldberg said, and "is mindful of the interests of all parties."

He promised full American backing for a U.N. representative in seeking to achieve "a fair and equitable settlement." This is regarded as important by the Arabs, who realize that U.S. pressure may be essential in order to obtain substantial Israeli withdrawal.

By choosing to regard the Soviet move as seriously motivated, Caradon may have picked up additional Latin American votes for the British draft. Argentina and Brazil, which had considered a resolution of their own, were reported tonight to be irritated by the Soviet tactics.

Barring some new development, the British resolution is expected to win a comfortable majority on Wednesday. Present indications are that the Soviet Union will not press its resolution to a vote and will abstain on the British draft because the Egyptians and Jordanians now want a U.N. representative in the area.

The Russians then would be in a position to remind the Arabs later that they had done their utmost to obtain full and immediate Israeli withdrawal.

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said the new Soviet resolution was "backward-look-

ing" and repeated that Israel will not change its policy of maintaining troops along present cease-fire lines until a secure peace is established.

As introduced, the Soviet resolution would indirectly recognize Israel's right to live in peace without threats of war, but otherwise it is heavily weighted on the side of the Arabs.

It would acknowledge the right to use international waterways only "in accordance with international agreements" — which Egypt has consistently refused to accord to Israel.

By contrast, the British resolution mentions "secure and recognized boundaries" — an implied call for negotiations — and is less explicit about Israeli withdrawal, while asking an end to claims of belligerency. It also affirms the necessity of guaranteeing free navigation.

Kuznetsov called conditions in the Mideast "propitious" for a political settlement and said the Soviet Union "is vitally interested to see a lasting peace established."

He also mentioned the possibility of arms limitation in the Middle East, although he accused the U.S. of renewing arms deliveries to Israel without mentioning Soviet rearm- ing of Egypt and Syria.

Devaluation and Diplomacy

The American inclination to wish Britain well in devaluation, and to applaud an ally for scaling down its policy to its purse, must be somewhat subdued. For the economic medicine which Britain is administering to itself may, at least in the short run, be tough for American diplomacy to swallow. Devaluation is likely to hasten the British retreat from a world role, both west and east of Suez. The consequence will be to force the United States, more quickly and starkly than it expected, to a series of tough choices. Washington must decide whether and how to pick up the burdens that London may be laying down.

Talk of Britain's decline has long been on the world's tongue. The logical conclusion would be that now, at the moment of reckoning, it's remaining international burdens are not so great after all. This is probably not so. An international obligation is better measured by the political, psychological, military and economic replacement cost than by the relief to the country backing out. Measurement must be made not just in narrow terms of money or men but in the broad terms of the effort on the total situation.

By such standards, the British role is a good deal larger than is suggested by its defense budget (\$6.1 billion), or by its nuclear missile force (currently shifting from V bombers to Polaris subs), or by its various foreign bases (Cyprus, Bahrein, Singapore, etc.), or by its soldiers stationed overseas (63,000 in Germany, 20,000 in the Mediterranean, 21,000 in the Middle East, 52,000 in the Far East), Britain's role is not that of a keystone in the free world arch but neither is it that of an endstone which can be pulled out with only a single jolt.

To Britain has fallen the job of maintaining a certain stability in the Red Sea-Persian Gulf area. At this very minute British troops are quitting South Arabia, leaving behind—one hopes—a local government able to fend off hostile foreign pressures and assure the West use of the region's oil and shipping lanes. London has pending a pledge to give South Arabia protection plus \$170 million in aid. Will they be available? If not will the United States step in? In a few days, British forces will be gone.

Two British divisions sit in Germany. Their cost in foreign exchange (\$200 million) has jeopardized their tenure for some time; the jeopardy is now immediate. A pullback would obviously spark a renewed American debate on whether this country also can or should withdraw; the countering argument would be that a British pullback requires an even greater American commitment. In either case, the foreign troops currently in Germany assure security and permit a measure of detente, and unilateral British withdrawal would lead from a stable acceptable situation toward uncertainty, and possibly toward new tensions as well.

A Britain financially strapped is, inevitably, a country tempted to make foreign policy choices more in terms of immediate economic needs than longterm political needs; for instance, to sell arms to Latin America; trade with Havana or Hanoi; back out of deals by buy F-111s from the United States or to build Concorde supersonic jets with France; come to whatever terms are necessary with Egypt in order to open the Suez Canal. All of these temptations for London add up to troubles for Washington.

An extremely demanding period of British-American diplomacy has begun. The fullest candor and the closest consultation will be required to lessen the strains which Britain's plight will put upon its relations with the United States.

U.N. to Send Peacemaker To Mideast

By Robert H. Estabrook
Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22—The Security Council unanimously adopted a British resolution this afternoon authorizing a special U.N. representative to seek peace in the Middle East.

American officials described the decision as a major

‘victory for Western diplomatic efforts over the last six months and a defeat for Soviet policy.’

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, who has given the Middle East crisis his principal attention since May, pledged full U.S. support for efforts of the special representative to achieve “a fair, equitable and dignified settlement.”

Not until a few moments before the meeting was it known that the Soviet Union would support the British resolution rather than abstain or press its own separate draft to a vote. The United States and India also withdrew their resolutions.

Interpretation Differs

But even as representatives were expressing gratification at what is at least a temporary end of the diplomatic contest here, conflicting interpretations of the ambiguous language on withdrawal of Israeli troops emphasized the formidable task awaiting the U.N. representative.

Secretary General U Thant is expected promptly to appoint Gunnar V. Jarring, 60, Swedish ambassador to the Soviet Union and former U.N. mediator in Kashmir.

Jarring’s mandate will be to promote agreement between Israel and the Arab states on the basis of “withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict,” “termination of all claims or states of belligerency” and recognition of the right of all countries “to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries.”

The British resolution further asserts the necessity of guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways, achieving a just refugee settlement and assuring territorial inviolability through measures that could include “the establishment of demilitarized zones.”

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban welcomed the resolution as a step toward a negotiated peace. But Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad and Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdul Monem Rifai made clear that they expect Israeli withdrawal from all captured

See NATIONS, A16, Col. 1

Security Council Adopts Middle East Resolution

territories. Syria stated before the vote that it could not accept the British resolution.

The language on withdrawal is deliberately elliptical, in contrast to the explicit call in the shelved Indian resolution for withdrawal of all troops from all captured territories. The Soviet resolution was slightly less specific.

Few look for miracles from the U.N. representative. In the immediate situation he may be able to deter further clashes such as recently have occurred on the Jordanian-Israeli frontier. Over a longer period, it is hoped that he may serve as a "telephone operator" relaying specific proposals between both sides. Israel has repeatedly called for direct negotiation.

It is thought here that Israel might relinquish all or most of the Sinai Peninsula and part of the West Bank territory captured from Jordan, perhaps in connection with the creation of demilitarized zones. But Israel is expected to resist giving up the Old City of Jerusalem, the strategic Golon Heights in Syria and possibly the Gaza Strip, which it regards as international territory.

A major purpose of Egypt and Israel in consenting to the British resolution was to enlist what they hope will event-

ually be American pressure on Israel for troop withdrawal. For this reason they were not overjoyed when the Soviet Union suddenly introduced its own resolution on Monday.

Soviet policy has appeared to vacillate, despite loud proclamations of eternal dedication to the Arab cause. Some Arabs wondered privately whose interests were being served and whether Moscow was trying to sabotage any agreement on a Western resolution.

It appeared more likely tonight, however, that Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov had been attempting to make a record for future reference, particularly in the conspicuous omission of any reference in the Soviet resolution to a special U.N. representative.

This is in keeping with traditional Soviet policy of opposing any independent U.N. initiatives or supranational attributes. Thus a separate Soviet resolution, on which no vote has been requested, would "authorize" the Secretary General to increase the number of U.N. observers in the Suez Canal area—something he has already undertaken to do under his inherent powers and previous resolutions.

Around the World

Turmoil in 4 States Poses India Crisis

NEW DELHI—Strikes and riots paralyzed the West Bengal capital of Calcutta yesterday, and the instability of the governments in three other Indian states faced Prime Minister Indira Gandhi with grave political crisis.

At least 80 persons were arrested in Calcutta as police battled crowds protesting the dismissal of West Bengal's United Front government on grounds that it no longer held a majority in the state legislature. Seventy leaders of opposition parties, labor unions and student organizations were jailed under the Preventive Detention Act, which allows police to hold them for as long as six months without trial. Schools, shops, government offices and factories were almost emptied as a result of a general strike called by sympathizers of the ousted coalition government. Train service was disrupted as demonstrators set fire to trains in Calcutta's two stations.

Mrs. Gandhi had dismissed the Communist-dominated governments of West Bengal and of Haryana on Tuesday. Yesterday, the United Front government in Punjab collapsed when 17 members of the State Assembly withdrew their support from the coalition. Punjab Chief Minister Gurnam Singh said he will ask the state governor to dissolve the Assembly and hold an election.

In Uttar Pradesh, the Communist food minister and deputy minister resigned from the state's coalition government.

U.S. Defectors

The U.S. Embassy in Moscow has formally asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry to permit a U.S. consul to meet with the four U.S. Navy men who jumped ship in Japan following duty off Vietnam. State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said in Washington that there has been no reply to the U.S. request, or to an earlier protest by the United States that the Soviet Union is behaving improperly by "assisting, harboring and exploiting" the four men.

A Radio Moscow broadcast monitored in Tokyo

took note of the U.S. protest, saying the Soviets are "puzzled by the U.S. argument" that sheltering the men hurts U.S.-Soviet relations. The broadcast said: "What has worsened the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam."

Nations Vote Boycott

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The Special Political Committee urged a world trade boycott of South Africa to force an end of its policy of apartheid.

The 122-nation Committee adopted an Afro-Asian resolution asking the Security Council to agree "that universally applied mandatory economic sanctions are the only means" of changing the republic's policy of separately developing its white and black populations. The vote was 83 to 1, with 18 abstentions.

Britain, the United States and France were among Western delegations who opposed the call for sanctions. South Africa was absent.

British-NLF Talks

GENEVA—Security measures were tightened here as negotiators from Britain and the National Liberation Front of South Arabia opened discussion of the territory's independence. Reporters were barred.

South Arabia is slated to become independent Nov. 30, after years of struggle between the N.L.F. and its rival, the Front for the Liberation of South Yemen.

The main point at issue now was believed to be Britain's promise to give the new country \$144 million over the next three years.

[Egypt was scheduled to complete withdrawal of her estimated 40,000 troops from Yemen in two to three weeks, the Al Ahram newspaper said. Egypt had supported the former Sallal republican regime during the five-year civil war with the royalists.]

Russell Tribunal

STOCKHOLM—Ralph Schoenman, 32, the American secretary to British philosopher Bertrand Russell, arrived here in his effort to reach Denmark,



Associated Press

RALPH SCHOENMAN
... held in Hamburg

where Lord Russell's "war crimes tribunal" is having another session to denounce U.S. Vietnam policy. Schoenman was promptly detained by Swedish police for traveling without a passport.

In two days, he has also been arrested at airports at Hamburg, Amsterdam and Copenhagen. His passport had been seized at Bolivia, which returned it to the United States and expelled Schoenman last month for his outburst during the trial of French Marxist Jules Regis Debray. Schoenman reached Europe via Canada.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Temple Looting Grows in India: Thieves Strip Ancient Temples in India

By Bernard D. Nossiter Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 23, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. G1



Such historic Indian art works as these, at Khajuraho and Ajanta, are threatened by thieves.

Art Treasures Sold to Collectors

Temple Looting Grows in India

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI—A brisk traffic in stolen statues from ancient Buddhist and Hindu temples, catering to the growing appetite of American and other foreign collectors, is alarming authorities here.

Temple robbery has become "a very serious business," says Amalananda Ghosh, the scholarly Director General of India's Archeological Survey. The number of thefts, he says, is rising steadily, largely because of the mounting prices offered in the United States and Europe.

The thieves are systematically stripping this country of some of its richest treasures. Statues of gods as tall as 30 feet have been sawn off their niches and shipped abroad.

Among the master works

that have been despoiled is the great complex of 10th and 11th century temples at Khajuraho in north central India. Some of the most remarkable

erotic sculptures have already disappeared and in recent months, thieves carted off a pair of charming stone celestial nymphs.

Prime targets are the isolated temples in the remote hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, the enormous state that runs

See ROB, G7, Col. 5

Thieves Strip Ancient Temples in India

along much of India's northern border. As Ghosh talked the other day with a reporter, another account of a robbery in this region came across his desk.

The most outrageous assault, Ghosh says, came a year ago. A band broke into the museum at Nalanda in Bihar state, site of a remarkable 7th century university, and carried off 11 exquisitely carved bronze figurines.

Over the centuries, hordes of invaders from the northeast and the northwest have destroyed Indian temples and carried off jewels as spoils of war. But the new and recent wave of depredations is strictly commercial and, says Ghosh, has no analogue in the Subcontinent's history.

Ghosh, a gentle, white haired man who has been directing the Archeological Survey for 15 years, is resigned to the continued rape of his country's heritage.

"We have about one thou-

sand chokidars (watchmen) to look after 3000 monuments. They are paid one hundred rupees (\$13.30) a month. They are, let us say, careless."

More bluntly, at those wages, bribery is a cheap affair for temple thieves.

Nobody here is very precise about just how the gangs operate. But the best information is that unscrupulous exporters hire agents who recruit local villagers to carry out the thefts. In Egypt, some villages have become notorious for passing on the craft of grave robbing from father to son. However, the "art" here is too young for such a tradition to have developed.

Some of the operations here are obviously mounted with considerable care. The theft of the bigger statues requires a band of a dozen, equipped with ladders, ropes and saws.

Since the big market for these wares is abroad, the trade should be relatively simple to stop. Customs au-

thorities are supposed to inspect all large outgoing packages. They have sometimes turned up a stolen idol, but their inspection is sporadic and largely ineffective.

Here in New Delhi, the police have infrequently acted on tips to recover temple spoils. Just a few weeks ago, a raid on one dealer netted 87 statuettes that had been stripped from a dozen different temples.

Perhaps the most striking recovery was made from a naive American collector. He had paid \$27,500 for a second century frieze of scenes from the life of Buddha and brought it to Director Ghosh's National Museum in Delhi to determine if it was authentic. Experts there determined that indeed it was, that it had been carved from a supposedly protected monument, and promptly seized it.

Because the goods are illicit and most sales are made as the result of a private haggle,

data about the market value of stolen items is hard to come by. But Ghosh says that the going rate for a commonplace head of 1000 years ago is about \$200. A head from India's golden age, the 3rd and 4th century reign of the Gupta emperors, will fetch twice that much.

So far, thieves have not tried to strip away any of the rich frescoes in the Ajanta caves. Vandals have had their innings, however, and gashed one of the best known, the painting of the "Black Princess." The Taj Mahal has also suffered from crude visitors who have scratched their names into its marble.

Ghosh has repeatedly asked for more funds to double his obviously inadequate staff of watchmen. But the hard-pressed Indian government has a different order of priorities and his requests have gone unanswered.

Nasser Says War Cost 11,500 Men

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, Nov. 23—President Nasser told the Egyptian people yesterday how many casualties Egypt's army suffered during the June war with Israel.

In a speech to the National Assembly, Nasser admitted that 10,000 soldiers and 1500 officers had been killed during the six days of fighting, and that 5000 soldiers and 500 officers had been taken prisoner.

On the subject of a Middle East settlement, he was adamant against concessions toward Israel. In general, Nasser's stance was far more belligerent than the one taken by Jordan's King Hussein during recent visits to the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Whatever the price," Nasser said in slow, measured tones, "we will not permit Israel to pass through the Suez Canal. Israeli passage through the Suez Canal is an integral part of the Palestine issue, not part of the removal of the consequences of the Israeli aggression."

Nasser's defiant speech seemed to lessen chances of acceptance by the Arab states of the United Nation's resolution on the Middle East, which was passed by the Security Council on Wednesday. The vaguely-worded resolution, proposed by Great Britain and endorsed by the Soviet Union and the United States, calls on Israel to withdraw from conquered territories, and for an end to Arab belligerency against Israel.

The resolution affirms the necessity "for guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area." The United States, among other nations, holds that the Suez—like the Panama Canal—is an international waterway, but Egypt says it is not one.

Nasser referred to the resolution as "insufficient" to settle outstanding problems.

The Egyptian President also

See NASSER, A14, Col.1

Nasser Tells Egypt Extent of War Toll

declared that his nation was stronger militarily now than it was before the June 5-10 war.

Admitting that 80 per cent of Egypt's military equipment was lost in the fighting, Nasser said that for security reasons he could not discuss the source of Egypt's new arms. In his speech, broadcast by Cairo radio and television, he avoided naming the Soviet Union or any Eastern bloc nation as a supplier.

Warns of New Fight

He also asserted that Egypt would fight to regain territories occupied by the Israelis if the United Nations failed to return them. "What has been taken by force cannot be recovered without force," Nasser told the Assembly, drawing thunderous applause.

(Israel and Egypt agreed today to the appointment of Gunnar Jarring, the Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, as United Nations special representative for the Middle East. Jarring, 60, served as Ambassador to the United States until 1964. His nomination to the U.N. post by Secretary General U Thant was approved by the Soviet Union.)

Not since July 23 had Nasser made a public address to the Egyptian people.

Nasser again drew applause when he declared that all Egyptians will be made to explain sources of wealth accumulated since 1952, when a group of Army officers led by Nasser deposed the late King Farouk. Calling the Army's remanding in combat, that many panic," Nasser said many offi-

cers were incapable of commanding in combat' that may had used rank to acquire luxury apartments and large outside incomes.

'Road Was Open'

When Israeli forces reached the Suez Canal, he said, "the road from Suez to Cairo was open. We did not have even one of our soldiers there."

Nasser predicted that the territories occupied by Israel would be much larger than Israel can control. He said, however, that Egypt "cannot contemplate military action until we are sure we can provide defenses for our cities and countryside."

He said that "when the time comes we will not be on the defensive."

In a related development, Israel sent another 240 Egyptian civilians imprisoned since June across the Suez Canal at El Qantara.

According to the Israeli government, all had worked for the Egyptian Army in the Gaza Strip. More than 3500 Egyptian civilians and wounded prisoners of war have now been repatriated, Tel Aviv sources announced.

Suez Chief Terms Silt No Problem

By Alfred Friendly

Washington Post Foreign Service

ISMAILIA, Egypt —Accumulation of silt in the Suez Canal since the waterway was closed six months ago is creating no serious problem for its reopening, the president of the Canal Authority said Wednesday.

Once agreement is reached on its reopening, the canal can be put back into operation within three months, Ahmed Mashour said in an interview. The young engineer, who has headed the Suez Canal Authority for the last two years, insisted that reports of serious restoration difficulties because of silting were not true. Mashour said the normal rate of silt accumulation is one foot per year—but only when the Canal is being used. (Vibrations and wakes from the propellers of the ships passing through cause chunks of dirt to fall from the banks.

The rate should be much less during the canal's period of disuse, he said. Moreover, he contended, just before the June war the Canal had been dredged one or two feet deeper than its announced 38-foot channel. Whatever accretion of silt since then would not have been enough to lessen the old standard, he said.

Mashour's assurances, considerably at odds with previous reports of progressive deterioration of the Canal, may not be altogether free from political considerations. Egypt is obviously worried at having what could be a wasting asset on its hands. World shipping interests, to avoid the uncertainty of future Canal passage, are planning shifts to supertankers of huge tonnage which ply a route around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa.

Thus, Mashour took pains to call attention to prewar plans to deepen the Canal channel to 48 feet by 1972 so that it could handle ships of 110,000 tons displacement, and to 60 feet in two or three more years for ships of 200,000 tons. He intimated that the cost of restoring the Canal to use at present would be about \$12 million, largely to pay for foreign salvaging equipment to lift sunken ships that blockade the Canal at four or five points. The two steps of the plan for deepening the channel to take supertankers would each cost the equivalent of \$145 million, about half in foreign currency.

At present, 15 foreign vessels are immobilized in the Canal. All are manned with rotating skeleton crews. Small Egyptian boats bring them supplies daily.

In peacetime, about 58 ships passed through the Canal each day, bringing Egypt a weekly revenue of \$5 million, mostly in vitally necessary hard currency.

Vitamin A Deficiency Still Killing Thousands

BEIRUT, Lebanon—(UPI)—It costs just five cents to supply a person with all the vitamin A he needs for the whole of his life.

But at least 80,000 of the world's children under the age of four go blind every year—and half of them die—for lack of the vital substance.

These facts were revealed by Donald S. McLaren, a 43-year-old Scottish-born professor of clinical nutrition at the American University of Beirut, who has devoted 15 years of research in 30 countries to the problem.

"We could save thousands of children each year for pennies if only we could reach them soon enough," McLaren said. "The liver stores vitamin A in large quantities for years without a recharge."

McLaren suggested a massive program of vitamin "vaccination" to carry children through their first four years when they are most susceptible to blindness and death.

Hardest-Hit Areas

Areas hardest hit by the debilitating Vitamin A deficiency includes Indonesia, East Pakistan, Vietnam, Jordan, Egypt, Southern India, Malaysia and parts of Brazil and Central America.

But McLaren said children die or go blind even in the United States because many doctors do not recognize the symptoms arising from lack of the vitamin.

Diet of course, is the key to solving the problem. Most people derive Vitamin A from carotene, a substance obtained from green leafy vegetables, carrots, meat and eggs.

But the poor countries perhaps seldom taste these foods. They rely on grain or rice, which offer no carotene whatsoever.

"In Java, one in ten Ja-

vanese children below age 4 suffers from protein calorie malnutrition and of these, three quarters are going blind and dying from Vitamin A deficiency," McLaren said.

"Java is rich in carotene producing greens such as spinach and cassava. But the Javanese give the starchy cassava root to their children and the Vitamin A-rich cassava leaves and spinach to their goats."

McLaren added:

"The West Africans, on the other hand, cook everything in red palm oil and thereby derive an abundance of Vitamin A for their children. The Javanese prefer coconut oil to palm oil in their cooking. Coconut oil has no carotene. But Indonesia is the world's third largest producer of red palm oil."

Problem Unrealized

McLaren said that "most physicians do not realize the depth of this Vitamin A deficiency problem throughout the world—even in America. We've had Vitamin A and many other synthetic vitamins around for so long that people think the deficiency problem has been solved. Even in the United States children very occasionally go blind because doctors do not realize they are suffering Vitamin A deficiency."

McLaren urged that the deficiency be made a reportable disease such as smallpox or tuberculosis in an attempt to increase knowledge of its causes and effects. And he called for education programs to teach people good dietary habits.

Meanwhile, McLaren and his colleagues are searching for means to improve the storage of the Vitamin in the human system.

U.N. Divided Over Mandate Of Mideast Representative

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

Nov. 24—Among the headaches awaiting the new U.N. special representative in the Middle East, Gunnar V. Jarring, when he arrives here on Sunday will be the conflicting interpretations of his mandate.

Already six members of the 15-nation Security Council are on record as contending that the British resolution approved last Wednesday unanimously calls for withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied in the June war. Understandably, Egypt and Syria insist that it means all Israeli forces.

But the resolution doesn't say that—in English, at least. It states that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East should include "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict."

It also calls for termination of all claims of belligerency and for acknowledgment of the right of every state "to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries." Ambiguity International.

This wording on withdrawal, similar to that in a previous American draft, was deliberately ambiguous. It did not refer to withdrawal from "all the territories," among other reasons because the sponsors knew the Israelis would not agree.

The translation into French calls for withdrawal "des territoires occupés," because the French language requires use of the definite article. Thus it can be translated either "from (some) territories occupied," or "from the territories occupied."

French Ambassador Armand Berard stressed the wider interpretation in his comment on the Council action. A similar discrepancy is invited by the Spanish translation—although not by the Russian. The Soviet Union nevertheless stated its understanding—along with Bulgaria, India, Nigeria and Mali—that the withdrawal phase means "all territories."

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg asserted that the vote had been on the resolution as stated and not on individual national views.

Despite the disputed interpretations, it is broadly recognized here that the major accomplishment of the British resolution was to authorize a special representative to deal directly with the Arabs and Israelis.

In the final analysis, Egypt and Jordan went along with the resolution because they wanted a U.S. commitment to work for Israeli withdrawal, and the Israelis went along because the ambiguous language left room for them to maintain present positions until a settlement is advanced.

Although the U.S. was fearful of possible mischief in the lack of an explicit agreed interpretation, many understood from the first that the Arabs and the Soviet Union on one side and the Israelis on the other would portray the resolution to their advantage.

"Everybody recognizes," one British diplomat commented, "that the Israelis are not going to get out until there is a settlement. For partial steps, you may get partial withdrawal. The main job of the resolution was to avoid making the situation worse, while getting a good mandate for the special representative."

Thus, Jarring's task initially is seen as relaying proposals and understandings between the two sides even though the Egyptians say they won't negotiate and the Israelis say they must.

be reached only through direct negotiations with the Arabs.

One Israeli diplomat said Nasser's speech yesterday "torpedoed" hopes raised by Egypt's acceptance of the U.N. Security Council resolution on the Middle East and "puts us back at square one."

"That's why we want direct talks with the Arabs—not a U.N. arranged settlement," the source said.

Nasser ruled out such negotiations or an armistice with Israel in an address to his Na-

tional Assembly and said the Israelis must evacuate all areas of Egypt, Jordan and Syria seized in the June war.

"What has been taken by force cannot be recovered without force," Nasser warned.

[Sources at U.N. headquarters in New York suggested that Nasser might be talking tough to keep his people quiet, a standard tactic of his. But Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said in New York: "We take it as an authentic expression of Egyptian policy."]

Israelis Say Nasser Blocks U.N. Settlement

JERUSALEM, Nov. 24 (AP)
—A tough speech by President Nasser warning that Egypt will fight if necessary to get its territories back, strengthened Israel's determination today that a settlement can

Siege in Cairo

President Nasser, giving his first public speech in four months, set back the cause of peace so recently advanced by the Security Council's resolution on the Middle East. He retreated from the moderation he has evidenced privately into a tough, irresponsible play for the Cairo crowds. One can understand, without excusing, why an insecure politician might lapse from the cool of diplomacy to the heat of the mob. The danger is that having recommitted himself publicly to an extreme position, Mr. Nasser will have extra trouble easing back toward the compromises necessary in the real world.

A case in point was his unqualified vow never to let Israeli ships pass through the Suez Canal. Previously he had said the ships could pass after a Palestine settlement. It was reckless of Mr. Nasser to make such a vow. It can only harden Israel's hold on the Canal. He can scarcely expect Western countries to help him open an international waterway which he has warned in advance will be open only to users of his choice.

President Nasser's speech was pitched to using international diplomacy as a lever to pry Israeli troops out of every inch of occupied soil. This is quite different from the Western intention to use diplomacy as a channel to a general settlement. Mr. Nasser does not thereby doom United Nations peace moves. It may be that this speech amounted to his maximum bargaining demand, not to the fallback position which Egypt will have to move to in any settlement. Nonetheless, it is disturbing to find him so unreasonable. It raises questions about his political stability. If he stays in that stance Israel will surely reciprocate his unreasonableness. Meanwhile, he will forfeit available Western sympathy and the pressure on Israel which is that sympathy's political form.

Mr. Nasser showed greater realism in addressing himself to Egypt's domestic situation. He revealed that the toll of Egyptian war dead was 11,500—almost as heavy a loss, in six days, as the United States has suffered over as many years in Vietnam. In claiming that Egypt's army is now stronger than in June, he made clear that the gains flow from postwar military personnel changes, not from arms. The thrust of his speech was that the Egyptian people are in for a long siege. He should realize that, the more flexible his diplomacy, the shorter the siege.

SIXTH *Greater Washington* *Prophetic Conference*

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 26
THROUGH WEDNESDAY,
NOVEMBER 29, 1967

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26

3:00 P.M.

GREAT OPENING RALLY
DR. CHARLES C. RYRIE
"The Layer Cake
of the Future"

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27

7:30 P.M.

DR. CHARLES W. ANDERSON
"The Blessed Hope—
Explanation:
The Rapture of the Believers"
DR. DANIEL FUCHS
"Comfort Ye, My People"
DR. CHARLES C. RYRIE
"The Outlook for Evangelism"



Dr. Charles C. Ryrie



Dr. Charles W. Anderson



Dr. Daniel Fuchs

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

7:30 P.M.

DR. CHARLES C. RYRIE
"Anti-Christ's Manifesto"
DR. DANIEL FUCHS
"The Arab-Israel War—Will
There Be Another?"
DR. CHARLES W. ANDERSON
"The Blessed Hope—
Expectation: The Imminency
of our Lord's Return"

WED., NOVEMBER 29

7:30 P.M.

DR. CHARLES W. ANDERSON
"The Blessed Hope—
Exhortation: What Manner
of Persons Ought Ye to Be"
DR. DANIEL FUCHS
"Egypt In Prophecy"
DR. CHARLES C. RYRIE
"The World Tomorrow"

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
5500 RIVER ROAD, BETHESDA, MD.

Around the World

Bonn Sells Caracas 71 F-86 Jet Fighters

Venezuela has bought 71 F-86 all-weather jet fighters from West Germany, Defense Minister Gen. Ramon Florencio Gomez disclosed in Caracas.

He told newsmen Friday night that the purchase was made to "guarantee the peace and sovereignty" of Venezuelan territory. Reports from Bonn last January said Venezuela was negotiating for the F-86 because it could intercept any planes supplying guerrilla bands in the hinterland.

Gen. Florencio denied that Venezuela was planning to buy more jet aircraft from the United States but said it would buy an unspecified number of American helicopters. The U.S. recently lifted a ban on the sale of supersonic military planes to Latin America after Peru began negotiating for supersonic Mirage jets from France.

The planes in the deal with West Germany were built there under license from North American Aviation, Inc., in the United States. U.S. production of the F-86 ended in 1956.

'Dead or Alive'

President Nureddin al-Atassi of Syria urged the Arab nations to prepare for a final "dead-or-alive" battle with Israel.

His call came in an official broadcast on Radio Damascus. Syria boycotted the September meeting of Arab leaders in Khartoum as "ineffectual" and Atassi has indicated he will boycott a fifth summit proposed Thursday by Egypt and reportedly favored by Morocco, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen, Lebanon and Kuwait.

King Hassan II of Morocco has invited Arab states to hold the summit in Morocco early in December, the Information Ministry announced in Rabat.

Gunnar Jarring, the Swedish ambassador to Moscow, left there for New York to talk with United Nations Secretary General U Thant.

Calcutta Riots

CALCUTTA—Police in a northern suburb opened fire to disperse a violent crowd on continuing protests against the dismissal of West Bengal Communist-led United Front government last Tuesday. No casualty figures were released, but 47



PRESIDENT ATASSI

... urges new war

persons were reported arrested.

At least eight persons have been killed, 111 injured and 1273 arrested since the demonstrations began on Wednesday.

In Calcutta itself, all tram and bus service was halted after demonstrators tried to set the vehicles ablaze.

Left-wing labor leaders called on workers all over India to observe Nov. 29—when the West Bengal Assembly is due to be reconvened—as a day of protest.

Biafra's Stand

LAGOS—Secessionist Biafra denounced the Organization of African Unity as a tool of reactionaries and said a three-nation committee seeking peace contacts in the Nigerian civil war was doomed to failure.

The secessionist government broadcast a statement after the committee concluded talks here by asking Biafra to renounce the secession and appointing Ghana military ruler Joseph Ankrah to contact rebel leaders.

For the Record

- The Soviet Foreign Ministry said four American seamen who defected did not want to talk with U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow.

- A state of emergency in effect in Aden since December, 1963, was lifted. The British are scheduled to withdraw their forces and grant independence to the South Arabian Federation by Thursday.

- The Soviet Union announced launching of its third unmanned satellite in five days. A probe to the moon has been expected in the West.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Petty Bickering at OAS

Cuban Exiles Want Panamanian Ambassador As Secretary General of Hemisphere Group

By Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson

THE ELECTION of a new Secretary General of the Organization of American States is bogged down in a petty back-scratching, log-rolling contest.

Cuban exiles in the United States have determined to capture the secretary generalship. Their man is Dr. Eduardo Ritter Aislan of Panama, an affable, articulate back-slapper, but not one who could really patch up the quarrels of the hemisphere and give new leadership to the Alliance for Progress.

Ritter, now Panamanian Ambassador to the OAS, has lined up most of the Central American and Caribbean countries behind him. If he wins, these small republics, plus the vocal colony of Cuban exiles, would be in the position of trying to make the Caribbean tail wag the South American dog.

The political push of Ritter partly results from the desire of the encrusted bureaucracy inside the OAS to keep their jobs.

During the humdrum years of Secretary General Dr. Jose Mora of Uruguay, the OAS has developed into a huge bureaucracy with a \$15 million budget which has complacently marked time while hurricanes wrecked the Caribbean, the price of coffee dropped and arms sales increased.

Dr. Mora, who retires next spring, is well known in Latin America as a charming, ineffectual diplomat who, when invited to the LBJ ranch with other Latin American ambassadors, had to "consult" with his wife. She decided that her husband should rest in the Virgin Islands instead.

Because of Dr. Mora's complacency, the operation of the Pan American Union has fallen into the hands of lesser bureaucrats, one of the most powerful being Luis Raul Betances, a Dominican, who is Mora's chief administrative officer and has been frequently at odds with the present Dominican Republic government of President Balaguer.

Betances has packed the OAS with key officials loyal to him, and is one of the politicians supporting Ritter. It is interesting to note that Betances was decorated by Ambassador Ritter, though it's against regulations for a member of the OAS to receive a decoration from any one government.

Remarked President Balaguer of the Dominican Republic: "It's a little hard for me to believe this petty bickering is part of the OAS. We would expect this bickering in the Dominican Republic but not in Washington."

On Monday the OAS ambassadors will decide who is to lead the OAS in the next ten years, Ritter, who now has seven votes; Venezuela's able Falcon Briceno, who has six; or former President Galo Plaza of Ecuador, one of the real leaders of the Western Hemisphere, who has five.

Arab Buildup

UNITED STATES intelligence regarding the Israeli-Arab deadlock does not bring happy news. Last summer the Russians were reasonably cooperative with the United

States in trying to work out a formula for peace. But not now.

United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg has notified the State Department that Soviet diplomats aren't interested in cooperation any more. This coincides with the shipment of a tremendous supply of Russian arms to Egypt, including 150 aircraft and 250 tanks rushed there immediately after the June 5 war, with Soviet ships bringing more tanks, planes, artillery and ammunition at a slower pace.

The Russians are not making the same mistake they made prior to June 5 and prior to the 1956 defeat of Egypt by Israel. Both times the Egyptian army was well equipped with Russian arms but Egyptian troops didn't seem to know how to handle them.

This time, more than 1000 Soviet officers and technicians have invaded Egypt under the command of four Russian generals to retrain and reorganize the Egyptian army. This is the price the Egyptians were compelled to pay for the replenishing of their weapons.

This build-up of Arab strength undoubtedly is why Russian diplomats have changed their tune at the U.N.

Note—Ever since the exit of Nikita Khrushchev there have been reports from inside the Kremlin that the anti-American bloc was stronger than the pro-American bloc. During Khrushchev's day the pro-American bloc was stronger.

NBC Experiment

NBC's GREAT experiment in investigative reporting under Walter Sheridan, erstwhile star of the Justice Department's get-Hoffa squad, has sometimes produced more showmanship than hard news.

Most recently, he led his intrepid NBC cameramen and 20 government agents on a spectacular raid outside Selma, Ala. They descended upon a barn that was supposed to contain a Negro arsenal for inflaming race riots. Unhappily, they found nothing more menacing than a molding pile of compost.

Sheridan had persuaded Treasury men that black militants had disassembled an armored truck in Detroit, smuggled it to Selma, then

reassembled it in the barn. Sheridan's informant was a Negro whom he refused to identify but guaranteed was "reliable."

Earlier, Sheridan featured on NBC a black power advocate who graphically described the "conspiracy" behind the Detroit riots and told about the terrible things that were going to happen to the "honkies," as Polish Americans are contemptuously called in black power Detroit circles.

The witness, one James Wiggins, later said he merely gave the responses that had been prepared to questions propounded by NBC. The truth was, he said, that the riots had been spontaneous.

Everybody agreed, however, that the phony interview had made a great show.

Sheridan was a protege of Sen. Robert Kennedy (D-N.Y.), who hired him during their Senate racketbusting days and called him "one of our best and most relentless investigators."

Since going on NBC's payroll, Sheridan has kept in constant hot water. Last summer New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison even tried to send him to jail for allegedly tampering with witnesses.

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Letters to the Editor

D.C.'s Fair Share

Mayor Washington is certainly justified in requesting additional funds from Congress for the District of Columbia budget. The \$64 million contribution by Congress to the \$500 million over-all D.C. budget is simply too small.

The Federal Government owns much of the land and many of the improvements in D.C., and its presence here attracts many groups whose properties also enjoy tax-exempt status, such as foundations and embassies. Moreover, the House District Committee, dominated by Representatives from the surrounding suburbs, has not allowed D.C. to extend its earnings tax to non-residents who are employed in D.C., even though many large cities have taxes on income earned in them, regardless of the place of residence of the income recipient.

The argument that the Federal Government provides many benefits to D.C. in the form of jobs, and, therefore, should not be expected to pay more must be rejected as preposterous, for the same reasoning would suggest any large employer be excused from bearing a reasonable share of the costs of local government.

It is unreasonable to expect the D.C. taxpayers to continue to subsidize the Federal Government, the tax exempt institutions it attracts, and the large non-resident commuting work force it exempts from earnings taxes. It is about time the Congress faces up to this problem and begins to contribute the Government's fair share of the costs of services and operations of the District of Columbia. That fair share is much more than \$64 million.

EDWARD E. MURPHY.
 Washington.

"Hellenic Heritage"

I deeply regret that Mr. Christos J. Gianopoulos (Letters, Nov. 7) has sought, through your newspaper, to demonstrate his ire because of the Doxology celebrated at Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church on the occasion of the Greek National Day of Oct. 28. Mr. Gianopoulos does not fully understand that the United States of America is a nation of people with diverse cultural and religious traditions.

The historic events of Oct. 28, 1940 were commemorated to remind us of the courage of the Greek people who, with one voice, said "OXI"—"No!"—to the enemies of freedom and justice. Erroneously, Mr. Gianopoulos makes our participation un-American and undemocratic. He argues that our religious institutions must accommodate themselves to the American doctrine of separation of church and state. What he does not comprehend is that this doctrine endows us with freedom OF religion, not freedom FROM religion. The history of both Christianity and Judaism in this country is proof of the existence of religious freedom.

The representative of the Royal Greek government was in our church on this occasion to pray with us for peace of the world and for stability of all freedom-loving nations. He did not solicit or receive church support for the military rulers of Greece. He spoke of the Greek Orthodox Christians who gave their lives in 1940 for freedom and liberty and the ideals of democracy to which all Americans, re-

gardless of race, creed or ethnic origin, subscribe.

May I state, further, that we do not take political positions, nor do we involve ourselves in politics as a church institution. We believe that a good Greek Orthodox Christian will transform the wrongs of his environment when he is guided by the moral and spiritual truths of his faith.

DEMETRIOS G. KALARIS,
 Pastor, Sts. Constantine &
 Helen Greek Orthodox Church.
 Washington.

Zeta Tau Alpha

It was with extreme regret that I read Nov. 21 that the national organization of my sorority (and of Lynda Bird Johnson) had refused to remove the probation of the Albion College Chapter for its pledging of an Albion (Negro) student. As a result Zeta Tau Alpha was banned from the campus of Albion College.

I hope that the day will come soon when color will not be a barrier to being a member of Zeta Tau Alpha.

MIRIAM STEWART DEAN.
 Springfield.

1931 Devaluation

Your London correspondent, Karl E. Meyer, states in his dispatch of Nov. 19 that "twice before—in 1931 and 1949—Labor governments have devalued."

Ramsay MacDonald's Labor government resigned in the summer of 1931 owing to the financial crisis and was succeeded by a so-called National (but predominantly Tory) government headed by MacDonald on August 24 of that year pledged to maintain the gold parity of \$4.88 to the pound. But the National government was as unsuccessful as Labor in 1967 in averting devaluation. In September the government was forced to suspend the gold standard when the Bank of England reported that its foreign credits were exhausted.

JOHN ELLIOTT.
 Washington.

Embarrassed Curators?

So the Smithsonian Institution is to add the "Caroline" to its collections! The airplane will join Adlai Stevenson's briefcase and Sam Rayburn's gavel, I suppose, in a Politicians' Gallery designed for that purpose. Is this the depth to which our National Museum must sink in order to keep money coming from Congress?

I would have thought the day was past when respectable museums collected trivia. Not so, apparently, at the Smithsonian.

This sort of thing must be a source of serious embarrassment for the several good curators on the staff. I sympathize with them and look for the day when someone will be able to clean house.

THOMAS W. LEAVITT,
 Director, Merrimack Valley
 Textile Museum.
 North Andover, Mass.

Terror Weaponry

The Hatfield and McCoy tactics were indeed civilized compared to "modern" terror weaponry. We like to joke about the Hatfields and the McCoy's but they kept one foot on the ground while rock-throwing, sniping and poisoning neighbor's hound-dog or well. The new and improved celestial circulating bomb dares anyone to shoot it down to prove it loaded—or not! Verily, it is Russian Roulette in the big economy size.

For better international relations, I am.
 CARRICK B. MACGOWAN.
 Ketchikan, Alaska.

New Name

Call it the "anti-anti-poverty bill!"

JOSEPH V. YANCE.
 Cambridge, Mass.

Is Drink Necessary?

It took five years of study, a million dollars, and 200 pages of type for a 21-member commission to come up with the brilliant conclusion that the alcohol problem can be neatly resolved if (1) youngsters are taught to drink moderately in their homes, and (2) the legal drinking age is reduced, nationwide, to 18. A spokesman for the National Council of Churches was quoted as applauding the verdict because it calls for "modification rather than suppression of drinking patterns."

The commission's report is based on the fallacious assumption that alcohol consumption is an indispensable ingredient of "the American way of life." This is exactly the notion which the liquor industry, at great pains and expense, has relentlessly inculcated in the minds of the glib public over the years. Is drinking necessary, really? If a product is potentially destructive of physical and mental health, a threat to family happiness and financial security, a menace to highway and job safety, a major factor in crime and delinquency, why on earth must it be considered necessary?

Why not tell our young people the truth: that the risks of imbibing alcohol offset by far any benefits which may be claimed for this practice? Shall we raise up a generation of robots, training our children to dance to Madison Avenue's every tune? Or shall we not rather teach them to act responsibly, with integrity, clear judgment, and moral courage—abhorring that which is evil, and cleaving to that which is good (Romans 12:9)?

JOSEPH MARTIN HOPKINS
 New Wilmington, Pa.

Middle East Crisis

The picture painted by Elizabeth Qureini (in her letter published Nov. 11) of King Hussein presenting himself as a "victim of foul aggression" in his recent appearance at Georgetown University was overdone.

The point was raised that Israel managed to increase its original 1948 holdings of 5500 square miles of land to 7993 square miles prior to the 1967 June war. However, neither Elizabeth Qureini nor the "little king" mentioned that Palestine, west of the Jordan, was originally divided up by the U.N. into two parts: one, Israel—the other, an intended new independent Arab state. Our "little king" and his apologists refrain carefully from answering the obvious question: Under what "legal" U.N. decision did Egypt move in and take over the so-called Gaza Strip, and, similarly, on what "legal" basis did Jordan incorporate the west bank portion in 1948? There had been no outright U.N. grant of any portion of the land west of the Jordan River to an expanding Jordan kingdom nor to an expansionist Egypt.

Neither the "little king" nor dictator Nasser can be construed by any impartial judgment as coming before the court of law as victims with "clean hands." The Arab nations did not converge their armies upon Israel in 1948 or again in 1967 to proclaim their brotherly love.

ABE ROSENBLOOM,
 Silver Spring.

From staff reports and news dispatches

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Nov 27, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A21

Around the World

Egypt Denies Nasser's Speech Was Intransigent

CAIRO—An Egyptian government spokesman claimed yesterday that foreign reports had misquoted and misinterpreted President Nasser's address before the National Assembly last Thursday, making it appear that the government was intransigent in its terms for a Middle East solution.

Information Chief Mohamed Hassan Zayyat told a news conference that Nasser had spoken of a military solution only as a last resort in case political means failed. Zayyat said Egypt was making a "serious, honest effort" to reach a political solution, but was preparing militarily so it could speak from a position of strength.

Nasser's comments were generally regarded as more uncompromising than other recent Egyptian policy statements, and Reuters said that observers at yesterday's news conference thought the Egyptian government was taken aback at this reaction.

Greeks Sentenced

SALONIKA, Greece — A military court sentenced 24 persons on charges of plotting to assassinate Constantine Kollias, the civilian premier in Greece's military-

led regime. The two alleged ringleaders, both confessed Communists, were given life sentences. The banned Communist Party was said to be behind the assassination plot and an attempt to establish a leftist government.

Seven of the 24 received suspended sentences and the rest were given sentences of from 2½ months to 20 years. Seventeen persons were acquitted. It was the sixth mass trial held in Greece since the army coup of April 21.

For the Record

- Curfew restrictions were lifted and India's West Bengal State was quiet after five days of disturbances caused by the dismissal of the United Front government.

- Airline fares were in-

creased by about one-sixth for travelers who pay in the currencies of the 20-odd countries that have devalued; Americans will not be affected.

- The Hong Kong government exchanged five Communist Chinese captives for two police constables who strayed into China Sept. 29. The Hong Kong-China border crossing at Man Kam To was opened after being closed since Oct. 14.

- The British National

Union of Students voted to maintain ties with the International Students' conference despite allegations that the 66-nation body had received funds from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

From staff reports and news dispatches

De Gaulle Attacks Dollar Domination

By Donald H. Louchheim
Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, Nov. 27 — Occasionally playful but mostly menacing, President de Gaulle ruled Britain out of Europe today and escalated his long-standing attack on the international role of the dollar.

In one of his rare, elegantly staged press conferences, the 77-year-old General also asserted France's right to insist on a "sovereign" Quebec and harshly portrayed modern Israel as "a warrior nation bent on expansion" and the Jewish people as "domincering."

The 1½-hour session broke little new ground, but de Gaulle carefully administered layer after layer of concrete into the international furrows he has plowed over the past three years.

At times he intervened with a witty riposte or mimed comically at his audience with the mute eloquence of a Marcel Marceau. But for the most part it was a blunt and brutal performance, with de Gaulle didactically writing his own view of history and trying to dictate the future.

In his attack on the dollar, he repeated his 1965 appeal for a return to the pre-war gold standard, which would automatically mean a rise in the price of gold.

He called the present gold exchange standard, which gives the dollar a paramount role in the world monetary system, a cover for America's "deplorable deficits" and "the inflation which it exports to others."

Also he blamed the gold exchange standard, not superior American technology or management, for the takeover of

See **DE GAULLE**, A8, Col. 5

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microfilm.



Associated Press

President de Gaulle emphasizes his provocative points with gestures.

De Gaulle Attacks Dollar Domination

so many European companies by American investors.

"To put to an end this abuse would be in the interest of the whole world," the General declared. Although he denied that France had played any role in the fall of the British pound and the current "blasts" on the dollar, he said he hoped it would lead to the end of the dollar's international domination.

Bars Britain Again

Regarding British entry into the Common Market, de Gaulle coldly announced that France would refuse to open negotiations on the issue. And, in his bluntest terms yet, he appeared to be warning Britain's Common Market supporters that France would rather break up the Community than be overruled.

The General's remarks had the same tough finality as his January 1963 veto of Britain's first entry application.

Negotiations, he said, "would be a march to surrender, tolling the bell of the Community." He said that "if, in spite of everything, someone wanted to impose this it would obviously shatter an organization that has been built and that functions according to rules which do not support such a monumental exception."

Once again, de Gaulle held out the possibility of British association or a form of junior partnership in the Market. But he repeated that London could not qualify for full membership without "a radical transformation" in its economic and political policies and obligations, requiring many years.

Lighter Comment

In a lighter vein, the General denied he had said privately that Britain could only enter the Market "completely nude." He noted, however, that "for a beautiful creature, nudity is natural enough and, for those around her, very satisfying."

On the Middle East, de Gaulle charged that ever since the Suez crisis of 1956, Israel had merely been seeking a

pretext for mounting a war of territorial expansion.

He said that his personal warning to Israel on May 24 not to attack Egypt had been disregarded and that the Israelis thus had satisfied "their ardent and conquering ambition." He accused the Israelis of carrying out a policy of "oppression, repression and expulsions" in the occupied territories and said there could be no peace settlement without a complete Israeli withdrawal.

Urges Action Through U.N.

De Gaulle repeated his appeal for the great powers to work out a settlement within the United Nations providing guarantees of free passage in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal and a special international statute for the city of Jerusalem.

Immediately after the June Middle East war, France branded Israel the aggressor and decreed an arms embargo that was aimed primarily at the Israelis. Despite mounting domestic pressure to lift the embargo, the government has continued to withhold delivery of jet aircraft and other major weapons previously purchased by Israel.

The General today also elaborated on and toughened his previous argument that American intervention in Vietnam had created a climate that encouraged aggression elsewhere.

"Without the Vietnam drama," he said, "the conflict between Israel and the Arabs would not have happened. And, if South Asia were to see peace restored, the Middle East question would also soon be settled in the wake of the general detente that would follow such an event."

Mormons Given Papyri Linked to Scriptures

NEW YORK (UPI)—Fragments of Egyptian papyri linked to Mormon Scriptures were presented to the Mormon Church today by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They had been believed destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871.

Among the fragments is the original drawing which Joseph Smith, the founder and first president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, copied in the Book of Abraham.

Church officials said all 11 fragments would be taken to Salt Lake City for further study.

The papyri were unearthed at the Metropolitan about a year ago by Dr. Aziz S. Atiya, retired director of the University of Utah Middle East Center, who was searching for Coptic and Arabic papyri in the Museum's storeroom.

"Great discoveries are always accidental," Atiya said today. "I've made many discoveries in my life in many places but this is the one I am most proud of."

Thomas P. Hoving, Museum director, said it was decided to give the papyri to the Church because while valuable to the Museum, they were priceless to the Church.

"The importance for the Latter-Day Saints is intense and we felt in this case that they ought to have it," Hoving said.

The papyri were discovered in Egypt in the early 19th century. They were bought by the Mormon Church in 1835 along with four mummies in Kirtland, Ohio, where Joseph Smith translated the hieroglyphics and copied the drawing which he called "Facsimile No. 1" in the Book of Abraham.

After Smith was killed in 1844 his widow and son sold the mummies and papyri. It is not clear how the papyri given to the Church today escaped the fate of the rest of the collection, burned in the Chicago fire of 1871.

In a faded letter found rolled with the papyri, Smith's widow, Emma Smith Bidamon, and son, Joseph Smith, certified that on May 26, 1846, 12 days after Smith's death, they sold "four Egyptian mummies with records of them" to a Mr. A. Combs.

Atiya said the papyri dated to about 1000 B.C. He said they could be worth as much as \$50,000 to \$100,000 to a collector but that to the Church they were "priceless."

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microfilm.

Drawing by David Levine

Robert S. McNamara: The White House had no comment.

Bank Meets Today on McNamara

By Carroll Kilpatrick and Chalmers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writers

Directors of the 106-member World Bank are scheduled to meet today to consider the nomination of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara as their new president.

While it is considered a foregone conclusion that the directors will approve this country's nomination of McNamara to succeed George D. Woods, there was no assurance that they would complete action today.

If they do, President Johnson may move at once to clarify such matters as the time of McNamara's departure, whether it means there will be other Cabinet resignations and the selection of a new man to run the Pentagon.

Reshuffle Speculation

There was speculation—but no firm information—that the McNamara resignation could be part of a larger Cabinet reshuffle in advance of next year's presidential campaign.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall and Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman have been in the Cabinet as long as McNamara — since January, 1961.

It was understood from reliable sources that at least one Cabinet officer in addition to McNamara has indicated his intention to resign.

Names Mentioned

The capital was full of speculation yesterday regarding McNamara's successor. Among those being mentioned were Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze, former Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, former Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyprus R. Vance, presidential adviser Clark M. Clifford, former Special Assistant to the President McGeorge Bundy and Charles B. (Tex) Thornton, president of Litton Industries, Inc.

Speculation that Gov. John B. Connally of Texas might be tapped was less active yesterday after his assertion that he was not a candidate.

The White House and the Defense Department maintained silence yesterday regarding reports of McNamara's move. But officials of the World Bank, while indicating distress over the advance reports that the United States had proposed McNamara's name, conceded that it was a fact.

The 20 directors of the international institution are jealous of their prerogative in "selecting" a president. But the United States has 25 per cent

See McNAMARA, A4, Col. 5

Bank Meets Today on McNamara

of the vote because it is the largest contributor to the bank's capital. Britain is second with 10 per cent of the vote.

Initial Washington reaction to the departure of McNamara, reputedly a moderate on bombing policy, was that it would be a victory for the Vietnam hawks. In his world banking role the Secretary also would hardly be in a position to carp at Administration war strategy.

No Policy Change

White House Press Secretary George Christian replied with a flat "no" when asked if McNamara's departure would mean any change in the conduct of the Vietnam war.

Christian also said "no" when asked if there were any sharp differences between the President and McNamara on bombing policy.

On Capitol Hill, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) expressed concern that a voice of restraint on Vietnam policy would be missing from the President's Cabinet with McNamara's departure.

Chairman Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee, seldom an enthusiastic McNamara supporter, praised the Secretary's "high intellect and high sense of duty."

Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said he regretted the departure because of McNamara's "possible" influence toward restraint on "an all-out war effort."

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) said McNamara had given "long and devoted service in one of the most difficult jobs in Government during some of the most trying times in our Nation's history."

Possible Successors

Despite all the speculation on a successor to McNamara, there was not the slightest hint of official thinking.

Here are some of the names discussed:

Deputy Defense Secretary Paul H. Nitze, 60, took over the No. 2 post a year ago today after serving as Navy Secretary. Generally rated as a hawk on Vietnam and a hard-liner on Soviet-American

relations, he has been in and out of Government since 1941. Nitze headed the State Department's Policy Planning Staff during the Truman Administration.

Cyrus R. Vance, Nitze's predecessor as McNamara's deputy, is currently President Johnson's envoy in the Greek-Turkish crisis over Cyprus. The 50-year-old Vance left the Pentagon in part because of a long-time back ailment which is said to continue to bother him. He was close to the President during Mr. Johnson's Senate years and was a mirror image of McNamara at the Pentagon in policy and sometimes in style.

Robert B. Anderson, 57, served as Navy Secretary, Deputy Defense Secretary and Secretary of the Treasury under President Eisenhower. A personal friend of Mr. Johnson, Anderson has twice this year visited Egypt's President Nasser on Mr. Johnson's behalf. Born in Texas, Anderson now lives in Connecticut with a world-wide business interests.

Clark M. Clifford, 60, a World War II Navy captain, became President Truman's special counsel. He helped with the Eisenhower-Kennedy transition and in recent years has been a valued and frequent confidential adviser to President Johnson. He has generally supported a hard line on Vietnam.

McGeorge Bundy, 48, was the top White House aide on foreign affairs to Presidents Kennedy and Johnsons before being lavished to head the Ford Foundation. The sharp-minded Bundy, who has supported the Vietnam involvement, came to Government from a deanship at Harvard. He recently headed a Middle East task force for Mr. Johnson.

Charles B. (Tex) Thornton, 54, headed the 10-man "whiz kids" team, which included McNamara, to revitalize Ford Motor Co. A Johnson political supporter and frequent White House guest, Thornton now heads Litton Industries, Inc., electronics field. Mr. Johnson

made him a member of the Civil Disorders Commission.

Gov. John B. Connally of Texas, 50, once administrative assistant to Sen. Johnson, longtime personal and political friend of the President, was Navy Secretary under President Kennedy. He has announced that he will not run again for governor and said on Monday that there is no truth in reports he might be named to succeed McNamara.

Other names in the speculative pot are Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 66-year-old former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, former Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr., Air Force Secretary Harold Brown, Navy Secretary Paul R. Ignatius and former Deputy Defense Secretary Roswell Gilpatric.

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Associated Press

July 1965: on deck of carrier Independence in China Sea.

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BIKE—Motorized mini, \$75
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Syrian Meets With Special U.N. Envoy

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Foreign Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.,

Nov. 29—Syria took a possible step back from its intransigent opposition to a settlement with Israel today when Ambassador George Tomeh conferred with Gunnar V. Jarring, the U.N. special representative to the Middle East.

Tomeh said afterward that Syria still rejects the Security Council resolution on the Middle East under which Jarring was appointed. Syria has advocated a continued "war of liberation."

Today's meeting does not necessarily mean that Syria will cooperate with Jarring. Tomeh emphasized later that the immediate question is to obtain withdrawal of Israeli troops to the positions they held before the June war—something the U.N. resolution does not specify.

The fact that Tomeh met with the U.N. representative, however, was viewed by other diplomats as an effort to keep the door slightly ajar.

There were unconfirmed reports Jarring might delay his departure for the Middle East until after the new Arab summit conference scheduled for Dec. 9.

News agencies reported these developments elsewhere:

Syrian Premier Youssef Zeayen arrived in Moscow and sources said he would ask for a stronger Soviet stand in the Middle East. His arrival coincided with a speech in Damascus by Syrian President Nureddin al-Atassi, who declared war is the only solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Soviet Union supported the Security Council resolution that seeks a peaceful settlement.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda earlier this week rebuked Middle East "hotheads" who would prolong the conflict.

Radio Morocco announced that 11 Arab heads of state have accepted Moroccan King Hassan's invitation to the Dec. 9 conference in Rabat. Saudi Arabia has not yet replied, and Syria has rejected the invitation.

The last Arab summit, in Khartoum, Sudan, from Aug. 29 through Sept. 1, failed to produce any substantive agreement on a joint policy.

In London, meanwhile, it was announced that diplomatic relations between Britain and Egypt will be resumed on Dec. 12.

Here's South Yemen

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 1, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A20

its control (no sure thing), American recognition should be forthcoming.

Once the Suez Canal reopens, Aden will get back its bunkering business; meanwhile, Egypt's oil refinery losses have thrown a welcome windfall to the British Petroleum facilities in Aden. South Yemen is too small, too weak and too attractive strategically to stand alone. Discreet escorting by the British and, as it can be arranged, development in a regional context offer the best prospects for making nationhood work.

Here's South Yemen

Now there's a South Yemen. Until the British got out this week, after 128 years, it was their colony, called South Arabia. For long it looked as though President Nasser would snatch South Arabia on his way to the Persian Gulf's oil but the June war spiked his ambitions. Instead, local nationalists, using terror and benefitting from Britain's economic distress, bombed the British out. London had wanted to leave a government stacked in its favor with up-country sheikhs, not Aden socialists, but its creature was deserted by the local army. Britain finally made a deal with the leading terrorist group, the National Liberation Front, which becomes the government.

Its fundamental impulse is to appear authentically nationalist and entirely un beholden to Britain. But its fundamental condition is dependence on Britain, whose military advice and shield, oil refining facilities and financial assistance it desperately needs. On its part, Britain is tempted on one side to tell South Yemen to go hang and, on the other, to try to retrieve what economic and strategic benefits accrue to a continuing presence. The London-Aden relationship may be as tortured after independence as before.

The United States can feel some relief that the British are still inclined to see the new state in. There is an American consulate there from colonial days. If the South Yemen government can establish

Egypt Says 3 Israeli Jets Are Downed

CAIRO, Dec. 1 (UPI) — A Cairo communique said Egyptian anti-aircraft gunners shot down three Israeli jets today over the Suez Canal.

The shooting ended the peace along the canal following Israeli destruction of a big oil refinery at Suez City, Oct. 24.

[An Israeli communique released in Jerusalem said Egyptian gunners shot down one of two Israeli planes on patrol over the Suez Gulf. It said the plane crashed into the gulf about 16 miles south of Port Tewfik—which is 95 miles south of the Mediterranean—and six miles off the Israeli held Sinai Desert peninsula. The report said a search was launched for the two Israeli airmen.]

The Cairo account identified
See MIDEAST, A6, Col. 7

Egypt Says Guns Down Israel Jets

the planes as French-built Mirage jets, and said four were involved. It said two were shot down when they "intruded over the western bank of the Suez Canal near Suez city." It said one airman landed in the waters of the Suez Gulf and the other in Israeli-held Sinai.

Cairo said a third plane, one of two flying in the area later in the day, was hit and crashed two miles east of the Canal.

Meanwhile, an Arab League spokesman said here that the Arab summit conference planned for Rabat, Morocco, on Dec. 12, would be delayed. He said that Saudi Arabia and Tunisia had asked for a delay pending the outcome of U.N. mediator Gunnar Jarring's efforts. The spokesman said Arab foreign ministers would

meet in Rabat Dec. 9 to draft an agenda for the summit talks which might begin Dec. 16.

Egypt Started It

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 2, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. F8

Egypt Started It

Veneering of fine woods for furniture and cabinets was an art in ancient Egypt. Today's strong structural wood panel dates back only to 1905, when some Portland, Ore., lumbermen created the first plywood "sandwich."

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First Encyclopedia Africana Sought for 1970 Publication

Arnold Amber

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana—In spite of financial problems and lack of co-operation from some African countries the editors of a proposed Encyclopedia Africana hope to issue the first of ten volumes by 1970.

Started in 1962, the Encyclopedia Africana was expected to contain about 10 million words covering all phases of African life. The work will combine an authentic African point of view with scientific scholarship.

With the project considerably behind schedule, the Encyclopedia Secretariat based in Accra is concentrating on the preparation of the first volume, which will contain more than 2000 biographies of persons who have figured prominently in Africa's history from the Queen of Sheba to men who in recent times have helped their countries to achieve independence.

Bigger countries like the United Arab Republic and Nigeria are being allotted up to 200 biographies each, while smaller nations, such as Burundi and Gambia, will have only about 15 each.

The first initiative for the encyclopedia came from the late American Negro educator-philosopher Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, who, when past 90, came to Ghana from the United States at the invitation of former President Kwame Nkrumah to draw up the general plan for the work.

The final organizational plan called for national co-operative committees in every African country, including South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Portuguese colonies.

In addition, an editorial board composed of representatives from the national com-

mittees and, a standing committee of nine members—Ghana, Nigeria, Sudan, the U.A.R., Tunisia, Congo-Kinshasa, Mauritania, Angola, and Tanzania—was also formed to help the secretariat.

Prof. L. H. Ofosu-Appiah, Ghanaian director of the encyclopedia's secretariat, said more than 1200 articles have been assigned to 14 countries—Nigeria, Angola, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Algeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Zambia.

In most of these countries, except Egypt, he said, writing of the articles was proceeding according to schedule.

Ghana has been the only country to support the project. Financially so far, with a contribution of \$168,000.

Ofosu-Appiah, an Oxford University classics graduate and university professor long standing, said he contacted a number of countries asking for contributions but only Liberia, which offered to pay the cost of a standing committee meeting in Monrovia late in 1967, and Tunisia, which pledged \$11,200, replied favorably.

A senior official of the secretariat said, it was hoped that five or six of the large countries would contribute about \$14,000 a year to keep the project going.

Preliminary discussions were also underway with publishers in England and the United States. The encyclopedia was slated to be published in English, French, and Arabic.

U.S. Is Trying to Keep Suez Shut, Paper Says

From News Dispatches

The London Daily Express has reported that the United States told Britain it wants the Suez Canal to remain closed to thwart Communist shipping to North Vietnam and elsewhere.

Both the U.S. State Department and the British Foreign Office denied the story.

The paper said another U.S. motive was to block the expansion of Soviet power into the Red Sea area, where a political vacuum has been brought about by the withdrawal of Britain from Aden.

For these reasons, the paper said, the United States has not put effective pressure on Israel to withdraw its forces on the east bank so that Egypt would agree to reopen the Canal, which has been blocked by stranded ships since the June war.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said yesterday the allegations were "just plain wrong."

In other developments regarding the Middle East, United Nations Secretary General U Thant announced yesterday that Egypt and Israel have agreed on the locations of nine new U.N. observation posts along the Canal. He said he will add 47 men to the U.N. mission sent there to observe the cease-fire.

Premier Youssef Zayyen of Syria left Moscow yesterday after four days of talks on Soviet aid to his country.

The announcement of his departure did not indicate whether there had been any discussion of Soviet-Syrian disagreement over policy toward Israel. The Russians have indirectly criticized the militant stand taken by the Syrians.

In Cairo, the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram reported that Egypt blacked out the town of Suez at the southern end of the Canal Friday after a clash in which, according to Egyptian claims, three Israeli planes were shot down.

NATO Seen Exposed On Southern Flank

Reuters

PARIS, Dec. 3—French withdrawal from the NATO military structure has left the southern NATO flank geographically isolated, according to a report to be given to the Assembly of the Western European Union here Monday.

The report, prepared by Dutch Socialist Frans Goedhart, criticized France and said a build up of Soviet navy forces in the Mediterranean threatened vital Mediterranean sea lanes.

Goedhart said a French naval base at Mers el Kebir in Algeria might become a Soviet base when the French withdraw before their lease expires in 1975.

"Even though Algeria is not as dependent on the Soviet Union as Egypt, it now is leaning heavily on Moscow for military aid, so that it would be hard to refuse the Russians a quid pro quo," Goedhart said.

But Goedhart stressed that both the Algerian and Soviet government denied rumors to this effect, and the French government emphasized it would be retaining the use of the nearby airbase at Bou-Sfer until 1975.

The Union Assembly is made up of representatives of Britain and the six Common Market members.

Karlsruhe Kindergarten Is European in Scope

By Geoffrey Issott

Reuters

KARLSRUHE—West Germany's first school designed to give an international education kindergarten to university level, is scheduled to move into its new headquarters here later this year.

Planned for children of employees at the European Institute for Transuranium (a European atom pool research institute), the complex includes a three-story high school, an administrative block, a kindergarten and a primary school.

The estimated cost of the project, to be completed late in 1968, was \$4,060,000.

The first of 750 children are to move in this autumn, when the kindergarten and part of the primary school are ready. The high school was scheduled for completion late next year.

The European school started here in 1962, when a local school provided classrooms for a kindergarten and primary school. Since then, further temporary accommodation has been provided.

To date, the number of pupils has grown from 31 to 372. Their 30 teachers included five Belgians, seven Frenchmen, two Italians, one Luxembourgish, four Dutchmen and 11 Germans.

As in other European schools—in Luxembourg, Brussels, Varese, Italy, Mol (Belgium), Bergen (Holland) and Karlsruhe—the children are taught in their own language by a teacher of their own na-

tionality about the language, literature and history of their native land.

But they are also taught other languages to familiarize them with other European cultures.

The school has children from West Germany (45 per cent), France (29 per cent), Italy (9.6 per cent), the Netherlands (9 per cent), Belgium (6.6 per cent) and Luxembourg (0.8 per cent). There are also 21 Americans, five Swiss, four Turks, three Hungarians, two Austrians, two Spaniards and one child each from Britain, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Israel and Iran.

Schooling is free for the children of Institute employees. While the curriculum laid due stress on the children acquiring a good education in the culture of their own country, certain periods were set aside for children of all nationalities to study supra-national subjects together.

Eventually, all the children will be eligible to take the European school-leaving certificate, the key to study at any university in the six states of the European Common Market: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

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United Press International

SOVIET BOMBERS IN EGYPT—Three Russian TU-16s fly over airfield somewhere in Egypt in first air demonstration of solidarity between the two countries since Mideast war. Russians flew in squadron formations.

France Ends Ban On Arms for Iraq: France Ends Embargo On Arms Sales to Iraq

By Donald H. Louchheim Washington Post Foreign Service

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 8, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A1

France Ends Ban On Arms for Iraq

By Donald H. Louchheim

Washington Post Foreign Service

PARIS, Dec. 7—France has abruptly shifted the ground rules of its Middle East arms embargo, permitting aircraft sales to Iraq, but still denying them to Israel.

The new move coincides with a major French drive to supplant Anglo-American oil interests in Iraq as well as an accelerated French diplomatic and commercial campaign throughout the Arab world.

French officials confirmed today that henceforth the arms embargo would only

apply to Israel and the countries bordering it, thus excluding Iraq.

They also confirmed that an Iraqi military mission that arrived here yesterday is seeking to purchase at least 50 Mirage jet fighters. Similar fighters had been ordered by Israel six months before the June war and the subsequent French embargo, but their delivery has been withheld despite Israel protests.

The new French policy fol-

See FRANCE, A16, Col. 1

France Ends Embargo On Arms Sales to Iraq

low's President de Gaulle's press conference last week in which he described Israel as expansionist and aggressive and the Jews as quote "domineering." De Gaulle also said that cooperation with the Arab peoples "must be, today, one of the fundamental bases of our foreign policy."

The French shift appears to have been dictated by commercial reasons. The semi-official Agence France Press carried an unusual dispatch today quoting "a reliable source" as saying that arms sales to Iraq were "desirable."

The agency suggested it might be preferable for Iraq to buy French Mirages, rather than Soviet Migs. A similar argument was voiced by the French when they initiated their drive to take over expropriated Western oil concessions in Iraq last month.

The new policy appears to be a compromise aimed specifically at pleasing the Iraqis. French weapons manufacturers, for whom Israel was a steady and reliable client, wanted to be able to sell to both Israel and the Arabs. Some suggested formulas that

would have allowed the delivery of weapons ordered before the June war, the 50 Israeli fighters as well as tanks for Saudi Arabia and a dozen fighters for Lebanon.

Under the revised embargo, the Saudi Arabian order presumably can be filled. Lebanon, however, would still be excluded unless there is a further modification excepting "non-belligerents" in the June war. Such an amendment has been proposed.

In addition to Israel and Lebanon, the other countries still covered by the embargo are Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

Syrian Premier Yusef Zuayen is due here Sunday for an official visit, the first by a Syrian head of government since the country emerged from French rule at the end of World War II. Like the Iraqis, the Syrians also are said to be seeking to leaven their Soviet military hardware with French arms. But French officials have suggested that this is out of the question for the moment.

The Premier of Sudan is also scheduled to visit Paris at the end of the year, marking an unprecedented series of Arab pilgrimages to France since June.

French commercial interests have also accelerated their activities in the Arab states. Lebanon has been granted a large loan. A French electronics firm has won a contract to equip the new Damascus Airport. Egyptian debts have been renegotiated and transformed into loans.

Near \$1 Million Mark

Comeback Slated For Cardigan Bay

NEW EGYPT, N.J., Dec. 7 (AP)—Can Cardigan Bay bounce back from a crippling lameness and become harness racing's first \$1-million winner?

Yes, says owner Stanley Dancer—if the elderly pacer continues to show in training an approximation of his old speed and durability.

"I've started training him and he's showing me that he's coming around." Dancer said after jogging the 11-year-old gelding around his half-mile practice track here.

'Retired' on Aug. 18

Cardigan Bay, second biggest purse winner in harness racing history, presumably was retired last summer after going lame. The horse had won \$905,971 when Dancer took him out of competition Aug. 18 after he finished seventh in a race.

"I didn't really retire him," said Dancer. "I was hoping he'd come around after a good, long rest and this is what's happening.

"The suspensories (ligaments) in his forelegs are back to normal. If he stays this well, we'll have another whirl at the million-dollar goal."

Now Second in Earnings

Dancer readily admits Cardigan Bay has the gameness and racing manners to come back, and has an excellent chance of topping Bret Hanover's \$922,616 career record.

Under the terms of his horse's purchase, Dancer is obligated to return him to his former owner in New Zealand when his career is ended. Under the rules of the U. S. Trotting Association, Cardigan Bay can be raced through his 14th year. On Jan. 1-birthday for all race horses—he turns 12.

Dancer purchased Cardigan Bay in 1964 at a reported cost of \$100,000.

Barring the unforeseen, Dancer says he plans to resume campaigning Cardigan Bay in late February or early March at Liberty Bell Park in Philadelphia.

Royalists Say They Seized Yemen Field

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 8
(AP)—Yemen's Royalists claimed today they had captured an airfield at Sanaa and encircled the Republican capital. But the Republicans contended attacks on Sanaa were smashed.

From Cairo came reports that scores of dependents of Soviet technicians had been flown out of the country and that all foreigners had been evacuated from Sanaa.

Yemeni President Abdul Rahman Iriani was reported en route to the Egyptian capital. Unconfirmed rumors said he had been ousted but there was also speculation he was seeking help from Egypt.

More War in Yemen

For five years, against a Republican government supported by upwards of 30,000 Egyptian troops, the deposed Royalists of Yemen and their tribal supporters held out in the country's remote valleys and mountain redoubts. It can hardly be a surprise, then, that the Royalists should have surged back strongly now that the Egyptians are departing. Their revival validates the doleful judgment of the 14th century philosopher Ibn Khaldun: "Every Arab considers himself worthy to rule and it is rare to find one of them submitting to another, be it his father or brother or the head of his clan." In fact, it is quite possible that the Royalists will carry the day in Yemen's renewed civil war.

In popular image, the Royalists represent black tradition and the Republicans the urge for progress. In fact, the modernization of Yemen was begun a decade or more ago by the old Imam, who granted an American company Yemen's first oil and mineral concession and opened relations with Moscow and Peking. The American presence is currently at low ebb but the Russians are very active, particularly in arms supply, and the Chinese are building vital roads. Too, Egypt's military intervention was accompanied by the start of a social revolution. Whichever Yemenis prevail, the country is headed, however slowly, on a modernizing path.

The United States, which was kicked out of Yemen last June, has no immediate leverage there. It might well be welcomed back more readily by Royalists than Republicans. But any Yemeni government, concerned to keep its feet under Egyptian or Soviet pressure, might find it convenient to permit an American return. The American interest is to see Yemen focus successfully on its internal development and, at the least, not to have an enemy in that strategic corner. The United States must be ready to respond to any overtures which Yemen makes.

Don't Underrate GIs in Vietnam

By Edward T. Folliard

Folliard, who retired last year as White House reporter for The Washington Post, was the paper's war correspondent in Europe in 1944-5, covering the Battle of the Bulge and crossing the Rhine with the Ninth Army. He was a seaman in World War I.

ALTHOUGH I'VE NEVER been in Vietnam, I have a soaring confidence in the Yanks who are fighting there—the sloggers of the infantry, the airmen and the sailors. I think that they and their allies are going to lick the Vietcong guerrillas and the troops of North Vietnam.

If war-weary, can't-win defeatists say that this is a triumph of ignorance over logic, I reply that it might better be called a triumph of faith over gloom. I just don't believe the talk of taproom strategists that the war may be "unwinnable." I didn't believe it away back when the talk was much louder than it is now.

It is true, as I have said, that I have not seen the Americans in action in Vietnam. But I did see the fathers of many of them in action under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower 22 years ago—saw them smash Hitler's Wehrmacht in Western Europe. Those Yanks of the 1940s, in Africa and Europe and in the Pacific area, were good. I know of no reason to believe that their uniformed sons are less skillful or brave.

Bearing in mind that the United States has never thought of itself as a warrior nation, American fighting men have given a good account of themselves in our wars. They have not liked war—have never thought of war as romantic except, perhaps, in retrospect—and have always shown a distaste for talking about their experiences in battle.

The average American soldier—or Marine, bluejacket or flier—does not think of himself as a hero when the guns are booming. He is likely to agree with the late Gen. George S. Patton, who said that all men are frightened in battle, and added: "The courageous man is the man who forces himself in spite of his fear to carry on."

They do carry on, and that has always brought them out well in the end.

It is a memorable experience to overhear the talk of Americans who are about to go into battle. They comfort each other, buck each other up and remind each other that they belong to a "hot outfit." That, really, is what esprit de corps is all about.

The war in Vietnam, we are told, is different from any the United States has ever fought. There is no continuing front and the terrain and climate make it very difficult for the Americans. Well, the terrain of the Normandy beaches was difficult, too, and the Battle of the Bulge was fought in the coldest winter Europe had experienced in 50 years. Somehow the Americans managed to cope with such difficulties.

For the United States to lose or retreat in Vietnam would be a shocking, an almost incredible, event—one of the greatest military upsets of all time. It would mean that the most powerful country in the world had been humiliated by scattered Vietcong guerrillas and the troops of North Vietnam, a backward Communist country of 15 million people utterly dependent upon Red China and the Soviet Union for weapons and economic aid.

What the consequences would be may only be conjectured. The very thought of such a debacle brings to mind something that Winston Churchill said in his great Iron Curtain speech at Fulton, Mo., in March, 1946: The Communists respect only strength and despise weakness.

According to an old saloon maxim, a good big man will usually beat a good little man. History is replete with stories of a scrappy little underdog whipping a larger foe, ranging from Israel's blitz against an Arab coalition all the way back to David's victory over Goliath.

The United States is not Nasser's Egypt and it is not a clumsy Goliath; it is a nation of 200 million people and spends more on armament than any other country in the world. It is a country that in 1941-5, along with its allies, defeated two major foes in two different theaters of war on opposite sides of the globe. It is a country with the habit of victory.

Keep on Hitting

GEN. MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, who distinguished himself in World War II and saw the fighting in Vietnam close up, has told in simple GI language how you go about winning a war: "When you're in action against an enemy and you're hitting each other day by day, the only thing you know is that if you keep on hitting him long enough, some day he'll give way."

The blows now being landed on the enemy by the Americans, the South Vietnamese, the Australians, the New Zealanders, the Thais and the Koreans are becoming more and more powerful, and can be expected to become more sweeping as time goes on.

The war in Korea ended when the Communists decided they weren't getting anywhere and that nothing was to be gained by further fighting. Ho Chi Minh, leader of North Vietnam, evidently has not reached that point in the current struggle. He has spurned American proposals for negotiations and has vowed to fight on. President Johnson, for his part, has said that the United States will "not be defeated" and will "not grow tired."

If the Americans and their allies are to succeed, they will of course need more than raw courage. All of us have read of battles in which brave men got the worst of it. Leonidas and his Spartans made themselves immortal at Thermopylae; unfortunately, however, they were slaughtered by Xerxes' Persians. Corregidor was a case of valiant men who didn't have a chance. The Germans who surrendered in such great numbers at Stalingrad were not lacking in courage; they were doomed by the crazy strategy of their Fuehrer.

So the Americans and their friends in Vietnam will have to be strong as well as valorous; they will have to be well led and well supplied; and, most important, they will have to have the support of those at home. For, as President Truman said about Korea, "What a nation can do or must do begins with the willingness of its people to shoulder the burden."

Ultimately, assuming good leadership in the field and sturdy backing at home, South Vietnam will be substantially cleared of the enemy and pacified. There might be an armistice, Korea style. Again, there might not be.

Conceivably, the North Vietnamese troops might continue to man and threaten the border that divides Vietnam. But by then, South Vietnam, which has about 17 million people, should have a highly trained army that will be able to guard its frontier. Meantime, to use Gen. William C. Westmoreland's phrase, the United States forces will become "progressively superfluous," and American casualties sharply reduced and possibly eliminated.

If it turns out that way, without a formal cease-fire, armistice or peace treaty, it will not satisfy those who echo Gen. Douglas MacArthur's shibboleth: "There is no substitute for victory." But at least it would be what Harry Truman used to call "a victory of peace."

The Communists would know then that real estate cannot be picked up cheaply, that the map cannot be changed by violence, and that it is a mistake to confuse American riflemen at the front with American flag-burners at home yelling "Hell no, we won't go!"

ARTICLES FOR SALE 11

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War Seems Remote in Hard-Line Syria

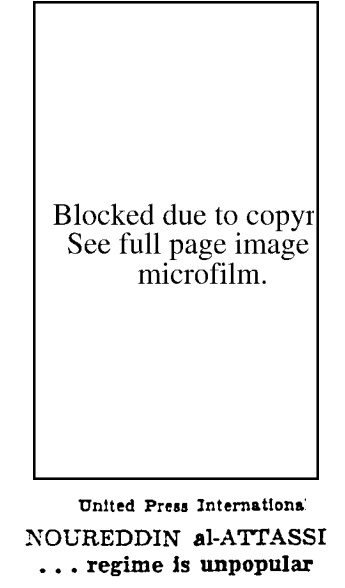
By Robert Stephens
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 10, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. F14

War Seems Remote in Hard-Line Syria

By Robert Stephens
London Observer
DAMASCUS—Syria is still the odd man out in the Middle East.
Its Government has rejected the Security Council resolution on settling the Arab-Israel war. It has called for armed struggle to liberate the Israeli-occupied Arab areas which include about 100 square miles of Syrian territory.
Yet here in the Syrian capital, with the Israeli army only 35 miles away, the war and its consequences seem curiously remote.
In Beirut, full of Syrian political exiles of every shade, you may be told: "Syria is more of a Soviet satellite now than Poland." Nevertheless you will be assured that the Syrian government will soon fall to the coup in recent years.

"Don't walk in the streets in Damascus," someone may warn you. "They'll spit on you. . . . The country is in chaos. . . . But don't worry, they won't let you in."
Well, they did. It was a splendid drive from Beirut over the snow-powdered mountains, across the great fertile sweep of the Beqaa plain, into a river valley where poplars trembled over orchards and gardens.
At the frontier a modest arch across the road said "Welcome to Syria." A few soldiers lounged there. On the road into Damascus, between posters for Aeroflot and Sanderson's wallpaper, a primitively-printed placard in English read, "Israel is the step-daughter of colonialism and Zionism."
The atmosphere of the city is quiet, almost dull, but not

uncheerful. People stare at an obvious foreigner with curiosity, not hostility. There is not much sign of war fever.
How many Algerians have come to bring their expertise in revolutionary warfare?
In Beirut, they talk of many thousands. But here it sounds as though it might be much less.
The Russians, who have a big mission here, have helped to refurbish the Syrian army and air force, but the Syrian war losses were comparatively light.
The lost territory is strategically, but not economically, important. There are 116,000 refugees dispersed round Damascus. Most of the Syrian army made a quick withdrawal before the Israelis attacked and captured the Syrian heights. At least, so the best-informed foreigners here believe. Some add that the regime needed the army to protect itself against the population rather than against Israel.
Though the present regime, led by Nouredin al-Atassi, is unpopular, especially in the big cities and among the middle classes, it seems to be firmly established. It is based on the reorganized pan-Arab socialist Baath Party and its sympathizers among the army officers—and a ruthless readiness to jail or exile any opponents.
Some of its critics say that it is not really a Baathist government, but a dictatorship of religious and regional minority groups, chiefly the Alawites, a heretical Islamic sect who live in the mountains of northwest Syria and form about 450,000 out of the country's population of 5.5 million.
But it is likely that its main basis is nevertheless ideological rather than communal. It came into being through a split in the Baath Party. The present ruling group were the more radical wing who preached an unrelenting class struggle.
The doctrine of the rest of the party—which was also that of the Communists—did not exclude cooperation with the 'national bourgeoisie.'
Out of a government of 22, only four are Alawis, though admittedly they hold key posts. Three of the leaders, including Head of State Nuredin al-Atassi, are linked by a common experience as doctors who volunteered their services to the Algerian and Yemeni revolutions.
A broader characteristic of the regime is that it attempts to represent the countryside rather than the big cities of Damascus and Aleppo.
City merchants and middle classes have suffered most from the nationalization of industry and foreign trade. Business now in the Damascus bazaars is slack, they say. Imports have been cut. But agriculture is still the country's biggest industry. It provides two-thirds of exports, especially cotton and wheat.
Though Syria has a regular small balance of payments deficit, its general economic position is sound. The International Monetary Fund, which had a mission here a few weeks ago, has seen no reason to withdraw its standby credit to Syria, now earning about \$12 million a year in transit royalties from the IPC oil pipeline, which has increased its capacity since it was reopened in August. Syria is also developing a small oil field of its own with Russian help.
The Russians are doing their best to make Syria an economic showplace for Soviet aid and they are very close to the government. But Syria is not a satellite. Even in foreign trade, only about a third is with the Communist countries.
The Russians exercise a restraining military hand as far as they can, but they cannot stop the Syrians from taking



important for Russia than Syria. But the Russians pursue a skillful long-term policy of building good relations here. They do not even press for more favorable treatment for the Syrian Communists. The party is legal, but not active.
Could Syria maintain its rejection of any political settlement with Israel, if Jordan and Egypt came to terms? If Egyptian President Nasser endorsed a reasonable settlement, which was also accepted by the majority of Palestinian Arabs, this might cause a crisis in the Syrian regime. The majority of Syrian opinion would probably follow Nasser's lead, but much would depend on the army officers.
However, for the moment the Syrian government probably sees this as the least of its perils, since it clearly believes that Israel itself will never make peace on terms that any Arab government could accept.

their own line over Israel, at least verbally, and so qualifying for Pravda's oblique condemnation as 'hotheads.'
Egypt is in many ways more

Off the shelves and onto the coffee-tables-by Christmas!: ARCHAEOLOGY ...

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 10, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. BW1

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IN THIS ISSUE: IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF 1967 – ARTS OF THE USEFUL & PLAYFUL, ANIMALS, ARCHAEOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE, TRAVELING, PAINTING, GRAPHICS, PHOTOGRAPHY, SCULPTURE, ETC.

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Off the shelves and onto the coffee-tables—by Christmas!

A checklist of notable art and picture books

ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HISTORY

THE AGE OF THE RENAISSANCE edited by Denys Hay (McGraw-Hill, 360 pp., 750 illustrations, 200 in color, maps, plans & charts, \$24.95)—12 eminent scholars contribute essays dissecting the greatest flowering of art, science and philosophy in Western history. Splendid illustrations.

THE ARTS OF ANCIENT MEXICO by Jacques Soustelle (Studio/Viking, 168 pp., 206 photographs, 15 in color, \$18.50)—A study of the impressive Aztec and Mayan civilizations by a distinguished linguist, archaeologist, ethnologist and art historian (as well as questionable political figure). Formidable photographs.

INDIAN ART IN SOUTH AMERICA:

Pre-Columbian and Contemporary Arts and Crafts by Frederick J. Dockstader (New York Graphic Society, 222 pp., 50 color plates, 200 black & white illustrations, \$27.50)—A comprehensive survey of Indian arts and crafts from the Conquest to the present. Outstandingly good photographs.

ON THE ROYAL HIGHWAYS OF THE INCAS: Archaeological Treasures of Ancient Peru by Heinrich Ubbelohde-Doering (Praeger, 311 pp., 306 illustrations, \$17.50)—A study of a great civilization based on archaeological remains and the culture of the surviving Indians, with exceptional photography.

PERSIA II by Vladimir G. Lukonin (World, 233 pp., 74 color plates, 141 black & white illustrations, \$10)—The art of Persia covered from the death of Alexander to the Arab conquest 1000 years later.

Beautiful color plates of metalwork, engraved gems, ceramics and sculpture.

THE PRAEGER ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANCIENT GREEK CIVILIZATION (Praeger, 491 pp., 400 illustrations, \$15)—A handsome illustrated compendium of information, alphabetically listed with cross references. A useful possession.

PREHISTORIC ART: Paleolithic Painting and Sculpture by P. M. Grano (New York Graphic Society, 103 pp., 56 color plates, 104 black & white illustrations, 6 maps, \$12.50)—Text by a French prehistorian examines classic theories of the meaning of cave painting with speculation based on data processing techniques. New photographs, revealing and beautiful, of the masterpieces of Altamira and Lascaux.

TREASURES OF PREHISTORIC ART by André Leroi-Gourhan (Abrams, 500 pp.,

739 photographs, including 121 in color, 187 drawings and diagrams, 56 maps and charts, \$40)—Comprehensive and authoritative account of paleolithic painting, with new theories of subject matter, beautiful photographs that reveal details hitherto invisible with ordinary methods.

TREASURES OF SPAIN, Vol. I: From Altamira to the Catholic Kings by J. M. Pita Andrade (World/Skira, 250 pp., 120 tipped in illustrations, 58 in color, \$29.95)—A history of Spanish art from the cave paintings of Lascaux to the somber religious art of the 15th century. The color reproduction is not equal to the book's other merits.

THE VIKING edited by Bertil Almgren (New York Graphic Society, 288 pp., 300 illustrations, 61 in color, \$27.50)—Fascinating reconstruction of the Viking world (Continued on page 3)

PICTURE CREDITS

Page 1—Chas B Slackman; page 4—The Bettmann Archive; page 8 drawing by Ralph Kellner.

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(Continued from page 1)
from archaeological discoveries, the sagas, etc.

THE WORLD OF ANCIENT ROME edited by Giulio Giannelli (Putnam's, 302 pp., 333 color illustrations, \$17.50)—A handsome attempt to reconstruct Roman daily life in text and color photographs. The ruins are absent; this book deals with a clean, fresh, living Rome.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE IN EARLY BRITAIN: Celtic, Saxon, Norman by Robert Stoll (Viking/Studio, 356 pp., 250 photographs, \$18.50)—The achievements of the Romanesque style seen in the magnificent English cathedrals of Durham, Winchester, Ely and others.

ART TREASURES OF MEDIEVAL FINLAND by István Rác (Praeger, 244 pp., 252 illustrations, 8 in color, \$15)—Finnish art that flourished under the Church — expressive wood sculpture, reredos, and church architecture with vault paintings leaping with terrifying monsters and devils. A lively, half-barbaric art of exceptional interest.

DESIGN OF CITIES by Edmund N. Bacon (Viking/Studio, 296 pp., 33 color plates, 300 photographs, maps and diagrams, \$15)—How the design of cities affects the quality of life, with examples ranging from Athens to Brasilia: a very lucid account by a distinguished city planner. A beautifully designed book.

THE ESSENTIAL JAPANESE HOUSE: Craftsmanship, Function and Style in Town and Country With Photographs by Yukio Futagawa, text by Teiji Itoh (Harper & Row, 419 pp., 320 illustrations, \$25)—The



From "Medicine in Art"

pp., \$25)—A complete survey of the works of one of the most original architects and planners of this century, unhappily printed in the wearisome sans-serif type that is endemic to books on modern architecture.

1900 IN BARCELONA by A. Cirici Pellicer (Wittenborn, 55 pp. of text, 88 plates, 21 in color, \$15)—All about the Spanish flowering of what we know as Art Nouveau with photographs of extraordinary quality. An exceptionally beautiful book.

THE ARTS OF THE USEFUL AND PLAYFUL

ART GLASS NOUVEAU by Ray and Lee Grover (Tuttle, 232 pp., 424 color plates, \$27.50)—A good survey of a field in which collecting is very active at present.

THE CHAIR: Its Origins, Design and Social History by John Gloag (Barnes, 221 pp., 51 plates, \$15)—A history of the development of the chair from ancient times to tawdry modern, with a full treatment of the golden age of the 18th century. Amusing, provocative text.

COLLECTING TOY SOLDIERS by Jean Nicollier (Tuttle, 296 pp., 200 black & white illustrations, 36 color plates, \$15)—Soldiers from early Egyptian to modern times.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY IN FRANCE: Society, Decoration, Furniture by Pierre Verlet (Tuttle, 291 pp., 24 color plates, 164 black & white illustrations, \$25)—A sumptuous book with good color plates and a scholarly, readable text discussing French court styles.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF TOYS by Jean Remise and Jean Fondin (New York Graphic Society, 252 pp., 629 illustrated, 25 tipped color plates, 44 color illustrations, \$27.50)—Drawings and photographs, some of extraordinary charm, document the beguiling toys made between 1850 and 1914: immersible submarines, somersaulting bears, dolls playing the mandolin and literally thousands of other delights.

THE GREAT AGE OF SAIL edited by Joseph Jobé (New York Graphic Society, 272 pp., 268 illustrations, 44 in 4 colors, 16 in 2 colors, \$30)—The sailing ship from the age of discovery up to this century, with 8 monographs on individual vessels and 31 pages of plans, in addition to superb illustrations.

As a piece of bookmaking, one of the handsomest productions of the year.

GREAT INTERIORS edited by Ian Grant (Dutton, 288 pp., 40 color plates, 200 black & white illustrations, \$19.95)—Sumptuous interiors, sometimes on the campy side, dating from 1650 to the present — English, Continental, and American.

MEDICINE IN ART edited by Jean Rousset (McGraw-Hill, 335 pp., 202 black & white illustrations, 50 color plates, \$22)—A fascinating perspective on human history, from a 6th-century B.C. Greek vase showing a man dying from snake bite to modern torments described by Dufy, Dali, and others.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE WESTERN WORLD by Emanuel Winteritz (McGraw-Hill, 259 pp., 57 color plates, 75 black & white illustrations, 63 vignettes, \$30)—Musical instruments from the Middle Ages to the 19th century seen as tools and works of art. The photographs, by Lilly Stunzi, certainly show that they were a high form of the latter.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS IN ART AND HISTORY by Henri Michel (Viking/Studio, 204 pp., 104 color plates, 30 line illustrations, \$18.50)—Text and photographs demonstrate that early scientific instruments were exquisite works of art as well as practical tools.

TILES: A General History by Anne Berendsen, Marcel B. Keezer, Sigurd Schoubye, Joao Miguel dos Santos Simoes and Jan Tichelaar (Viking/Studio, 286 pp., 100 color illustrations, 32 single-color, 50 monochrome half-tone and 50 line illustrations, \$28.50)—This comprehensive history of tiles covers the work of many ages and countries, from Mesopotamia and Egypt to Holland, Portugal and England. The illustrations have exceptional charm.

FACSIMILE BOOKS

A CHRISTMAS CAROL by Charles Dickens (James Heineman, 145 pp., 300 line screen facsimiles of each ms. page in its original size with transcript from 1st edition; 4 tipped color reproductions of John Leech illustrations, 4 black & white illustrations, \$12.50)—A pretty piece of bookmaking, this is a facsimile of the classic in the Morgan Library. New York.



From "A Visit from St. Nicholas"

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY VIEWS OF FLORENCE by Giuseppe Zocchi (Walker, 27 plates, \$37.50)—Reproduction of a famous portfolio of 18th-century views of Florence. Published for the benefit of CRIA, the committee raising funds to restore damaged Florentine treasures.

SONGS OF INNOCENCE AND EXPERIENCE by William Blake (Orion, 54 color plates, \$16.50)—A beautiful reproduction, in the original size, of Blake's illuminated book, first published in 1794; with explanatory notes.

TWO CHRISTMAS CLASSICS: "A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens and "A Visit from St. Nicholas" by Clement C. Moore (University Microfilms, 2 vols. boxed, \$8.95)—The Dickens has the Leech illustrations in color; the Moore poem appears in three versions: the author's handwritten manuscript; the first published edition, with illustrations; and the first (1823) newspaper publication.



From "Birds of the Antarctic"

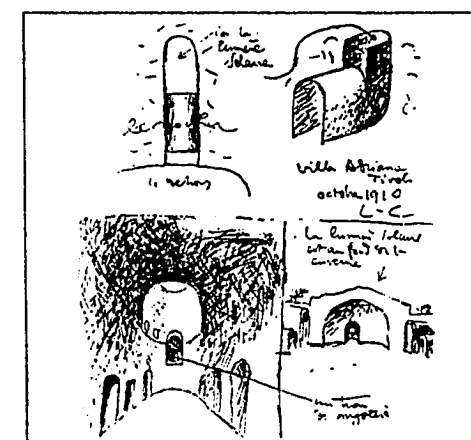
NATURE OBSERVED

BIRDS OF THE ANTARCTIC by Edward Wilson (Humanities Press, 191 pp., 60 color plates, 42 monochrome illustrations, \$17.50)—More than 300 drawings and paintings of Antarctic birds in their natural habitat by the sensitive and gifted zoologist and medical officer who accompanied Scott's Antarctic expeditions, with notes and diary extracts. A notably handsome book.

BULLER'S BIRDS OF NEW ZEALAND edited and revised by E. G. Turbott (East-West Center Press, 262 pp., 89 color plates, \$25)—A reproduction of the 1888 edition of a classic of bird literature. Buller was no Audubon, but the exotic birds are well observed and scrupulously drawn. As a piece of bookmaking, one of the finest examples of the year.

THE IMPERIAL COLLECTION OF AUDUBON ANIMALS by John J. Audubon and the Rev. John Bachman, D.D., edited by Victor H. Cahalane (Hammond, 307 pp., 150 color illustrations, \$19.95)—A definitive 1-volume edition of the original Imperial Folios, showing North American mammals with the natural history of each. Charming and interesting, though without the spectacular style of the bird engravings.

(Continued on page 18)



From "Le Corbusier: 1910-1965"

domestic architecture of Japan from 1600 to 1860 as it reveals function and style in their essence. The exceedingly handsome photographs are all of intact survivals of this great period.

GAUDI: EVOLUTION OF GAUDIAN ARCHITECTURE by Juan-Eduardo Cirlot (Wittenborn, unpagged, 73 monochrome plates, \$15)—An account of the Spanish architect (1852-1926) with superb photographs of his "Faustian Gothic" works.

LE CORBUSIER: 1910-1965 edited by W. Boesiger and H. Girsberger (Praeger, 351 pp., \$25)—A handsome book of modern architecture, with a full treatment of the golden age of the 18th century. Amusing, provocative text.

Onto the coffee-table

(Continued from page 3)

PAINTING AND GRAPHICS

ETHIOPIAN PAINTING: In the Middle Ages and During the Gondar Dynasty by *Jules Leroy* (Praeger, 120 pp., 74 illustrations, 61 tipped color plates, \$40)—An account of a unique, sophisticated art that ran from Byzantine times to the 17th century in lively isolation. Murals, paintings on wood and canvas, pictures from manuscripts, books and calendars.

FINE BOOKS by *Alan G. Thomas* (Putnam's, 120 pp., 100 illustrations, 24 in color, \$5.95)—One of the delightful "Pleasures and Treasures" series (others describe Playing Cards, Oriental Rugs, Rare Stamps), offering abundant information and excellent illustrations at a modest price.

FRAGONARD by *Jacques Thillier* (Skira/World, 160 pp., 50 tipped in color plates, \$7.50)—A study of the works of the delicious, poetic Fragonard (1732-1806), one of a copious, elegant series called "The Taste of Our Time."

GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM: A Catalogue Raisonné by *E. Maurice Block* (University of California Press, 2 volumes, 238 & 260 pp., 175 half-tone plates, 23 color plates, \$45)—A definitive critical study of the Missouri artist (1811-1879) who has been called "the first master developed beyond the Alleghenies."

THE HISTORY OF SURREALIST PAINTING by *Marcel Jean* (Grove, 383 pp., 386 plates, 36 in color, \$17.50)—A complete history of surrealist art from early precursors to the present.

HOLBEIN AND HENRY VIII by *Roy Strong* (Pantheon, 88 pp., 55 plates, color frontispiece, \$7)—An examination of the enigmatic portrait that is one of the greatest ever painted.

THE ILLUMINATED BOOK: Its History and Production by *David Diringer* (Praeger, 536 pp., 16 pages of color plates, 256 black & white illustrations, \$35)—An encyclopedia of the art of illumination, faithfully illustrated, with a text tracing historical influences, techniques and subjects.

INGRES CENTENNIAL: Drawings, Watercolors and Oil Sketches from American Collections by *Agnes Mongun and Dr. Hans Naef* (New York Graphic Society, 256 pp., 116 illustrations, \$17.50)—Catalogue of a great Ingres retrospective at the Fogg Museum, with a monograph by two authorities and full-page illustrations of the very highest quality.

THE JAPANESE PRINT: An Interpretation by *Frank Lloyd Wright* (Horizon, 144 pp., 32 colored plates, \$27.50)—An exploration of the Japanese print written by the architect in 1912, with magnificently reproduced prints by Hokusai, Utamaro, Hiroshige and others. Outstanding.

JOHANNES VERMEER: The Paintings. Complete Edition by *Ludwig Goldscheider* (Phaidon, 150 pp., 34 color plates, 83 monochromes, \$12.50)—A brief and lucid text illuminates excellent reproductions.

THE PAINTED ROMANESQUE CEILING OF ST. MARTIN IN ZILLIS. text by *Ernst Murbach* (Praeger, 48 pp., 80 color



From "George Caleb Bingham: A Catalogue Raisonné"

plates, \$20)—Wonderfully vigorous and amusing scenes illustrating the life of Christ and the legend of St. Martin painted for the ceiling of a Swiss church around 1140. The strong admixture of pagan mythology adds greatly to the savor.

PAUL KLEE by *Will Grohmann* (Abrams, 160 pp., 138 illustrations, with 48 tipped color plates, \$15)—Biography and commentary on the works, well illustrated, of the delightful Klee, by a long-time friend.

PICASSO: The Blue and Rose Periods. A Catalogue Raisonné, 1900-1906 by *Pierre Daix and Georges Boudaille* (New York Graphic Society, 348 pp., 61 tipped color plates, 770 black & white illustrations, \$29.95)—Very beautiful reproductions of the work of Picasso's most sweet and tender period, an illustrated catalogue of his early work, and a biography giving a new view of his initial development. Many of the paintings have not before been reproduced. By all odds one of the year's handsomest art books.

THE PORTRAIT IN THE RENAISSANCE by *John Pope-Hennessy* (Pantheon, Bollingen Series, 348 pp., 330 half-tone illustrations, \$12.50)—The development of individuality in the Renaissance produced the portrait, which developed from a record of appearance to a study of character in the hands of such painters as Titian, Leonardo, Holbein, etc. Like all Bollingen books, this is a great bargain at the price.

VICTORIAN PAINTING by *Graham Reynolds* (Macmillan, 208 pp., 39 color plates, 98 monochrome illustrations, \$14.95)—The works of such painters as Landseer, Turner, Rossetti, Millais and Augustus Egg, handsomely illustrated and sensibly discussed.

THE WORLD OF WATTEAU 1684-1721 by *Pierre Schneider* and the editors of *Time-Life Books* (Time-Life Books, 192 pp., 146 illustrations, 54 in color, \$5.95)—A sensitive account of Watteau and his contemporaries, Boucher, Latour and Chardin, with excellent illustrations. Like other art books in the series, this book is intelligently written, illustrated and priced so as to be available to the widest possible audience.

PHOTOGRAPHY

AMERICAN DAGUERREIAN ART by *Floyd and Marion Reinhart* (Potter, 138 pp., 78 illustrations in black & white, 12 in color, \$10)—The faces of unknown American men, women and children with a text describing a humble art that flourished between 1830 and 1850.

DUBLIN: A Portrait by *V. S. Pritchett and Evelyn Hofer* (Harper & Row, 99 pp., 16 color plates, 78 monochrome gravure, \$15)—Pritchett's text is flavorful and the superb Hofer photographs of places, presences and atmospheres are full of the Irish mood and character.

LEWIS W. HINE AND THE AMERICAN SOCIAL CONSCIENCE by *Judith Mara Gutman* (Walker, 160 pp., 100 photographs, \$12.50)—The work of a pioneering photographer and social reformer (1874-1940) whose photographs of the poor in America affected reform legislation.

PORTRAIT OF AN AGE by *Erich Salomon* (Macmillan, 236 pp., 215 gravure illustrations, \$14.95)—A great photographer with a hidden camera captured innumerable revealing confrontations between the great of the Twenties and Thirties, and how long ago it all seems: Churchill, Hearst, Laval, Queen Juliana as a bride, the League of Nations. He died at Auschwitz.

THE REVEALING EYE: Personalities of the 1920's. Photographs by *Nickolas Muray* and Words by *Paul Gallico* (Atheneum, 307 pp., 150 photographs, \$19.95)—Often poetic and penetrating looks at the golden boys and girls of another age with strong emphasis on the theater and letters.



From "Lewis W. Hine and the American Social Conscience"

SCULPTURE

AFRICAN MINIATURES: Goldweights of the Ashanti by *Margaret Webster Plass* (Praeger, 26 pp. of text, 166 illustrations, \$10)—Delightful small sculptures of brass, in abstract and animal forms, used by the Ashanti to measure gold dust; with maps and historical commentary.

AUGUST RODIN by *Robert Descharnes and Jean-François Chabrun* (Viking/Studio, 284 pp., 87 color plates, 300 black & white illustrations, \$30)—Definitive new study of the great sculptor's life and works, with new photographs of the sculpture, plus paintings, drawings and sketches.

CREATION IN SPACE OF JOAN MIRO by *Sir Roland Penrose* (Wittenborn, 40 pages of text, 78 plates, 19 in color, \$15)—A text in four languages and beautiful photographs of the artist's sculpture.

MICHELANGELO: The Sculptor by *Martin Weinberger* (Columbia, 2 vols., 404 & 428 pp., 144 monochrome plates, \$42.50)—An authoritative study of the problematical works of the great artist who was first and foremost a sculptor.

THE TRAVELER'S EYE

THE AGE OF THE GRAND TOUR: Containing Sketches of the Manners, Society and Customs of France, Flanders, the United Provinces, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy in the Letters, Journals and Writings of the Most Celebrated Voyagers Between the Years 1720 and 1820 with Descriptions of the Most Illustrious Antiquities and Curiosities in These Countries by *Anthony Burgess with an Art Appreciation by Francis Haskell* (Crown, 135 pp., 16 full-page color plates, 4 full-page reproductions of engravings, 236 monochrome illustrations, \$25)—A coffee-table book as big as a coffee table and a bargain at the price.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME by *Victor W. Von Hagen* (World, 288 pp., 64 color illustrations, 150 in black and white, \$10.95)—An impressive exploration of surviving Roman roads, from the Alps to the deserts of Africa. Excellent photographs.

ART TREASURES OF RUSSIA by *M. W. Alpatov* (Abrams, 178 pp., 104 tipped color plates, \$25)—Splendid photographs documenting churches, embroideries, sculpture, goldwork, ikons, etc., with a text combining history and art criticism.

BAJA CALIFORNIA AND THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOPE. text by *Joseph Wood Krutch*, photographs by *Eliot Porter* (Sierra Club, 174 pp., 73 color plates, \$25)—A study, through a sensitive, informed text and magnificent photographs, of a surviving piece of wilderness which is a poignant reproach and a token of hope for what is not yet lost.

EDWARD LEAR AS A LANDSCAPE DRAUGHTSMAN by *Philip Hofer* (Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 109 pp., 110 monochrome plates, color frontispiece, \$10)—An affectionate appraisal of Lear as a landscape artist, illustrated by sketches and drawings done around the Mediterranean and in India in the 1830s and 40s, when their beauty was still intact.

HAGIA SOPHIA by *Heinz Kahler and Cyril Mango* (Praeger, 184 pp., 100 full-page plates, 4 in color, \$16)—The great Church of Holy Wisdom was completed in Constantinople in the year 537 and has survived since then almost intact. Fine photographs and text.

INDIA by *Martin Hürlimann* (Viking/Studio, 344 pp., 326 monochrome illustrations, 26 color plates, 9 maps, \$25)—A good photographic record of the infinitely various art treasures, monuments, towns, landscape and peoples of India. The color reproduction is unworthy of the subjects.

JAPAN IN COLOR with photographs by *Roloff Beny*, text by *Anthony Thwaite* (McGraw-Hill, 200 pp., 93 tipped color photographs, \$25)—Pretty photographs, well reproduced: rice fields, rivers, shadows, kites flying against clouds.

A PORTRAIT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS with text by *Laurens van der Post*, photographs by *Burt Glinn* (Morrow, 56 color photographs, \$12.50)—Excellent photographs and text present an impressive and often beautiful new look at the Soviet Union as it appeared on a recent trip.

Arabs Seek to Unify Guerrilla Units

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 11, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A23

Arabs Seek to Unify Guerrilla Units

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

Los Angeles Times

BEIRUT, Dec. 10 — Intensive efforts are being made to unify Arab commando groups working inside Israel and the occupied territories.

After several months of negotiations, these efforts have met with some success. "Revolutionary Command Council for the Liberation of Palestine" was established last week following a conference of guerrilla squad leaders which reportedly took place in the occupied part of Jordan.

There was one major hitch: so far, the biggest of the Arab commando organizations, the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al-Fatah) has refused to join the others and submit to unified leadership. Sources participating in the negotiations said, however,

Al-Fatah, which has had that talks with Al-Fatah were continuing and it might still be brought in.

strong Syrian backing, has denounced the Cairo-supported Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). In a recent communique, it called for dissolution of the PLO, and handing over of its funds, equipment and troops to Al-Fatah as the only genuine fighter organization.

All the fighter groups are secret organizations. They are organized in a cell structure, with members ignorant of all except the immediate members of their squad.

Reports from Israel and the occupied territories tend to substantiate Al-Fatah's claim to the major share of sabotage acts. There has been mounting concern in Israel over the resurgence of guerrilla activity.

One retaliatory act was the

shelling of the Karameh refugee camp in the Dead Sea Valley. Israel had previously warned the camp to stop harboring Arab commandoes who crossed the Jordan River to launch raids.

Al-Fatah is distinguished from the other commando groups, sources here said, in that it is the only non-political one.

"Al-Fatah is well organized, but on a military and not a political basis," one informant said. "Because of this, it has great appeal to youths who are fed up with politics and want action."

All the others of perhaps half a dozen groups, represent some faction of the nationalist movement.

One, "Heroes of the Return," was organized as the Palestine Liberation Organization's counterpart to Al-Fatah. Then there are smaller groups, like the "Abdel Kader Housseini Brigade," which appear to be based mainly on individual leadership.

According to sources here, all except Al-Fatah are now joined in the new unified command. The command is said to be operating from Jerusalem. The PLO reportedly is participating through the "Heroes of the Return." But sources denied claims by Cairo Radio that the PLO had assumed command of the unified leadership.

At least the Cairo claims would appear to be a diplomatic blunder if Al-Fatah is to be brought into the fold. The sabotage organization might accept some circumstances, sources here said, but never bow to

PLO as "a picture of a bygone era."

All groups except Al-Fatah were reported to have transferred their operational bases to the occupied territory.

Arab sources here were not overly optimistic that the new unified leadership would greatly alter the guerrilla war against Israel so long as Al-Fatah remained outside it.

Yet there seems little question but that the commandos are penetrating into Israeli-held territory with much greater frequency than before the war.

Recently there have been Israeli warnings of severe reprisals against the Arabs. Some Arabs in the West Bank area have taken these seriously and have appealed to King Hussein to stop all guerrilla activities. But it is doubtful Hussein could do so even if he wanted to.

This is particularly true now that Egyptian President Nasser appears to be in favor of guerrilla operations, for he has said, "That which was lost

by force can only be regained by force."

Many Arab observers here feel Nasser is coming around to the Syrian position of continuous guerrilla war against Israel. Insofar as a freer hand for the commandos goes, this appears to be true, and Israel has charged that Egypt and Iraq have joined Syria now in supporting various commando operations.

India, Yugoslavia, Egypt in Pact

By Bernard D. Nossiter
Washington Post Foreign Service
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 12, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A23

Trade Deal Will Lower Tariffs

India, Yugoslavia, Egypt in Pact

By Bernard D. Nossiter

Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11—

India, Yugoslavia and Egypt—the would-be non-aligned leaders of the developing world—are launching a unique trade pact to underpin their political ties.

The deal is scheduled to take effect on April 1. It provides big tariff advantages for the goods each sells to the others.

As an economic venture, it will cause scarcely a ripple in world markets for a long time to come. The total trade among the three is a negligible \$100 million and the agreement covers only a fraction of this.

As a political exercise, however, the agreement has provoked considerable interest. India, Egypt and Yugoslavia almost invariably march in step on every political issue. But ideology and sentiment apart, there is little of substance to bind them together. The new preferential tariff arrangement is a modest start towards filling this void.

The pact, moreover, strengthens the claim of the three to lead the world's poor nations. It is the first tariff preference accord among developing countries in different continents. Up to now, common markets, customs unions and other similar trade deals exclusively reserved for the poor countries have been

limited to groupings in one region. The Latin American Free Trade Association is an example of this.

The notion that developing nations, regardless of geographic location, have a special interest in promoting trade with each other is a conscious objective of the new accord.

India, Egypt and Yugoslavia have said they are eager to negotiate similar deals with their peers. A considerable number of countries are interested, including Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Nigeria, Ghana, Ceylon, Pakistan and Indonesia. Talks with these nations are expected to gain a fresh impetus when the world's commerce officials gather here in February for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

If economics dominated politics, the accord should induce India and Yugoslavia to press Egypt to reopen the Suez Canal. Its closure has cost India alone tens of millions of dollars in higher freight charges and reduced trade. But the uncerritical support that New Delhi gives to Cairo's policies in the Middle East restrains India from exerting any such pressure. Here, as in so many areas, the rule is politics first.

When the final touches are put on the agreement, it will do this: the three will cut tar-

iffs against each other by up to 50 per cent on about 250 products. The reductions will not extend to any other country and will be reserved exclusively for each other's goods.

Thus, India's drug producers will pay a lower tax and gain an advantage in Yugoslavia; Yugoslavia's machine tools will come into India more cheaply than those from other nations; and Egypt will be able to sell her dried dates and jams more cheaply in both countries. Other products scheduled to be included in the preference list are pipes, cables, pumps, food machinery, electric motors, fertilizer, construction materials, cotton fibers, shoes, some textiles and furniture.

Nobody here expects the deal to lead to any quick and startling trade increases. The three now trade only in 30 of the 250 commodities involved. Moreover, firms in India are notoriously slow to respond to new export opportunities. A key official here concedes that it may be four years before any results from the agreement can be seen.

But this is also the start of a process that could catch on among the three and other developing countries. The three themselves are also talking about abolishing visas to encourage tourism and setting up joint ventures in which one produces a component for another's product. Among com-

mon ventures discussed are joint shipping lines, automobiles and parts plants, television tubes and fertilizer factories.

Here too, however, the wrapping is often more attractive than the goods inside. India and Egypt have just given up a project to build a supersonic plane together. The Egyptian engine and the Indian airframe created an aircraft that could fly at only half the required speed.

The tripartite preference deal is designed to put the West and other outsiders at a disadvantage in selling to the poor states. But the rich ones are already on record as favoring such devices to spur trade inside the developing world and, therefore, they can't object. In any event, it will be a long while before the three or any other set of poor nations will be able to satisfy a substantial portion of their import needs from each other.

Israel Curbs Speeches by Officials After Minister's Hint of Missiles

From News Dispatches

An Israeli cabinet minister's suggestion that Israel possesses or has access to missiles brought a crackdown yesterday on "unauthorized" speeches by Premier Levi Eshkol, according to sources in Jerusalem.

Eshkol reportedly asked members of his cabinet not to make any public speeches that had not first been cleared by the government.

On Friday, Labor Minister Yigal Allon had said that any Egyptian attempt to strike at Israeli cities would bring an attack on Egypt's population centers.

"Every weapon Egypt can purchase or produce with the aid of a big power, we can match—sometimes without the aid of a big power," Allon told the Haifa Journalists' Associa-

tion. Allon did not specifically mention missiles, but Egypt has acquired ground-to-ground and ship-launched missiles from the Soviet Union. Ship-launched missiles were used to sink an Israeli destroyer earlier this year.

Allon, who commanded the armed forces in Israel's 1948 war of independence, was the leader of the socialist Ahdut Haavoda Party which merged with Eshkol's ruling Mapai Party last August.

In other developments, Israel reopened a checkpoint at the Allenby Bridge across the Jordan River, and resumed permitting some Jordanian refugees to be reunited with their families on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The checkpoint was reopened after Jordan had returned the body of an Israeli pilot Saturday.

Israeli sources said the pilot, whose jet was downed by ground fire in the area Nov. 21, had parachuted to safety, but was killed by the Jordanians.

Israel yesterday recalled its ambassador to France, Walter Eytan, for consultations on the French decision to sell arms to some Arab nations, while continuing its embargo on arms to Israel.

Syrian Premier Youssef Zayyen, meanwhile, met in Paris with French Premier Georges Pompidou, after praising President de Gaulle's Mideast policy.

In Egypt, Radio Cairo reported that the fifth meeting of Arab heads of state—the second since the June war—will be held Jan. 17 at Rabat, Morocco.

Arab Terror

Arab guerrillas, intending to capitalize on terror, have warned that harm may come to foreign tourists who are in Jerusalem on Christmas Eve and New Year's Day. Their propaganda ploy is unlikely to achieve its immediate purpose of spoiling holiday tourist business in Israel and the occupied territories. But it does dramatize the long-term perils which terrorism holds—to Israelis and Arabs alike.

To Israel, Arab terror is now a security problem. But at this early point after the June war, when the losers have yet to pull their remaining assets into a coherent strategy for the future, it is a manageable problem. It is a nuisance, but not a serious threat to Israeli occupation. Retaliation has been swift and harsh, but there is a whole upper range of repressive measures which Israel has not felt the need to apply. If guerrillas are to have a major abiding effect, it will be to stiffen local Arab resistance to Israeli occupation and thereby to render the occupation politically unfeasible. In that event, the territorial conquests which Israel now enjoys would turn to dust in its hands.

To the Arabs, terror is, nonetheless, much more dangerous. First, it invites reprisal, and the record permits no doubts about Israel's readiness to conduct reprisals. Second, terror puts the Arabs' fate in the hands of their least controllable and responsible representatives who, unless leashed, snatch the power to commit Arab governments to policies not of their own choosing. Third, terror is a dead end: if it is "successful" it leads to an upward spiral of violence and if it is not it costs time and trust and the opportunity to follow more productive paths. These last are precisely the elements on which an eventual Arab-Israel settlement must be based.

As it happens, the guerrillas are split, with the Syrian-supported Al-Fatah, the largest commando organization, refusing to accept the proffered leadership of the Cairo-based Palestine Liberation Organization. Of Israel's neighbors, only the weakest and most isolated—Syria—is openly and fully devoted to terror. It seems possible that Jordan would halt the terror launched from its soil if it could; Egypt has given terror only verbal license. Overall, it is not foreordained that Arab governments—as opposed to separate groups and individuals—will turn to terror. It is not in their interest, and their friends should tell them so.

Around The World: U.N. Mideast Representative Begins Rounds Wheat for ...

From staff reports and news dispatches

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 13, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A31.

**Around
The
World**

U.N. Mideast Representative Begins Rounds

Gunnar Jarring, the U.N. special representative in the Middle East, arrived at Beirut yesterday for his first talks with Arab leaders since establishing his headquarters on Cyprus. Jarring, Sweden's Ambassador to Moscow, was approved by the Security Council last month as a U.N. emissary to contact the Arabs and Israelis and seek a peaceful solution in the Mideast.

In Paris, meanwhile, visiting Syrian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Makhous said Syria is ready to conclude oil and mineral agreements with France.

Britain and Egypt resumed diplomatic relations after a two-year break over the issue of Rhodesia. Sir Harold Beeley, former British ambassador to Egypt, left London for Cairo; Dr. Ahmad Hassan el-Fikky, was due in London as Egypt's envoy.

At a secret ceremony in Cairo, the new People's Republic of Southern Yemen

Blocked due to copy
See full page image
microfilm.

United Press International

GUNNAR JARRING
... on the job

was installed as the 14th member of the Arab League.

Wheat for China

OTTAWA — Canada announced it will sell Communist China an additional 2 million long tons of wheat under a long-term agreement that began Aug. 1, 1966. That pact committed China to buy a minimum of 4.5 million tons of wheat and a maximum of 7.5 mil-

lion. The new sale—calling for 78.4 million bushels with a value estimated unofficially at \$150 million—brings the total Canada has sold under the long-term contract to about 4.7 million tons. The Chinese began major purchases of Canadian wheat in 1961.

India Quakes

KOYNA NAGAR, India—For the second day in a row, earth temblors sent people fleeing from this devastated hydroelectric power center. The shocks were also felt in Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur, but they were milder than the tremors which killed at least 105 persons, injured 1300 and left thousands homeless. There were some estimates that the death toll would rise to 200. The hydro-

electric dam here, one of the largest in Asia, apparently was not damaged.

Heart Transplant

CAPE TOWN — Louis Washkansky, the world's first heart transplant patient, continued to make good progress and his doctors said he may leave his hospital bed later this week. Washkansky, 55, who 11 days ago received the heart of a 25-year-old woman who died following a car crash, was reading books, joking and "eating like a healthy man," but doctors said he is entering a critical four-day period when his body might show signs of rejecting the new heart.

Dr. Christian Barnard, who headed the team that performed the operation,

said he and his staff expect to transplant at least two more hearts soon. He declined to give details, but said that he and his staff were exhausted and would not undertake the transplants until "after the holidays."

Spanish Strikes

MADRID—All strikes are "illegal in principle," Spain's Supreme Court has ruled in upholding the verdict of a

lower court in a labor dispute in Bilbao. The lower court had rejected an appeal by a group of workers who sought to be reinstated in jobs from which they had been dismissed following a series of strikes.

The Supreme Court said that a 1965 revision of Spain's penal code no longer classified strikes as criminal offenses, but this was not the same as saying they were legal.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Egypt Repeats Call for Sinai Withdrawal

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 14, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A28

Egypt Repeats Call for Sinai Withdrawal

From News Dispatches

CAIRO, Dec. 13—Reopening the Suez Canal is conditional on Israeli forces withdrawing from the Sinai Peninsula, an Egyptian government spokesman said today.

Mohamed Hassan Zayyat said the Israelis would have to leave the entire Sinai, because a pullback of just a few miles would not assure the Canal's safety.

Egypt previously had said the waterway could not be re-

opened so long as Israeli troops remained on its East Bank.

Zayyat indicated the withdrawal need not include the Gaza Strip, which the Israelis also wrested from the Egyptians during the June war.

The Egyptian press spokesman said that if the Canal were reopened shipping would be restored to its prewar status, under which Israeli vessels were barred. Israel has stated that this is unacceptable.

Meanwhile, the authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said the Arab nations have agreed to give U.N. special representative Gunnar Jarring a chance to find a formula for peace in the Middle East.

Al Ahram said the Arab foreign ministers reached this decision at their conference Monday, in order to demonstrate their "collaboration with the U.N."

But the newspaper said that, "while welcoming Jarring," Egypt expects the Swedish

diplomat to adhere to the provision of the U.N. Mideast resolution "which condemned the occupation of territories by means of invasion."

[Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said in Jerusalem that if the big powers kept out of the Middle East Israel could in time make peace with the Arabs. He rejected U.N. Secretary General U Thant's statement that Israel's demand for direct talks with the Arab nations was "unrealistic."]

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Canada and Israel Gain Favor
 By George Gallup
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 14, 1967;
 ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
 pg. H4

The Gallup Poll

Canada and Israel Gain Favor

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J. — Events of 1967 help explain the higher regard Americans today have for Canada and Israel than they had one year ago.

Canada's well-publicized and attended world's fair, Expo 67, which closed in October, clearly is a factor in the heightened enthusiasm Americans now have for that country. One year ago, 50 per cent gave Canada a "highly favorable" rating; today's figure is 65 per cent, the highest accorded any nation in measurements over the last two decades.

Another major event of 1967

—the Middle East War—has had an impact on the attitudes of Americans toward the two countries most directly involved in that conflict, Israel and Egypt. One year ago, 13 per cent of all persons interviewed gave Israel a "highly favorable" rating; the proportion today is 23 per cent. Over the same period the "highly unfavorable" rating for Egypt has increased from 7 per cent to 17 per cent.

French President Charles de Gaulle's anti-American statements over the last year have not won him any friends among the U.S. public and this lack of enthusiasm for de

Gaulle continues to keep those recorded 10 years ago, France's rating low. In contrast to the 36 per cent "highly favorable" rating currently given Great Britain, France comes up with 10 per cent, close to last year's figure of 9 per cent.

The following table compares "highly favorable" ratings for 1966 and 1967, as well as the "highly unfavorable" ratings:

	Highly Favorable		Highly Unfavorable	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Canada	50%	65%	—%	—%
England	22	36	3	3
Israel	13	23	4	4
Egypt	6	5	7	17
France	9	10	14	19

The following table compares the latest ratings with

	Highly Favorable		Highly Unfavorable	
	1957	1967	1957	1967
Israel	12%	23%	6%	4%
Egypt	4	5	14	17
England	23	36	9	3
France	16	10	5	19

Israel Proposes Talks on Refugees: Untold Story Contributory Countries

The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 15, 1967;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post

pg. A3

Israel Proposes Talks on Refugees

Reuters

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 14—Israel today offered a new five-year plan to integrate 1.5 million Arab refugees who now constitute a main source of friction in the Middle East.

Israeli Ambassador Michael Comay, speaking in the special political committee, gave no details but proposed immediate consultations on the plan with Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, where the refugees, swollen since the June war, now have sanctuary.

Comay defended the Israeli rule in territories occupied during the six-day war and categorically rejected Arab charges of terrorism and expulsion of citizens.

Untold Story

"The barriers are crumbling and people are mingling freely," he said.

Clashes along the ceasefire lines were regularly reported

in the press, but "the great untold story is that in the area presently held by Israel 2.25 million Jews and 1.25 million Arabs are co-existing without serious strife," he said.

There was the basis for "sober confidence" here in the future of Israeli-Arab relations, Comay said. Israel was ready to participate in an international regional plan to establish permanent peace.

Proposing immediate talks between his government and the Arab nations, Comay said, "the goal of these consultations would be to negotiate a five-year plan for the rehabilitation of the refugees and their final integration into the economic life of the region."

The Palestine Arab refugees, tens of thousands of whom still were living in tent camps and makeshift dwellings in the Jordan Valley and the Gaza Strip, have been a key source of friction in the

region since the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

The Arab states demanded their return to their old homes. But Israel maintained the Arab states could have done more to integrate them in their own economies and have projected their suffering for propaganda purposes.

Contributory Countries

Israel proposed the main contributory countries to relief work—notably the United States and Britain—should take part in discussions on the rehabilitation plan.

The United States today pledged continuing support for aid actions. Rep. L. H. Fountain (D-N.C.) pointed out America provided 70 per cent of relief funds over the years, contributing some \$400 million.

But work of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) was only a short-term answer.

the American delegate said. "The plight of refugees cries out for a permanent solution."

The U.S. delegation introduced a draft resolution which called for an extension of

UNWRA's task in the Middle East and asked all governments "as a matter of urgency" to make the most generous efforts over the coming year.

Around the World

8 Communist States Set Mideast Talks

WARSAW—The foreign ministers of eight East European states are scheduled to gather here Tuesday to discuss the situation in the Middle East, a Polish Foreign Ministry announcement said last night. It will be their third such gathering since the war between Israel and her Arab neighbors last June.

The announcement said the countries attending would be Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Observers said the ministers would almost certainly make new efforts to iron out their differences on the Arab-Israeli conflict and what it means for Communist policy in the Middle East. In this connection, it was noted with interest that Rumania, which differs with the other Communist countries on many questions, was included in the gathering.

Peace Effort

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican published documents asserting that Pope Pius XII was involved in unsuccessful efforts to bring in an article in the current issue of the Jesuit monthly "Civilita Sattolica." The article, written by Father Angelo Martini, said Britain had made a number of contacts with The Vatican, asking the Pope to use his influence against Fascism in Italy. It added that this had been impossible, partly because of Fascist informers who caused distrust between The Vatican and Italy.

Extradition

KAMPALA, Uganda—A special committee of the Organization of African Unity has decided that 121 white mercenaries that fled The Congo into Rwanda should be sent back to The Congo Tuesday, according to diplomatic sources here. President Joseph Mobutu has demanded the extradition of the mercenaries, most of whom are Belgian and French. If convicted of crimes against the Congolese people, they would almost certainly be sentenced to death. The troops fled into Rwanda Nov. 5 when troops put down a rebellion that started in July.

Step by College

Northern Virginia Community College has reached the second phase in the three-stage process leading to accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The Association designated the college as a "recognized candidate for accreditation" at a recent annual meeting in Dallas.

The final stage will involve a visit to the college by an Association evaluation committee. The college, which is in its third year of operation, hopes for full accreditation within a year.

\$25,000 Grant

A \$25,000 Federal matching grant to help finance operation of the Governor's Commission on Law En-

forcement and Administration of Justice was announced yesterday by Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew.

The Commission, composed law enforcement officers and citizens, was organized last summer to develop a more effective program for combating crime.

The funds will be used to hire a full time executive secretary and clerical help for the Commission, and to help finance operations of seven task forces that are looking into specific areas of crime, law enforcement and justice, the Governor said.

New Regime

COTONOU, Dahomey—Dahomey's day-old military regime began forming a provisional government. Maj. Maurice Kouandete, 35, the officer who led the coup which overthrew President Christophe Soglo, was named to head the regime. But Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou, one of the two civilians offered posts in the 10-man cabinet, refused to stay on as foreign minister, a post he had held under Soglo. Zinsou said he would wait until the situation was clarified.

Defeat for Frei

SANTIAGO—The candidate of Chilean President Eduardo Frei's party lost an off-year senatorial election Sunday. A recount reversed his 11-vote victory into a 58-vote defeat at the hands of Alberto Baltra—a Radical who was supported by the Communist Party. Baltra received 58,254 votes to 58,196 for Jorge Lavandero of the Christian Democrats. A rightist got 36,102 votes in a poor turnout for the southern-rural constituency. The results were interpreted as a setback for Frei's proposed compulsory savings approach to curbing inflation, but also as too narrow a margin to be construed as a mandate for revival on a national scale of the Radical-Communist popular front that elected a president in 1938.

For the Record

- Ajoy Mukherjee, the former chief minister of West Bengal state, and two of his former deputies were arrested in Calcutta for leading a demonstration of more than 5000 leftists against the dismissal of their United Front ministry.

- Leonid Brezhnev, the secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, will visit Egypt Jan. 7, the newspaper al Akhbar reported in Cairo.

- Eighteen children were said to be in serious condition in Maracaibo, Venezuela, after eating salad contaminated by an insecticide. They were among 100 persons stricken after they attended a wedding party Sunday.

- Ali Simbule, the Zambian diplomat who branded Britain a "humbled, toothless bulldog," was replaced as his government's high commissioner (ambassador) in London.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Around the World

East European Foreign Ministers Meet to Discuss Mideast Policy

Foreign ministers and deputy foreign ministers representing the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Hungary opened two-day talks yesterday in Warsaw to coordinate policy on the Middle East.

In Jerusalem, Rumania and Israel concluded a trade pact under which officials there said trade between the two countries is expected to double next year. Rumania did not join the other East European Communist nations in severing relations with Israel after the June war.

In another development, Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol said in Jerusalem that several Israeli government departments and several hundred Israeli families will be located in the Arab section of the city by the end of this month.

Lajos Lederer reported in the London Observer that Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito had met secretly in Belgrade with Dr. Nahum Goldmann, head of the World Jewish Congress, and had agreed to intervene on behalf of Jews living in the Arab countries.

U.N. special representative Gunner Jarring met Egypt's President Nasser in Cairo, in a continuation of his talks with Mideast leaders. Nasser told the Swedish diplomat that Egypt will not take part in negotiations under the Security Council's Mideast resolution until Israel withdraws from territory occupied during the June war, the Manchester Guardian reported.

Arms to Africa

LONDON—British Prime Minister Wilson won a 90-vote majority in Parliament to uphold his ban on the sale of arms to South Africa. Britain imposed the ban because of South Africa's policy of racial segregation, and South Africa recently offered to buy large quantities of arms from Britain. The British need increased exports, but the House of Commons upheld the ban after a three-hour emergency debate, despite fears that the stand will force Britain to make deep slashes in housing, health and defense spending.

Following the British vote, French aviation sources said in Paris that South Africa may be interested in buying French Mirage F-1 jet fighter-interceptors. South Africa already buys some military equipment from France.

India Defense

NEW DELHI — The protection provided by a "nuclear umbrella" is "an illusory guarantee," Defense Minister Sardar Swaran Singh told Parliament in rejecting demands from members that India conclude a nuclear defense pact or seek to obtain nuclear arms. He said that there is no real defense against missiles and that experts disagree over the value of deterrents. Earlier, Swaran Singh had told Parliament that Communist China will have a medium-range ballistic missile system by 1972.

Dahomey Politics

COTONOU — Gen. Christophe Soglo, toppled from Dahomey's presidency in Sunday's bloodless coup, took refuge in the French Embassy here, along with his French-born wife. Dahomey's labor unions, meanwhile, called upon Provisional President Maurice Kouandete,



MARSHAL TITO
... meets Jewish leader

who led the coup, to end foreign influence and stop foreign firms—particularly from France and the United States—from exploiting the

nation's resources. Observers feared the union demands could provoke more unrest, with the new government appearing already to be split along tribal lines.

For the Record

- Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) arrived in Tel Aviv from Iran for talks with Premier Levi Eshkol and other Israeli leaders as part of his global "study mission."

- The Soviet Union launched an unmanned satellite, Cosmos 196, into an orbit circling the globe once every 95.5 minutes.

- Officials of the Canton Trade Fair have asked foreign buyers to leave China by Wednesday to escape any renewal of clashes among Red Guard factions, according to Hong Kong businessmen returning from the fair.
- Argentina will reduce

its budget deficit next year to about \$137 million, or less than half its present size, a government spokesman said in Buenos Aires after a Cabinet meeting.

- U.S. Ambassador Chester Bowles charged in New Delhi that the Soviet "Radio Peace and Progress" is creating a "cold war atmosphere" by beaming bitter anti-American broadcasts to India.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Israel, Seeking Arms From U.S., Lists Soviet Aid to Egypt: Soviet Aid ...

By George C. Wilson Washington Post Staff Writer
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 21, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A10

Israel, Seeking Arms From U.S., Lists Soviet Aid to Egypt

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Soviet Union has now completely re-equipped the Egyptian air force and armored divisions, Israeli military officials said yesterday in making their case for American help.

Pentagon officials confirmed that the Soviets have replaced Egyptian aircraft losses in the Arab-Israeli war of last June with more modern planes.

The net result, as military officials in both Israel and the U.S. see it, is that Egypt is now better off in hardware than ever before.

But State Department sources, while conceding that Soviet aid to the Arab bloc has been massive since the war, countered that it will still be a long time before Egypt or its allies will be a first-class fighting machine.

So Israel is meeting stiff resistance among foreign policy makers in its plea for American airplanes to meet the growing Arab threat. But the State Department attitude toward selling arms to Israel could change if the detailed Israeli claims about Soviet aid prove out.

Soviet Aid Listed

Israeli officials, in interviews here, gave this picture of Soviet aid to Egypt since the end of the June 5-8 war:

- Aircraft—A total of 225 new fighters have been supplied, including 120 Mig 21s and 55 SU-7. The SU-7 “Fitter” is a more modern plane than the Mig 21, is credited with a speed of 1300 miles an hour and can carry a big load of bombs and rockets.
- The Israelis estimated the Soviets gave Egypt 233 fighters before the war, so this latest assistance amounts to a complete rebuilding. The Israelis also claimed the Soviets have given Egypt “a few” TU-16 Badger medium bombers since the war.
- Tanks—Egypt started the

war with 1300 tanks, mostly the old T-34. She came out of the war with about 300 operable tanks. Since the war, Israelis said, the Soviets have delivered 800 tanks to Egypt—mostly the more modern T-54, T-55 and Stalin models. They consider this modernized force a net gain over the pre-war armor strength.

- Missiles — While the Soviets allegedly had supplied Egypt with Safir surface-to-surface missiles before the war, none was fired. But the Israelis claimed new varieties of Soviet surface-to-surface missiles are being delivered now. They said one type is the Styx, which can be mounted on the Soviet Komar boats or Egyptian destroyers. The Egyptians recently sank the Israeli destroyer Eilat with Styx missiles.
- The other surface-to-surface missile being delivered, ac-

cording to Israeli intelligence officers, is what the Soviets call the Luna. The Israelis said the Luna has a range of 48 miles and carries a 500-pound conventional warhead. Both the Styx and Luna missiles would be easier to learn how to fire than long-range surface-to-surface missiles.

Army of Technicians

Besides the hardware, the Israelis claimed the Soviets are sending an army of technicians and training officers to Egypt. The Israelis put the total at 3000, while the State Department contends 800 Soviet technicians is closer to the mark.

Besides all this Soviet aid to Egypt, the Israelis said new Russian planes have been sent to Iraq and Syria. Again, the planes are the modern Mig 21 and SU-7.

Before the war, the Israelis

said, Iraq had 110 Soviet fighters, including Mig 17s. Now the Iraqis have a new force of 120 Soviet fighters, the Israelis claim. The Israeli comparative estimates for Syria are 110 Soviet fighters before the war and 125 afterward.

What all this aid means, Israeli officials here contended, is the Soviet intention “to keep the pot boiling in the Middle East.”

The Israelis point to a number of events in arguing that the Soviets are out to stiffen the backbone of Egyptian

Tass Photo via United Press International
Israel is concerned about the high number of these Soviet SU-7 Fitter fighters going into Egypt.

President Nasser and make his nation a Middle East showcase of Soviet strength.

Support Dramatized

TU-16 bombers have been flying over Cairo in recent days as the Soviets dramatized their support to the populace. More worrisome to Israeli military leaders are the SA-2 and SA-3 anti-aircraft missiles they claim have been put on Soviet destroyers in the Mediterranean.

The SA-2 is the anti-aircraft missile the Soviets have given to North Vietnam. The SA-3 is an improved version. If it is effective, the Israelis argue

the missile could defend Egypt against Israeli and American Sixth Fleet airpower.

What the Israeli government wants the United States to do is supply the arms to deter the Arabs from another war. The specific plane they want for the cutting edge of this deterrence is the McDonnell F4 Phantom 2.

Could Match Migs

The F-4, as the Israelis see it, is the only plane that can match the growing Arab force of Mig-21s and SU-7s. The French Mirage 3C was the hero of the Israeli air force in June, but France has refused to deliver the 50 Mirage 5 ground attack versions of that plane ordered by Israel.

The Israelis claim Sweden does not want to jeopardize her neutral status by selling fighters to Israel, and that Great Britain cannot supply them. This leaves the United States as a potential source.

Israeli military officials want to buy 150 new fighters over the next several years to keep their air force strong. But the budgeteers in Israel are not willing to go that far. The United States, under an agreement made before the June war, promised to sell Israel 48 Douglas A-4 Skyhawks. Those deliveries are now under way.

The Israelis, knowing the long lag between order and delivery, are seeking State Department approval of a new order of the more sophisticated F-4. The A-4 is a light attack

plane which the Israelis do not however, is to open the door to arms sales by the U.S., with exact numbers a later consideration. The U.S. is expected to demand concessions—such as Arab-Israeli agreement on the refugees and Jerusalem—in exchange for any arms sales agreement.

The F-4—at \$2.5 million each—costs twice as much as the Mirage 3C. This reduces the number of new planes the Israelis can buy.

The current Israeli drive,

Around the World

Cyprus Wants U.N. Pledge Before Guard Is Disbanded

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

—The Greek Cypriot government yesterday demanded a Security Council guarantee against foreign intervention as part of the price for disbanding the Cyprus National Guard, Robert H. Estabrook of The Washington Post reported. The Greek Cypriots also insisted that the small Greek and Turkish garrisons maintained on the island under the agreement by which Cyprus gained independence in 1960 be withdrawn if the National Guard is demobilized.

In angry exchanges as the Security Council sought a formula to broaden the powers of the U.N. peacekeeping force on Cyprus, Turkey said its contingent will remain on the island until the "illegal" Greek-officered National Guard is disbanded and the U.N. troops there assume a more effective role. The Council is to meet again Thursday.

Dahomey Regime

COTONOU—A threatened general strike was averted when union leaders, meeting here with Dahomey's new military regime, agreed to the creation of two commissions to study their demands. The unions want an end to the "solidarity tax," under which 25 per cent of workers' wages are withheld, and changes in the government's family allowance, which pays about \$10



KING FAISEL
... denounced by Yemenis

monthly benefits for each child up to six. The unions object to limiting the number of children for which benefits are paid.

Meanwhile, Maj. Maurice Kouandete, who led last Sunday's coup, was named by the provisional government as head of state and government, and minister of defense, foreign affairs and information.

Zulu Clash

PIETERMARITZBURG—

At least 43 Africans were killed in a battle between feuding Zulu tribesmen about 60 miles north of this South African town. Police said some 200 members of the Sithole and Zwane tribes fought with guns and

assegais (throwing spears) at Elenge until a police detachment restored order. The Sitholes attacked the Zwanes in retaliation for a raid by the Zwanes last month, police said.

French Jet

ISTRES, France—The Mirage G, France's first swingwing jet, folded its wings back to a 70-degree angle and flew at 1500 miles an hour in its public debut at the military airfield here. About 100 French and foreign newsmen watched the performance, the plane's 17th flight since it was first tested Nov. 18. At slower speeds, the single-engine plane flew with its wings at a 20-degree angle. Built by Dassault, it is the world's fourth swingwing jet and the first built in Western Europe. Others are America's F-111, the Soviet Sukhoi and the Soviet twin-engined Mikoyan.

Yemen War

BEIRUT—Mecca Radio, Saudi Arabia's official radio, accused Yemen's Republican government of refusing to cooperate with a three-nation committee set up to find a peaceful solution to Yemen's five-year-old civil war. The committee was created at the Arab summit conference at Khartoum on Aug. 31, when Egypt agreed to stop supporting the Yemeni Republicans and Saudi Arabia to cease aiding the Royalists. Egyptian troops have left Yemen, but the Republicans accuse Saudi Arabia's King Faisal of continuing his financial support of the Royalists.

For the Record

- The movement to depose Ahmed Shukairy as head of the Palestine Liberation Organization gained force in Cairo. The General Union of Palestine Students, one of several groups demanding his ouster, charged Shukairy gave away guerilla secrets, made inaccurate statements and brought ridicule on the anti-Israel PLO.

- Police in Calcutta battled rioters protesting last month's dismissal of the West Bengal government, and about 200 persons reportedly were injured.

- The French National Assembly (parliament) gave final approval to a bill legalizing birth control through the use of pills or contraceptive devices.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Red Cloud in Yemen

To everybody's surprise, Russia has jumped in to replace Egypt as sponsor of the Republican government in Yemen, reportedly sending a squadron of Migs, together with Russian pilots to fly them in combat, tons of other supplies and thousands in gold to buy up tribesmen. Its initiative goes beyond the question of why Moscow would intervene imperialist-style in a remote civil war to prop up an unpopular regime—a regime which Egypt, in five years with 40,000-plus troops, could not stand on its own feet. Added to the broad rearming of other Arab states, the move in Yemen raises the question of a bold new policy of Soviet military adventure across the Middle East.

In Yemen, the only clearcut fact is that the Republicans would instantly collapse without foreign support. Seeing the Yemeni Royalists move back toward Saana on the heels of Egypt's post-June departure from Yemen, the Russians apparently saw a need to give the Republicans a quick military fix. They might have hoped thereby to rescue a likely Arab client, enhance their regional standing and appear to the world a great power. Yemen's location, astride the Red Sea and en route to Persian Gulf oil, could have provided geopolitical justification for shooting at what was essentially a target of opportunity. Moreover, there was no reason to fear a collision in Yemen with the United States, and fair reason to hope that the Soviet hand could be concealed.

For the United States, concern over the extension of Soviet influence is coupled with awareness that Yemen may be even more of a no-win venture than Vietnam. If the CIA had to pick one out-of-the-way place for Russia to bleed, it would be Yemen. The Royalists' tenacity is as pronounced as the tribesmen's venality; they compose an awesome opposition. The Russians temporarily seem to have saved Saana and a few other towns for their clients, but the countryside is in enemy hands and the roads are sometimes open, sometimes not.

Whether Moscow intends to stick it out in Yemen doubtless depends on events there and perhaps also on the political mix inside the Kremlin. So far, the Russians do not seem to have reached a point of no return. Whether then they stay or cut their losses, their focus in Arabia is likely to shift—or spread—to South Yemen (formerly British South Arabia). There the Soviet Union would face a handier, more political, more conventional situation; one of the contesting, initially with the British, for the favor of a weak new state.

The United States has no foothold in Yemen and a modest diplomatic lodgement, which it is carefully expanding, in South Yemen. In neither place does the United States have much interest, experience or leverage. Its object should be to avoid identification with one faction or another in Yemen or South Yemen and, beyond that, to avoid acting in a way that would polarize Arab states between the Soviet Union and the United States. That the Russians have obtained a certain position in Yemen does not force this country to try to topple or offset it. The time for an undisputed Western presence in the Middle East is past.

Crisis May Force Yemen Policy Shift

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
Los Angeles Times

SANAA—Is Yemen on the spectacle of Yemeni pilots verge of a greater commitment to the Communist bloc? bombing defenseless Yemeni villages, killing innocent women and children.

The country has been in a state of prolonged crisis ever since the 1962 revolution. But there is reason to believe Yemenis when they say that the present phase is the most critical.

Republican intellectuals, diplomats here and others are convinced that the next few months will set the first independent course for Yemen since the end of five years of virtual Egyptian occupation after the ouster of the Imam in 1962. They do not consider there is any real possibility of the Royalists' re-establishing themselves, and talk of crisis in different terms.

The forces of Imam Mohammed el Bader, in their view, can never take Sanaa or the other big cities. What Bader can do is continue to buy the loyalty of the tribes.

80% of People Tribal
Eighty per cent of the Yemeni people live in isolated villages following the tribal way of life. The tribes can create insecure conditions in the country.

By this time, the whole Yemen problem should have been over. At an Arab summit meeting two months ago in Khartoum, Egypt and Saudi Arabia agreed to end their support of the Republicans and Royalists, respectively. Egypt has pulled out her expeditionary force, which at one time numbered 70,000 men. Why, ask the Yemenis, does King Faisal of Saudi Arabia continue to give the Royalists gold to buy Yemeni tribes?

They view this as contrary to the Khartoum agreement, just as much as supplying military material would be.

While the Republicans ask Faisal to stop aiding the Royalists, the Saudis tell them to start talking to the Hamided-Din family, to which the Imam belongs, about peace. The two sides find no common ground, and various outside attempts to mediate have come to nothing.

If Faisal stopped the gold supplies, the Republicans argue, the Imam's support among the tribes would disappear overnight.

During the five years of civil war, the Egyptians provided not only a military response to the Royalists but also spent heavily on the tribes—perhaps \$2 million a year. Now the Republicans have no gold to bribe the tribes, and their own particular vil-

The Republicans claim they have proof that Faisal has not only continued, but stepped up, his money payments.

The relatively static situation of the past five years thus became unstuck with the Egyptian pullout. Without money, the Republicans have been forced back on that grimest of Egyptian countermeasures, their small Soviet-equipped air force. Today, Yemen is witnessing the ugly

The young men who dominate the present Republican government say they have little choice. They have been trying to rally Arab pressure to persuade Faisal to call off his support of the Royalists as he promised. They are anxious to restore relations with the West, and particularly with the United States.

But the outlook is bleak. Probably sooner rather than later, the Republicans will have to make up their minds where to turn next to fill the gap left by the Egyptians.

The only viable "elsewhere" at this point would be the Soviet Union. It is already supplying Yemen's arms. It could help financially and even supply mercenaries if necessary to help train the Republican army. Some Republicans claim this would be perfectly logical since British, French, Belgian and American mercenaries are fighting with the Royalists.

The Republicans have no illusions about the political price of a greater Soviet commitment. But rather than see the Republic founder, they would chance it.

U.S. Pressure Sought
They do not expect the Americans to jump in with huge offers of aid. But they would like Washington to put some heat on King Faisal to stop bankrolling the Royalists and end the civil war.

They say that this is in Washington's best interest, and in Faisal's best interest, since the alternative is a strong Communist foothold in Southwest Arabia, which neither the United States nor Saudi Arabia would find acceptable.

But the Republicans also have helped delay a peaceful solution. They insist that no plebiscite is necessary on the country's future, that the Republic and the revolution are here to stay, and they will not meet with Royalist leaders to work out a compromise. Yet without some token gesture in this direction they are unlikely to gain any sympathy from Faisal and the Saudis.

Both sides would like peace on their own terms, but neither is ready to bargain or compromise. The tribes don't want peace on any terms, and are happy so long as the rivals are not talking to each other.

The Republicans claim they have proof that Faisal has not only continued, but stepped up, his money payments.

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Oil Deal Aids Soviet in Mideast

From News Dispatches

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Dec. 26

—The agreement made by the Soviet Union to assist in the development and exploitation of Iraqi oil fields is regarded by observers here as a major step forward for Russia in its penetration into the Middle East.

The contract, announced Sunday, covers exploration of areas in northern Iraq and actual production and delivery in the south. This indicated to oil men here that the Russians will work part of the rich Rumailah field, bordering on Kuwait, which was found to contain oil but never developed by the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co., before the government seized the firm's unexploited concession areas in 1961.

The Soviet Union is to supply equipment and technical assistance to the Iraq National Oil Co., and will take payment in crude oil.

Similar Arrangements

The Soviet Union has similar development arrangements with Iran, Syria and Egypt. In contrast with the latter two countries, however, Iraq's untapped reserves are believed to be of considerable size.

The size and precise locations covered in the agreement with the Soviets was not disclosed. A small part of the southern field—6750 square miles—was awarded as a concession to the French National Oil Co. last month.

Adib el Jader, chairman of the Iraq National Oil Co., said the agreements with the French and Russians were frankly political, based on sympathetic stands taken by those two countries towards the Arabs since the June war with Israel.

There has been a reluctance among Middle East nations to enter into oil partnerships with the Russians for purely economic reasons. The international oil business is dominated by several Western companies who pay in hard currencies.

Major Exporters

The Russians are major oil exporters themselves, and have little or no need to import Middle Eastern oil. But in recent years, the Soviet Union has been expanding its export operations into previously Western-held markets. Observers here believe this business will grow as long as the Soviet Union is willing to undersell the Western companies or to take payment in "soft" currencies.

In a related development, Iraqi President Abdel Rahman Arif charged that Iraq Petroleum Co. sabotaged its own installations to prevent Iraq from exploiting its oil resources.

Arif's speech, broadcast by Baghdad Radio, said, "Western companies including IPC are trying to prevent us from exploiting our oil independently by sabotage and disorders."

Arif was referring to pipelines belonging to IPC which were damaged earlier this month by saboteurs. Sixty persons including 20 IPC employees were reported by Baghdad's press to have been arrested in connection with the sabotage in the northern town of Kirkuk.

Egypt Agrees to Free Suez-Trapped Ships

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Egypt said today the 15 freighters trapped in the Suez Canal since the June Mideast war could leave. But a government spokesman said the Canal would remain closed to shipping until Israel withdrew its troops from Sinai.

The spokesman, Hassan el Zayat, said the only thing keeping the ships in the Canal was a vessel which lay sunk, partially blocking the southern exit at the port of Suez.

"The question is whether it can be removed or whether the ships can go around it," Zayat said. "If they can do so, there is no political or other kind of condition preventing these ships from leaving."

Two American freighters were among the 15 ships caught in the Canal during the war. Fourteen of the vessels are moored in the Great Bitter Lake and the other, the American-owned Observer, carrying grain for India, is anchored in Lake Timsah.

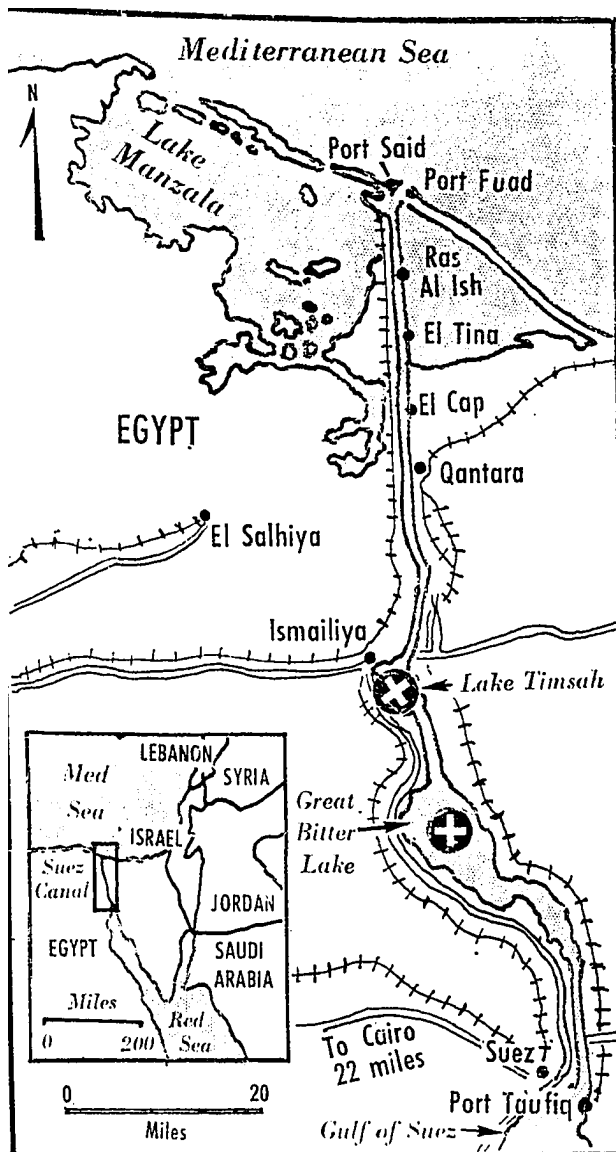
Other stranded vessels are British, Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, French, Polish, Swedish and West German.

Zayat warned that the departure of the trapped freighters would not mean that the Canal would be opened for shipping.

"Clearance cannot be effected until all enemy forces east of the Suez Canal have been evacuated," Zayat said. "We cannot reopen the Canal under the shadow of Israeli guns on the east bank."

Israel agreed earlier this month to let the freighters leave. Canal traffic has been halted since the war except for the occasional return of Arab prisoners to Egypt by Israel. Red Cross launches carried the prisoners from Sinai to Egypt.

[The timing of the announcement suggests that it is partly intended to preserve the reconciliation between Egypt and Britain, the Manchester Guardian noted from Cairo. The news comes less



The Washington Post

Dec. 28, 1967

ANCHORAGE—Fourteen ships in Great Bitter Lake and one ship, American-owned, in Lake Timsah have been at rest since the war last June.

than a week before the pre-reported that militant Syria sentation of the credentials of would not attend the Arab Britain's new ambassador, Sir summit conference scheduled Harold Beeley, who has for Jan. 17 in Rabat, Morocco. stressed in recent conversa Syria said in November it tions with President Nasser would "never" attend an Arab the importance Britain places summit conference because the early release of the Syria felt the meetings were a waste of time and only military force would liberate vessels.] Palestine from Israel.

In another Mideast develop-ment today, Damascus radio

Around the World

Egypt, U.N. Discuss Ships in Canal

Egypt said yesterday that it was studying technical difficulties hindering the release of 14 foreign merchant ships trapped in the Suez Canal.

Official sources in Cairo declined, however, to say what terms Foreign Minister Mahoud Riad set for clearing the Canal in his discussions with United Nations peace envoy Gunnar Jarring.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram said that one of the main obstacles to releasing the ships was an Egyptian tanker sunk across the Canal, which has been closed since the Arab-Israeli war last June.

Reliable sources in Jerusalem said Jarring had got Israel's agreement in principle to allow the use of Egyptian tugs or other vessels in clearing operations.

In Damascus, Syrian Premier Youssef Zayyin said his government saw no need for talks with Jarring, because it rejects the U.N. Security Council resolution that authorizes his Mideast mission.

Army officials in Tel Aviv reported that an Israeli command car hit a land mine in the Gaza Strip and that one soldier was killed and three wounded. A curfew was imposed on villages near Beit Hanun, a few miles northwest of Gaza City.

Mercenaries' Trial?

KINSHASA, the Congo—President Joseph Mobutu said the white mercenaries



JOSEPH MOBUTU

... back home

being held in neighboring Rwanda would be brought back to the Congo for trial. He did not say when.

Gen. Mobutu was talking to reporters on his completion of a 26-day trip to eastern regions of the Congo, where the mercenaries led an antigovernment rebellion earlier this year, and to Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

He said the Rwanda Government, which had been reluctant to hand the approximately 120 mercenaries back to the Congolese, agreed to send them to Kinshasa. The mercenaries have been in a Rwanda refugee camp since they fled from the Congolese town of Bukavu last month.

Legislative Battle

SEOUL—South Korea's ruling Democratic Republi-

cans passed a contested budget bill in the National Assembly after beating back a charge by opposition members trying to occupy the speaker's stand.

As Vice Speaker Chang Kyung-soon rapped for order before the vote on the \$820 million budget for 1968, about 40 members of the opposition New Democratic Party charged toward the speaker's stand.

The opposition had occupied the platform for the past nine days, blocking passage of the bill, which it claimed was approved illegally by the assembly's budget committee.

Government party members formed a barricade around the rostrum and the two factions battled with chairs and fists. One opposition member fainted. Another wrestled with the vice speaker for the gavel, which broke. Chang opened the session with what remained of the handle, and the government majority approved the budget in two minutes.

Death in Prague

FRANKFURT — The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung reported the death of former Czechoslovak Interior Minister Rudolf Barak, an opponent of President Antonin Novotny.

Count Andreas Razumovsky, the newspaper's Prague correspondent until his expulsion earlier this month, said Barak died between Dec. 13 and Dec. 19 in a Prague military hospital just before he was to "de-

liver a major attack against Novotny" at a Communist Party Central Committee meeting.

The official Czechoslovak news agency CTK, when asked for comment on the report of Barak's death, said: "There is no foundation for the story." It did not elaborate.

Razumovsky said Barak was suddenly taken to the hospital because of a kidney ailment and "there he regrettably died after surgery."

Although Novotny's brother-in-law, Barak was sentenced in 1962 to 15 years' imprisonment for embezzlement of state funds. Razumovsky said the real reason for the sentence was that Barak planned to try those responsible for the death of former Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk and 11 other persons.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Financial Deficit Still Plaguing UN

By Robert H. Estabrook

Washington Post Staff Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—No remedy is in sight for the financial deficit that plagues the United Nations despite a record regular budget of \$140.4 million for 1968. The principal reason, at least in view of some Western delegates, is the failure of the Soviet Union, France and many Communist countries to redeem their promises of voluntary contributions in place of defaulted peacekeeping assessments.

According to a recent estimate by Secretary General U Thant, a total of \$36.5-\$38.5 million in new voluntary contributions for 1968 would be necessary to place the U.N. and its specialized agencies in a sound position. During 1967 the voluntary pledges were \$22.3 million.

There is another view, which holds that it is unrealistic to expect the Soviet Union and France to give in on what they consider a point of basic principle—that only the Security Council can define the terms of peacekeeping operations. In any event, so long as this fundamental dispute continues, the capability of the U.N. to carry out the essential peacekeeping function will be severely limited. The result is not only to disappoint the hopes of those who look to the U.N. to play a stronger role, but also to reduce the international organization to kind of a tin-cup mendicant.

The refusals to contribute place a proportionately greater burden on countries that do pay their full share. In addition to carrying its full 31.57 per cent assessment for the regular budget, the United States contributes extensively to other U.N.-sponsored programs. Total official American contributions to the regular budget and to such projects as the Children's Fund (UNICEF), the world food program, assistance to Palestine refugees, the U.N. Development Program and U.N. forces in Cyprus come to about \$225 million a year.



AGAIN THIS FALL the Soviet Union made clear in the General Assembly that it would withhold payment of those portions of its 14.61 per cent share of the regular budget allocated to items to which it objects. In this category are all expenses connected with peacemaking operations, which it considers "illegal" although it has voted for them.

The one exception in the list of Soviet objections this time was the expenditure for the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization policing the frontier between Israel and Egypt. Soviet diplomats have confirmed that the change of policy was deliberate.

France follows a similar though not identical line. Unlike the Soviet Union, it paid assessments for the U.N. Emergency Force which patrolled the Egyptian-Israeli border for ten years prior to last May. But France declined to contribute to an equalization fund designed to make up for past deficits in the UNEF account.

Regular budget assessments range from the 31.57 per cent for the United States down to .04 per cent, or about \$525,000 net, for the smallest and least affluent countries. After the U.S. and Soviet Union comes Britain with 6.62 per cent, France with 6, Nationalist China with 4, Japan with 3.78, Italy with 3.24 and Canada with 3.02.

The budgetary dispute came to a head during the 1961 Congo crisis when the Soviet Union, having initially backed the U.N. force there, changed its mind after the situation developed contrary to its interests.

Subsequently a crisis over Article 19 of the U.N. Charter, whereby the Soviet Union would have been denied its vote in the Assembly, was resolved on paper in 1965 with a formula for voluntary contributions.



ALTHOUGH the United States and other Western countries were criticized for breach of principle, the alternative as they saw it was Soviet withdrawal from the Assembly, continued paralysis of the U.N. and a general hardening of relationships. Under the gentlemen's agreement the U.S. understood that the Soviet Union and France would pay first. American diplomats have declined to promise a specific U.S. contribution thereafter, although they have said the U.S. "will not be found wanting." Britain already has made an extra voluntary contribution.

But the Soviet Union and France insist that the U.S. contribute simultaneously. They accept no bonus for the U.N. deficit, arguing that they owe nothing because the peacekeeping assessments voted by the Assembly are illegal. They have promised voluntary contributions, but without date or amount.

Some friends of the U.S. believe that it has overreacted to this dispute with the Soviet Union. If the U.N.'s finances are ever to be placed in order, they contend, there will have to be a Soviet-American accord on simultaneous contributions that will encourage more generosity from other countries.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

U.S. Indecision on Israeli Needs Seen Leading to Policy Vacuum

THE JOHNSON Administration's procrastination over Israel's urgent appeal for supersonic U.S. aircraft is leading to a vacuum of U.S. policy in the Middle East similar to the policy vacuum that preceded the six-day war last spring.

For months before the outbreak of that third Arab-Israeli war, the Administration still stood on the outdated and meaningless slogan that peace was assured by the tripartite guarantee of the borders of all the Middle Eastern states.

But even then France, one of the three guarantors, had defected from a common western policy. Thus the old guarantee was bankrupt, but nothing was put in its place and fighting broke out on June 5 with Israel's first air strike.

The situation today finds the United States in a similar position, with policy makers tortured by indecision over whether the U.S. should supply armaments for Israel to match the massive Soviet investment in Egypt, Syria, and other Arab states sworn to destroy Israel.

The deep penetration by the Soviet Union into the Middle East becomes more alarming every day. The Soviets now have at least 6000 military "advisers" in at least five Middle Eastern countries, and Soviet pilots are now believed to be fly-



Novak

Evans

ing aircraft against the Royalists in Yemen's civil war.

TO SOME, this penetration is reminiscent of the gradual U.S. build-up, very slow at first, in South Vietnam. Some analysts here see an ugly parallel in what the Soviet Union is doing in the Middle East, their investment climbing at a steady rate. With thousands of advisers on the scene they might not be able to avoid involvement if war broke out again.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union now has what amounts to a large and powerful naval base in the Egyptian port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean Sea. An estimated 45 Soviet vessels now are in the area, with crews numbering close to 25,000.

Egyptian pilots are now being trained in the Soviet Union to handle the supersonic Mig-23 fighter aircraft, the newest of the Mig series. That plane, together with the highly versatile and respected SU-7, a fighter-bomber, is being fed into the Egyptian air force, and to a lesser extent into the Syrian air force, which means that the subsonic Israeli Air Force is gradually losing its vital function as the main strategic deterrent to new Arab aggression.

AGAINST THAT background, the Israelis have appealed to the U.S. for supersonic aircraft, specifically the F-4 Phantom jet. Their customary supplier, France, has cut off all arms shipments to Israel, including even spare parts to service older French Mystere fighters sold to Israel several years ago.

France is ingratiating itself with Iraq and other Arab states in hopes of cashing in

on immensely profitable oil concessions.

But in Washington officials are playing the same game of hope and pray that preceded the outbreak of the six-day war.

Part of this hope is that France would change her mind, start spare parts moving into Israel, and sell Israel at least some of the 50 Mirage V fighter-bombers ordered by Israel almost two years ago.

Part of the prayer is that Israel and the Arab states, starting with Jordan, will finally begin serious discussions leading to a settlement of their vicious 20-year struggle.

BUT HOPE and prayer are no more likely to solve today's worsening crisis than they were one year ago. The Israeli air force today numbers only 170 planes, as compared to the 200 front-line aircraft used in the six-day war. Many of them have a performance no better than the old U.S. F-86 and F-80, aircraft that came off the drawing board in 1952 and 1948.

But the only response the Johnson Administration has made to Egypt's Soviet-backed threat in the air, and the growing number of Soviet technicians in the Arab world, is to unfreeze the first of 48 A-4 Skyhawk light bombers for shipment to Israel. That order was placed two full years ago.

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Around The World: Thant Reorganizes Secretariat's Top Level
The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 30, 1967;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Washington Post
pg. A6

**Around
The World**

Thant Reorganizes Secretariat's Top Level

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Secretary General U Thant yesterday announced the appointment of ten under secretaries general as part of a top level reorganization of the Secretariat he proposed in October.

The ten are already serving in positions carrying the title of Under Secretary. Robert Estabrook of The Washington Post reported. In addition to their new titles, they will receive salary increases bringing them from \$30,000 to \$33,500 a year gross.

Several officials who also hold the rank of under secretary will be redesignated assistant secretaries general at \$30,000 a year.

The establishment of two levels of officials immediately below Thant revives a distinction that his predecessor, the late Dag Hammarskjöld, abolished in 1955.

C. V. Narasimhan of India

continues as chief of cabinet to Thant and as his subordinate in charge of General Assembly affairs. Ralph J. Bunche of the United States and Jose Rolz-Bennett of Guatemala remain in charge of special political affairs, and Aleksei E. Nestorenko of the Soviet Union will still handle political and Security Council affairs.

In the Mideast . . .

CAIRO—The first American tourists to visit Egypt since the Arab-Israeli war last June arrived here, 106 strong.

Also in Cairo, after having apparently extended his visit by a day, was United Nations peace envoy Gunnar Jarring. The authoritative newspaper Al Ahram said Jarring, on his second swing through the Middle East, would stay until Saturday to meet again with

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad.

The newspaper's editor-in-chief, who often reflects President Nasser's thinking, said the United States now influences Israeli policy less than Egypt has claimed.

Hassanein Heikal wrote that Israel emerged from the June war "almost an equal partner" with the United States rather than the "tool of American policy in the Middle East" that it had been before.

Romney's Tour

SINGAPORE — Gov. George Romney of Michigan arrived in Singapore from Djakarta as he neared the end of a world tour.

Romney's 24-hour visit to Singapore will include a meeting Saturday afternoon with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who is likely to discuss his week-long visit

to Cambodia earlier this month.

The candidate for the Republican presidential nomination has been sounding out foreign leaders about the possibility of neutralizing North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia as a basis for achieving peace in Southeast Asia.

Commart Talks

British Foreign Secretary George Brown completed the British ties with the European Common Market and was reported "very much encouraged."

Informed sources described his reaction after he had conferred for three hours with Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani in Rome. They discussed "interim arrangements" that could give Britain profitable contact with the community until the lifting of France's veto permits Britain to enter it.

In Paris, Premier Georges Pompidou raised the possibility of the market's "progressive dissolution" if the five other member nations reject President de Gaulle's leadership.

In a special year-end report by the conservative Paris newspaper Le Figaro, he said the attitudes of the member nations will produce "either a sort of progressive dissolution or a homogeneous economic and political body ready to keep up friendly relations with everyone."

Greek Prisoners

ATHENS—Greek political prisoners who hope to be freed under the military-backed government's Christmas amnesty must apply individually to a council of magistrates.

Athens Chief Public Prosecutor Christophoros Lazaris said prison directors



GEORGES POMPIDOU
. . . warns on Market

would tell prisoners how to apply.

About 300 political prisoners rounded up when the regime took power in a coup last April were expected to do so. But only a few were expected to be released—and then under five years' probation.

From staff reports and news dispatches

Shift on Suez

For six months Egypt has held 15 foreign ships (two American) hostage in the Suez Canal; they were in transit when the June war broke out. Now Egypt offers to release them, perhaps only in return for the good will that gesture would bring. A more intriguing diplomatic possibility is opened, however, if clearance operations are required to let the ships go.

An Egyptian spokesman has declared that clearance operations would have to be conducted from both banks, that held by Egypt and that occupied by Israel. Since Israel wants to avoid blame for penning up the ships, it would have reason to permit clearing from its bank. To claim the credit for freeing them, Egypt would have reason to work on the occupied side.

It would be foolish to expect this interesting little situation to lead to a permanent opening of the Canal. At least publicly, Cairo has not budged from its position that first Israel must quit all of Sinai and then Egypt will open the Canal but not to Israeli ships. All the same, the situation does offer a nice symbol of the role Israeli-Egyptian collaboration must play in any eventual regional settlement. The diplomats should see what can be made of it.

For Britain, release of the ships would be a first fruit of its resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt. The British have high hopes—and low expectation—of the early reopening of the Canal. The Egyptians continue to find more political potential and psychological necessity in keeping the waterway closed than they see economic advantage in opening it. This judgment currently costs them \$200 million a year, and meanwhile shippers settle into other routes and build round-the-Cape tankers too big for Suez. The British Ambassador ought to keep reminding the Egyptians how fast their asset is wasting.

Suez Losing Role as Prime Oil Artery

By Nicholas Ashford

The London Financial Times

LONDON—Seven months after Egypt shut down the Suez Canal more and more world traders and ship operators seem to be coming to the conclusion they can get by without it—for good.

Predictably, because of the huge supertankers now coming into use which are incapable of using the canal anyway, the oil industry has been first off the mark in—as many see it—calling Nasser's bluff. British Shell's Chairman David Barran said recently that, after Suez is reopened, "Its importance as an oil artery will gradually diminish."

Wall Street oil analyst William Stanhope echoed this, saying the canal would become a "secondary transportation artery" for many of the world's oil companies.

Becomes Expendable

Now, however, there are clear signs that the notion the canal will be at least partly expendable is spreading to general shipping circles, representing the 30 per cent of normal Suez traffic which was not oil.

Britain's P and O-Orient Group, one of the biggest users, has for example decided to route all its ships around the Cape of Good Hope through 1968, regardless of whether the canal reopens, and then to review the long-term situation.

Meanwhile, there are few signs of the Middle East po-

litical detente which would lead to the blockade being lifted.

London political commentators now believe President Nasser has overplayed his trump by attempting to use the canal to bring about withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territory. Instead of causing chaos like 1956, the shutdown has basically created no more than costly inconvenience, the effects of which grow less each day the canal remains closed.

Oil Freights Drop

Oil tanker freights have dropped from peak levels reached in June, though sterling's devaluation has moved them up slightly, and even these—at their highest at around \$16.08 per ton of oil—were well under those reached during the previous crisis, about \$24 a ton.

Dry cargo, for which the canal could remain more vital, has experienced only modest overall rate gains compared with 1956.

It begins to look as if President Nasser's advisers have failed to keep up with developments in world shipping. Over the past few years there has been a trend toward the supertanker of 100,000 deadweight tons or more, the big bulk carrier and, to some extent, the giant container vessel, which are or will be too large to use the canal. The present crisis has merely accelerated this trend.

At the end of last year only 1.1 million tons of the

world's total tanker fleet of 99.4 million tons included ships of 125,000 tons or more. But of the 25 million tons of tanker shipping on order at the beginning of 1967, well over half was represented by ships of 125,000 tons.

Big Ships Under Contract

And since the June war 70 per cent of tanker contracts have been for vessels in excess of 100,000 tons. Royal Dutch-Shell, for instance, has 29 200,000-tonners on order while Jersey Standard is awaiting delivery of 12 similar-size ships. Gulf is aiming at even larger tankers and has six 312,000-tonners on order.

The trend toward the larger tanker is principally one of economics—the larger the tanker the cheaper the cost of transporting one ton of oil.

An 80,000-ton tanker can break even on its operating costs at about \$3.30 a ton of oil transporting it from the Persian Gulf, via Suez, to Western Europe. A 200,000-ton vessel, going the much longer Cape route, has a break-even point of \$2.17 a ton.

While the oil companies can "do without" Suez, the canal is still of considerable importance to dry-cargo ship operators. The economics of size in dry cargo cannot operate as in the oil transport market. There is a limit to the number of goods wanted at any one time and the emphasis is more upon speed of transit and quick turnaround time rather than bulk.

Still Attractive

On this basis the canal is still commercially attractive for most voyages between Europe and the Far East, Australia and Japan. To maintain current Europe-to-Far East services without using the canal would require a 30 per cent increase in shipping tonnage—tonnage which does not exist and would be very expensive to create.

It would thus be wrong to underestimate the effects, albeit short-term, of the canal closure. The shutting of a waterway through which 15.6 per cent of the world's shipping (242 million tons) and over 30 per cent of Europe's oil supplies passed

last year is bound to produce some casualties.

Europe has been worst hit, mainly because of its dependence on Middle East oil. Italy, for instance, receives 66 per cent of its oil through the canal. Since its closure, Trieste, one of Italy's main oil ports, has had a 40 per cent drop in ship arrivals.

Gasoline Prices Rise

Most European countries have had to raise gasoline prices by between 80 cents to \$1.50 a barrel. And Britain, the world's largest user of the canal, with 3600 "Red Ensign" ships passing through last year, officially puts the cost of the closure at \$48 million a month, though many observers believe the cost is higher.

Oil companies operating in Europe have also been hit to a greater or lesser extent. Chief casualty was British Petroleum which has most of its assets tied up in the Middle East or Biafra (Eastern Nigeria). Shell and Esso, on the other hand, which have large oil fields in Venezuela and the United States, fared better.

But worst affected of all has been Egypt. Before the June war the canal was earning the country about \$240 million a year, one quarter of Egypt's total income. Thus, since the summer it has lost \$120 million of badly-needed foreign exchange and is now in danger of losing this source forever.

Key Sections Silted Up

High winds have deposited up to four feet of sand at key sections, making Suez too shallow for larger vessels. The Egyptian government has estimated it would take at least three

months to dredge out the sand and raise the sunken ships.

In March and April the strong Sahara winds will deposit more silt in the canal, threatening it with permanent closure.

The political value of the canal is rapidly diminishing. The world has shown Egypt it can do without Suez and, if it did silt up completely, it could no longer be used as a bargaining counter for an Israeli withdrawal.

Some observers believe these considerations will force President Nasser to reopen the canal shortly. If he does he is likely to find a sharply declining number of ships using it.